# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII........NO. 6999. | NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.



**A REMARKABLE SUCCESS.**

TWO THOROUGHLY AMERICAN STORIES.

The uncertainties of authorship are proverbial. The public has learned to look with confidence to the established favorites only for fresh morsels to satisfy the literary appetite; but it is worthy of remark that with almost every new season some new light arises out of obscurity, and a new name is added to the array of established reputations. The signal and prompt success of that thoroughly American story, "Barriers Burned Away," by Rev. E. P. Roe, formerly Chaplain in the army, was one of the literary events of the past year, and the appearance of a new work from the same pen would seem an event of sufficient importance to justify the prominence here given to the verdict of the press concerning this new writer.

The success of this new story has been greater even than that of the writer's first venture, and has assured his position among the foremost popular authors of the day.

**WHAT CAN SHE DO?**

BY REV. E. P. ROE,

Author of "Barriers Burned Away," "Play and Profit in My Garden." 12mo. $1 75.

Both of Mr. Roe's stories have been republished in England, the first as a serial in the paper of which Rev. Dr. Parker, of London, so well known here in connection with the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, is editor.

The following are some of the criticisms of the press on the author's last work.

*From the New-York Tribune.*

The present story, which is wider in its grasp, and more vigorous in its execution, than his previous venture in the same kind, deals with the austere realities of life with a view to their influence on personal character. The author evinces no ordinary skill in weaving a web of circumstances around his principal figures which brings out their intrinsic traits of character, and illustrates their tendencies to good or evil in full process of development. In depicting the tragic aspects of the situation, he exercises a power of natural and exact description which would do honor to a still more experienced writer. Without aiming at sensational effects, he calls forth a profound sympathy with his tender and pathetic portraitures. The conflicts with temptation, on the one side, and the aspirations after a noble life, on the other, are represented with equal fidelity and expressive power. In the course of the narrative there are many scenes of peculiar intensity; they are set forth with the warmth of glowing earnestness, but the author rarely oversteps the modesty of nature in his appeals to emotion. However passionate in feeling, he is always self-possessed in manner. His tone indicates a consciousness of reserved power which is fully justified by the composition of the work.

*From Harper's Magazine for February.*

"What Can She Do?" may possibly not prove as immediately popular as Mr. E. P. Roe's previous fiction, "Barriers Burned Away," but it is a better story, more artistic in conception, more carefully, or at least more maturely, developed, more natural both in characterization and incident. The plot is better wrought out, though the incidents are less startling and extraordinary, and it is more effective, because it has less of the sensational in it. Like that work, this is thoroughly American. It bears no semblance of that perfectly unconscious plagiarism which is the besetting sin of most American novelists. It is a study from real life. Like the previous story, it is written for a purpose. Mr. Roe's object is to shadow forth the temptations which the training of the period is preparing for all young girls against the day when adversity throws them out upon the world to depend upon themselves, and to hint at the power of a resolute will, courageous to take up very common work, and do it well, even in one who has never learned, with all her accomplishments, the use of profitable industry.

*From the New-York Evening Mail.*

"What Can She Do?" is also a book with a purpose. The title puts the great question of woman's work, the problem of how an untrained woman, thrown out into the world upon her own resources, can earn her own living and save herself from the gulf that ever yawns. The success of Rev. E. P. Roe's first novel, "Barriers Burned Away," was immediately and exceptionally great. It is most unusual for a religious novel to approach so near to a sale of 20,000 copies as that has done in the little over a year which has elapsed since its publication. We have now a second work of fiction from his pen, for which the advance orders were so great that the first large edition of 5,000 copies is already nearly exhausted. The book is very readable and absorbing, and has such attractiveness as will give its reformatory endeavors a wide field.

*From the New-York Evening Post.*

Further acquaintance with this novel shows it to have merit of a very decided kind. The chapter in which "Edith and Arden become friends" is full of a warmth which talent, unaided by originality, cannot supply. Mr. Roe has hit upon the excellent idea of expressing the surprise of a charming girl at finding herself worshiped. The heroine endeavors in vain to open the eyes of the devotee. The moral purpose of this book is amply worthy of the author's zeal. It is that young women should be educated in such a way that, if left without money, they shall be able to support themselves. Mr. Roe is especially severe upon our American vice of "pride of occupation."

*From the Christian at Work.*

Mr. Roe has exhibited fine abilities in the two works from his pen which preceded this, but the latest performance is altogether an improvement upon himself.

*From the Churchman.*

This new work by the author of "Barriers Burned Away" is a society novel, conveying, in the shape of an exceedingly well written story, a lesson which ought to come home to many parents and to many a young girl whose life may be just opening with most brilliant promises. To an observer of society manners and morals the accuracy of the descriptions in this book is almost startling, and we should be inclined to say that facts have been presented in the form of fiction. Mr. Roe has already gained the reputation of being an able and vigorous writer, and "What Can She Do?" will not detract from his reputation.

*From the New-York Express.*

His works have an honest, healthy tone, and a purpose. His narrative is full of interest—in the present case unusually so. Of this author's works in general, it may be safely said that one can scarcely fail of being the better for their perusal. And we must not forget, in particular, to allude to his always charming bits of country life; his gardening, at once poetic and profitable; and, in fine, the general sense of breezy, out-of-doors life, that is such a rarity to find, and always so genuinely enjoyable.

*From the Advance (Chicago.)*

The plot is not fascinating, but the narrative is. The conversations are sufficiently piquant, and the introduction of religious motives and divine consolations are opportune, and judiciously treated. Nor is it any disparagement to its literary merit to say that it is a finely humane and tenderly earnest sermon, clothed in the parable of a thoroughly interesting story.

*From the Philadelphia Age.*

We consider that parents are indebted to the author for the most practical story of the day. Mr. Roe has done for the girls what Mr. Smiles has achieved for the boys in his work on "Self Help."

By the same Author,

**BARRIERS BURNED AWAY.**

1 vol., large 12mo, price..............................$1 75

These popular books are for sale by all book-sellers and news-agents, or copies will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

**DODD & MEAD, Publishers,**

No. 762 Broadway, New-York.


## WASHINGTON.

### *THE CURRENCY DEBATE.*

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S VOTES IN THE SENATE—DELAY THE OBJECT OF BOTH PARTIES—THE SITUATION MORE COMPLICATED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It would not be surprising if the Senate should discuss the finances two or three days more, or, indeed, for the whole of the next week. Debate on either side now has but one purpose, and that is delay. Both the inflationists and their opponents hope to gain by new combinations, to form which constant attempts are made. It was evident last night that the vote by which the Cooper amendment was adopted would be reconsidered, and late this afternoon the roll was called, and the motion for that purpose was carried by 32 to 23. Mr. Cooper's amendment was a proposition for the redemption of greenbacks in coin or bonds, and free banking—a combination of propositions evidently not very strong. The next question voted upon was Mr. Merrimon's amendment to Mr. Buckingham's motion to recommit. On this amendment the yeas were 28 and the nays 25. Several Senators, however, were paired, so that the vote was very full. Four Senators who voted for the reconsideration of the Cooper amendment also voted against the Merrimon amendment. The changes from the vote of yesterday were few and unimportant. After having taken this last vote the Senate adjourned. The question now stands as follows: A motion is pending to recommit the entire subject of the finances to the Committee on Finance, with instructions that a bill be reported by the committee to the Senate authorizing an increase of national bank notes by the amount of forty-six millions, making the whole issue $400,000,000. Several modes of procedure under the rules of the Senate are now possible. A motion can be made to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Merrimon's amendment was adopted. This motion would open the whole subject to debate again. It is also in order to move further amendments by way of additions to the proposition as it now stands. Several amendments are ready to be offered, and considerable delay at least can be obtained in this way. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table is also in order. This would have to be decided without debate, and will probably be again made. The situation is very much complicated, and the Senate is very close, therefore no one can predict with any certainty what the result of the pending contest will be. It is pretty certain that united action by the two Houses of Congress, which is necessary to pass any act of legislation on the subject of finance, is a long way off. It still seems probable, as it has for some weeks, that the only measure which can in the end unite a majority of the House and Senate is a scheme for free banking, united with some provision designed to accomplish practical redemption. Whatever action is now taken in the Senate will not forward legislation at all, as at most it will only give expression to an abstraction and leave the whole matter to be gone over on whatever bill is hereafter considered.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES TO STATE COURTS.

There is a curious story about one of the bills reported yesterday by the Judiciary Committee, which was recommitted. The bill provided that a non-resident defendant in a suit in the United States Courts may compel a co-defendant, or all co-defendants, to take a change of venue from a Federal to a State Court. This would effect a revolution in the present practice of United States Courts. The lawyers of the House were entirely unable to understand any possible benefit, while they believed that there would be much disadvantage, from such a law. It was stated about the House that there is now pending a case involving large interests between two railroad corporations in one of the New-England States, the defendant in which might, perhaps, derive considerable advantage if the case, which is now pending in a Federal Court, could be transferred to a State Court. It seems certain that the bill would have been defeated had it not been recommitted.

FEES OF CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. Speer, in debate upon the bill which has passed the House, providing that the Clerks of the United States Courts shall deposit their fees with the Treasurer of the United States, made the remarkable statement that there are some Clerks of the United States Courts who receive in annual fees the sum of $100,000.

CODIFICATION OF THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

The Committee on Ways and Means have appointed a subcommittee to consider the very important question of the codification and simplification of the Customs laws. This subcommittee consists of Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York, Chairman, and Representatives Beck and Dawes. It is the purpose of the subcommittee to exclude from their inquiry the laws relating to the tariff and salaries, and also the proposed plan for the consolidation of the minor Customs Collection Districts. With these exceptions, the subcommittee have been instructed to prepare a bill providing for the entire codification of the existing Customs collecting machinery. It is the purpose of the subcommittee to eliminate from the Customs laws the manifold incongruities and contradictions, and to present a complete codification in a simple and compact form. This subcommittee will have already at hand a very considerable amount of valuable information upon the subject. Since 1851 there have been numerous attempts to thus simplify the Customs laws, and the results of all the attempts are at the disposal of this new committee.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning agreed to report favorably upon the bill providing for the reorganization of the State Department, with the exception that they will recommend no change in present salaries. The bill provides for the appointment of an additional Secretary of State. The committee have found that the State Department is already conducted with scrupulous economy. This committee have now commenced the examination of the bill providing for an entire reorganization of the Consular service, and a more equal distribution of fees, labor, and salaries. There is little doubt that the committee will favorably report this bill, without very material modification.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

THE TRADE DOLLAR IN CHINA.

The demand for the trade dollar for export to China continues to increase, $227,000 of that coin having been shipped from San Francisco from the 1st to the 16th of the present month, against the coinage at the mint in that city during the same time of $167,000, the demand being in excess of the supply. The successful introduction of this coin into China is working important commercial changes. San Francisco merchants and bankers have instructed their correspondents in Mexico to send them gold instead of Mexican dollars, as heretofore. Within a few days a deposit of gold leaf made in Hong Kong weighing 1,200 ounces, was made at the San Francisco Mint, and indicates the displacement of English and American gold coins now in China by the trade dollar. The Director of the mint is of opinion that if the appropriations were sufficient to run the mints to their full capacity, without which the existing demand cannot be met, and the gold coinage charge abrogated, the bullion and coinage operations of this country, which have been very largely increased during the past ten months, would be still further and permanently augmented, and would be followed by many advantages to the public interests.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS AND CULTIVATION OF TIMBER.

The President has transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives a memorial upon the cultivation of timber and the preservation of forests, and a draft of a bill prepared by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, together with communications from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the same subject, heartily approving thereof. The American Association request the passage of a law creating a Commission of Foresting, to be appointed by the President, and report upon the amount and destruction of woodlands in the United States, and what means should be adopted to provide against their waste. Mr. J. C. Wharton, attorney for the Kentucky district, writes to Attorney General Williams that he procured the trial of four or five persons who had depredated on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home at Harrodsburg, Ky., and cut down beautiful trees of great value; but the court decided the act was a mere trespass. The law as to the protecting of timber trees does not apply to those of ornament. Therefore, the attorney recommends the passage of a bill to protect trees of every kind on military land and reservations, so as to make it a criminal offense to damage any shade or ornamental trees on lands of the United States over which the Government has jurisdiction.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

Additional dispatches poured in upon the Massachusetts Senators to-day relative to the confirmation of Simmons as Collector at Boston. Gen. Butler was in consultation with Senators Sumner and Boutwell for some time this afternoon. Gen. Butler received two telegrams at the same time, one from J. W. Kimball, Grand Commander of the Army of the Republic, of Massachusetts, saying: "The soldiers are coming in for Simmons," and the other from E. B. Macy, Commander of the post at Boston, to a similar effect.

SUIT AGAINST WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

In the case of Edwin Hoyt, Jr., W. S. Hoyt, and Charles G. Francklyn against William Sprague, instituted in the Circuit Court of this district a few weeks ago, for over $206,000 in all, Judge Paschal has entered his appearance for the defendant, and filed pleas of non-indebtedness and the statute of limitation.

### *A VICTORY FOR THE WOMEN.*

THE SUPREME COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS DECLARE THEM ELIGIBLE FOR ELECTION TO THE SCHOOL BOARD.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The members of the Legislature and the community at large were to-day surprised by the publication of a decision of the full Bench of the Supreme Court favorably to the election of women on the School Board. The Legislature asked for an opinion on the question, whether under State Constitution, a woman can be a member of a School Committee, and the decision was given in reply to this request. It is in full as follows:

The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court respectfully submit the following answer to the question upon which their opinion was required by the order of the honorable House of Representatives of the 16th day of the present month.

The question is stated in these words: "Under the Constitution of this Commonwealth, can a woman be a member of a School Committee?" The question is limited to the effect of the Constitution upon the capacity of a woman to hold this office, and involves no interpretation of the statutes.

If the Constitution prevents a woman from being a member of a School Committee, it must by force of same express provision thereof, or else by necessary implication arising either from the nature of the office itself, or from the law of Massachusetts as existing when the Constitution was adopted, and in the light of which it must be read.

But the Constitution contains nothing relating to School Committees; the office is created and regulated by statute, and the Constitution confers upon the General Court full power and authority to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for naming and settling all civil officers within the Commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not in the Constitution otherwise provided for.

The common law of England, which was our law upon the subject, permitted a woman to fill any local office of an administrative character, the duties attached to which were such that a woman was competent to perform them. The duties of a School Committee relate exclusively to the education of children and youth in the town or city for which it is elected. They consist of the general charge and superintendence of the schools, including the employment of teachers, selection of school books, regulation of the attendance of scholars, and the preparation of school registers and returns, and they are in no respect of such a nature that they cannot be well and efficiently performed by women. The necessary conclusion is that there is nothing in the Constitution of this commonwealth to prevent a woman from being a member of a School Committee, and that the question proposed must be respectfully answered in the affirmative.

Horace Gray, John Wells, James D. Colt, Seth Ames, Marcus Morton, William C. Endicott, Charles Devens, Jr.

BOSTON, Feb. 20, 1874.

The reading of the decision in the House was received with warm applause. The probability is that the women elected to the School Committee in this city will be now given their seats. Many who made a majority against the women possible took that stand, simply to get a decision on the question, though personally favorable to women serving.

### *THE ICE-HOUSE DISASTER—VERDICT OF THE JURY.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—In the case of the men who were killed by the fall of the brewery, at Thirty-first and Jefferson streets, on the 13th inst., the Coroner's jury returned a verdict to-day, in which they advanced the following opinions:

*First*—That the falling of the building was caused by the breaking of the cast-iron plate which supported the columns at the south-east corner of the building, produced by the pressure upon it from the floor of the ice-house.

*Second*—They are also of the opinion that if the plates had been furnished with a foundation of solid masonry instead of rammed dirt, the plate would not have broken or the accident occurred.

*Third*—That if there had been three iron beams under the plates instead of only two the plates would not have broken.

*Fourth*—That there was contributive negligence in setting the foundation of the plate which the jury, believe was shared by Henry Muller, owner, Goolhart Frick, who seemed to have general superintendence, and Jacob Roth, the engineer who was buried in the ruins.

*Fifth*—The jury take the opportunity to say that in all cases of building there should be some one man responsible and capable in entire charge of the construction, as they believe in this case if there had been no divided responsibility, as there evidently was, the accident would not have taken place.

### *THE HAY AND IRISH POTATO CROPS.*

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 20.—The *National Crop Reporter* will publish to-morrow estimates in relation to the percentage of the hay and Irish potato crop of 1873, in producers' hands Feb. 1 in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The following is an extract of the main features presented:

"The States named produced last year over 9,000,000 tons of hay, of which there was on hand Feb. 1 a little over forty-eight per cent., or about 4,500,000 tons. Illinois retains the highest percentage, being a trifle less than 45 per cent., and Wisconsin, the heaviest, being nearly 52 per cent. Of Irish potatoes the States above-mentioned produced in 1873 some 23,500,000 bushels; the amount on hand now approximates 10,000,000 bushels, or about 41 per cent. The relative proportion on hand in the several States varies considerably, running as low as 28 per cent. in Minnesota, and reaching 55½ per cent. in Kansas. The average prices of wheat and potatoes in some of the States, relatively considered, are somewhat anomalous. In Illinois potatoes averaged five cents per bushel higher than wheat, in Iowa seven cents higher, and in Kansas ten cents higher. The prospects for fruit in Southern Illinois and South-western Missouri are flattering.

### *THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.*

TWO THOUSAND HANDS IDLE AT KENSINGTON, PHILADELPHIA.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The differences between the operatives and employers in the cotton and woolen mills of Kensington are assuming a threatening aspect, and an open rupture has already taken place. Nearly all of the employes of the various mills are on a strike, and they express a determination to hold out until their demands are acceded to. The cause of the trouble is a reduction of wages brought about by the late panic, when all goods fell in price, and the mills in Kensington reduced the wages of all workmen fifteen per cent. The employes now claim that the market has recovered from the effect of the monetary depression, and demand that their wages be raised to the rates prevailing before the panic. Even at the old prices they were able to make only from $7 to $9 a week, and with the reduction they receive but from $6 to $7, which, they say, is not enough to subsist on. With the object of organizing to force the employers to yield to their demands a meeting was held this morning in the Seventeenth Ward, at which there was a very large representation of the people who feel themselves aggrieved. The business of the meeting consisted in the adoption of a resolution expressing the determination of the hands to adhere to their demands, and to remain idle until they obtain the fifteen per cent. advance asked for, and the consideration of motions asking the employes of several mills to join them in their endeavors to obtain just treatment. The list of mills that have already stopped was read, as follows:

Porter & Dickey, Howard and Norris, 300 hands, 330 looms.

Thornton & Smith, Tenth and Columbia avenue, 250 hands.

Joseph Welsh & Son, Fifth street and Columbia avenue, 150 hands.

James Long, Bros. & Co., Second and Oxford streets, 250 hands.

Irwin & Stinson, Mascher and Putnam streets, 250 hands.

James Nolen (White Star Mills,) Jefferson and Howard streets, 250 hands.

John Dallas' Sons, Fourth and Berks street, 60 hands.

James Beatty, York and Amber streets, 60 hands.

Robert Mair, Amber and Adams streets, 36 hands.

James Scanlen, York, near Second street, 160 hands.

Mr. Clark, Amber and Adams streets, 40 hands.

J. P. Brunner & Sons, Howard street and Columbia avenue, 75 hands.

It was stated that the employes of Porter & Dickey's mills at Twenty-first and Naudan and Twenty-first and Ellsworth streets, numbering over 100, will soon strike for the advance, but those present at the meeting did not solicit the co-operation of operatives in other sections of the city, for it was claimed that most mill hands could make as much at the reduced rate as the present strikers can upon their old terms. Over 2,000 persons are engaged in this strike, and they include nearly all the weavers in Kensington except those employed in carpets and hosiery.

### *CHICAGO.*

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—A meeting of the Merchants' Exchange, an association composed chiefly of the heaviest grocers and hardware dealers in the city, was held here to-day, at which the currency question was pretty fully and freely discussed. The action of the Illinois Senators in urging inflation was strongly censured. President Williard, in opening the meeting, stated that a large number of Chicago merchants had felt aggrieved by the action of their representatives in Congress in regard to matters of finance. A remonstrance had been forwarded, but it had been treated in a way which carried the impression that it did not represent the solid men of the city. It had been thought advisable to have the Exchange act as a body, and therefore the meeting had been called. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who prepared the following, which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Measures are pending in Congress and advocated by the Senators from Illinois and others, having for their object an increase in the volume of the currency,

*Resolved*, That we believe the action of our Senators is influenced by misapprehension of the wants and sentiments of the merchants of this city, whose interests are identified with those of the people of the North-west.

*Resolved*, That a forced circulation of irredeemable paper as money can only be justified by great and necessitous emergencies, and ought to be restricted as speedily as consistent with public safety; that no such emergency now exists, and any increase of currency would only depreciate that already existing, and disturb and derange values generally.

*Resolved*, That the faith of the Government has been solemnly pledged to the redemption of its currency, and that its honor is involved in the fulfillment of its pledge, already too long deloyed, and that we recognize no distinction between the Government and ourselves in respect to the ordinary obligation to fulfill its promises.

*Resolved*, That when the signatures of the members of the Merchants' Exchange of Chicago are attached to the resolutions they be forwarded by the Secretary to Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate.

### *THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Under the order of the court, the bankrupt Franklin Savings Fund not having complied with the letter of the law in filling its schedules, or made any valuation of its sureties, the counsel for the complainants, together with the Register, to-day proceeded to examine the books of the concern. The various accounts were scrutinized, and securities amounting to over $30,000 were found, nearly all of them being in the name of Cyrus Cadwallader, and none of the property showing any policies of insurance or briefs of title. The disclosures all lead to the belief that Cyrus was the principal spirit in the perpetrating of the frauds of this institution, and it is ascertained that the bulk of the property was so placed in the society that the Treasurer could obtain the lion's share at his own convenience.

### *AN IRON FOUNDRY BURNED.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 20.—The iron foundry belonging to H. F. Pickles, of this city, was burned last night, with all its contents, including machinery and valuable patterns for light castings. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, being kindled on the outside of the building. It was discovered very quickly, but when water was thrown upon it the flames seemed to spread, as though the material had been saturated with oil. The total loss is estimated at $20,000; insured for $10,000. The foundry was not in full operation, but large orders had been received, and it was expected to fully resume, employing about seventy hands.

### *PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 20.—Ever since the Virginius trouble a large force of workmen have been constantly employed at the navy-yard. Now that the war-cloud has passed away and the Government has no further employment for so large a body of men, a wholesale discharge of some 600 hands is to take place to-morrow. Matters at this station are now assuming their wonted appearance.

The Canonicus, carrying two 15-inch guns, will be regularly commissioned to-morrow. Her destination is thought to be Key West. The venerated hull of the old frigate Constitution is to be placed in the dry-dock, preparatory to being repaired. She is to be fitted to serve as receiving-ship in place of the Potomac, at this station, during the Centennial celebration.

## THE INDIAN POLICY.

### *VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.*

HE WILL ADHERE TO THE SYSTEM OF TREATING INDIANS IN GOOD FAITH—GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR CONDITION UNDER THE PEACE POLICY—CORRUPTION THE EXCEPTION NOW AND NOT THE RULE—A WORD TO DISHONEST EDITORS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President yesterday, in conversation with a gentleman who called upon him, stated some views, as well as some facts, concerning the Indian question which possess particular significance. He referred, in the first instance, to the apparent effort again renewed to misrepresent and pervert the results and effect of the Indian policy thus far enforced by the Administration. That policy, he said, had been so far successful in settling Indians upon reservations, and in inducing several prominent savage tribes to abandon their roving and pillaging habits, as to warrant him in adhering to it, and he should continue to do so. The opposition, he remaked, was incited by the residents on the frontier, traders, and others, who saw their chances of making money reduced by the efforts of the Government to deal honestly with the Indians. Political management had also much to do with it, and out of Indian outbreaks political, as well as pecuniary, fortunes are sought to be made.

THE OLD SYSTEM OF CORRUPTION CHANGED.

In regard to the integrity of the service at present, the President remarked that the haphazard statement that the service was more corrupt now than ever before was proven false by the record, which showed that there was scarcely as much corruption now in a whole year as in a week in former days. Under the old system it was the exception for any portion of the Indian appropriations to reach the Indians themselves. Under the present administration of Indian affairs by far the largest part of the goods and annuities reached the Indians directly, and the talk about corruption and the news about outrages proceed largely from men whose profits and whose opportunities for swindling the Indian have been cut off. Under the former system the Indian plunderers were so powerful that an honest man could not remain in office. This has been thoroughly reformed, and a dishonest agent is now the exception where formerly he was the rule. "With all our efforts," said the President, "some men have succeeded in circumventing and cheating us, but as fast as discovered they have been broken up and cast out." He expressed himself very positively against any control of Indian affairs by the army, except the punishment of refractory tribes who refuse to accept the Government's proffer of kind treatment for good behavior.

THE RELIGIOUS AGENT PLAN.

The plan of calling upon the various religious denominations to nominate agents for appointments had worked well in practice, as shown by the results. In addition to the usual official responsibility of the individual, there was also the responsibility of the highly-respectable body which presented the agent for appointment. Moreover, many of these agents had entered upon this work with a genuine missionary spirit, and were devoting themselves with much self-denial to the work of teaching the Indian how to support and protect himself. Greater progress in the schools, and in the peaceful arts had been made within the past three or four years than in all previous time.

GOOD FAITH WITH THE INDIANS.

The President expressed the utmost confidence in the policy of treating the Indians in good faith, and as a result of such treatment he pointed to the fact that, notwithstanding probable outrages of swindling flour contractors, which he regarded as the cause of the disturbance among the Sioux, yet several of the leading tribes, notably the Ogallallas and the Brules, now stood firm for peace, whereas, heretofore, the firing of the first gun had always cemented the Sioux nation for war. In his last message to Congress the President said he had cordially approved the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior to abolish the payment of annuities in money. The Indian had no use for money, and it was simply a source of corruption and demoralization to him. The same amounts should go to him in clothing, stock, and implements for tilling the soil. Great practical benefits had been derived from the labors of the Advisory Board of Commissioners, who, by their practical business experience, had been able to secure a much better class of goods and supplies, and had also been able to largely supervise their actual delivery to the Indians.

NEWSPAPER DISINGENUOUSNESS.

The President then referred, with considerable severity of expression, to what he termed "the dishonest course of a portion of the public press in its treatment of the Indian and kindred questions." He said he could not conceive what notions of fairness and justice an editor entertained who could deliberately reproduce instances of corruption, and of the abuses of the old system, and attribute them to his Administration, when, if such editor was fit for his position, it was his business to know that those very crimes had been punished and the abuses corrected. He cited, as an illustration of this systematic purpose of misrepresentation, the case of Indian Commissioner Smith. This officer, he said, had for months rested under a load of vindictive charges, never uttering a word of complaint, but inviting the most searching investigation, and giving his accusers a free field. Many of the newspapers had assailed him most virulently before trial, and now that he was not only exonerated but the integrity of his action completely vindicated these same papers were absolutely silent, ignoring the facts, while the Commissioner himself could contemplate the result with only such gratification as could be given by the personal misfortune of a wife driven to an insane asylum by the assaults of personal and political enemies upon the good name and fame of her husband.

A STATUTE TO PUNISH LYING.

In truth, the President remarked, there should be a new statute for the punishment of lying. In conclusion, he said the country, when correctly informed, would clearly see the benefits of the policy of keeping faith with the Indian thus far pursued, and he was so confident of its correctness and of its ultimate complete success that he should resolutely adhere to it.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT TROUBLE—BAD FLOUR SUBSTITUTED FOR GOOD.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A serious charge has been made concerning the cause of the Indian disturbances at the Red Cloud Agency, which is now under investigation. It is charged that the contractors furnished supplies of flour absolutely unfit for use by civilized or savage men. It was so very bad that the Indians would have nothing to do with it, and the dissatisfaction on this account resulted in the murder of Frank Appleton. This bad flour, it is charged, was substituted for good flour which had passed the inspection at St. Louis, after the inspection had been made.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Board of Indian Commissioners have been in session at the Arlington Hotel for the past two days. All the members are in attendance, except Mr. George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia. The special object of the meeting was to consider the Indian question as it relates to the proposed legislation looking to the opening of the Indian Territory, and the question recently discussed in regard to a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, as well as some details of Indian management submitted to the board for their consideration. A protracted conference was held last evening and to-day with the Secretary of the Interior as to the general Indian question. It developed the fact that the views of the board with reference to Indian affairs were fully in accordance with those held by the Secretary and, after a free interchange of views, it was apparent that the board are unanimously of the opinion that in the management of Indian affairs they have the satisfaction to claim the most encouraging results of the peace policy; that they see in the wilder tribes a steady improvement, and that a continuation of the present policy will soon result in bringing them under perfect control and submission to all reasonable requirements of the Government. The cordial relations existing between the board and the Secretary of the Interior, and the confidence in his interest in the present policy, and his success in managing affairs in the past, would lead them to deprecate any change transferring the management of Indian affairs to any other department of the Government. The liberal appropriations made by Congress for the prosecution of the present Indian policy met with the approval of the board, and will result in a permanent saving of large sums in future Indian management. The experience of another year proves that, aside from all other considerations, it is cheaper to feed Indians than to fight them. The board say that the telegraph and newspaper reports in regard to the threatened difficulty with the Sioux have greatly exaggerated the facts, and that official information leads to the belief that, in the proper management, the danger of a general Sioux war is averted. If the peace policy be pursued toward them, the progress of this tribe toward civilization would be greatly promoted.

THE RIO VERDE RESERVATION—HALF THE INDIANS REMOVED THERE DEAD OR DESERTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A letter from Special Commissioner J. A. Tonner to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Prescott, Arizona Territory, Jan. 22, says of the Rio Verde Indian Reservation that from a list of over 1,900 Indians there in July last but 850 remain. The remainder have died or fled to the mountains, preferring, many of them, death by warfare to falling by disease. The Apache Yumas, who were removed from the Colorado River Reservation last Summer, have suffered greatly, and begged to be allowed to return there. Their numbers have been reduced from 640 to 292 since going there, by sickness and desertion. The Apache Mohaves numbered 508, now only 386, and the Tontos have been reduced from 910 to 222.

Commissioner Tonner recommends that the Apache Yumas and Apache Mohaves be removed to the Colorado River Reservation, and the Pontos be sent to the White Mountain Reservation. Gen. Crook objects to the removal of the first-named, lest they should think they had gained the point sought, by going on the Colorado Reservation in opposition to his orders last June. The Special Commissioner deems them sufficiently punished, and would insure their good behavior at the Colorado. He says a matter of opinion should not interfere with what is due humanity. Gen. Crook says the Pontos do not agree with the White Mountain Indians, and objects to their removal on that account. This plea did not avail the Apache Yumas last year, the enmity of the Pontos being their great objection to going on the Verde; but no conflict took place, though they mingled every ration day. Since the enlargement of the Colorado River Reservation, there is ample room for all these Indians, and facilities to plant, which can at once yield them a partial support and employment.

### *AUGUST BELMONT'S SUIT AGAINST THE STATE AUDITOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20.—Judge Watts decided to-day that he did not have jurisdiction at Chambers of the suit against August Belmont & Co. against the State Auditor, praying for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to reinstate special taxes on the list for 1874, to pay interest on special tax bonds. Suit will now be brought at the regular term of the Wake County Superior Court, in April next.

### *SOUTH CAROLINA TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 20.—The Tax-payers' Convention adjourned to-day after a four days's session. A report was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to prepare a constitution and laws for county organizations, to be known as Tax-unions, and to be established in every county of the State, all citizens, white and black, who pay taxes to be admitted to membership, the object being to prosecute criminal and dishonest officials and endeavor to relieve the burden of taxation. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of Appeal to the State Legislature for the redress of grievances, and a committee of fifteen of the most prominent citizens of the State was appointed to go to Washington and lay before Congress a memorial to that body. A letter was received from certain bondholders in New-York, protesting against any action on the part of the convention looking to a repudiation of the State bonds. On motion, the convention resolved that when the honest people of the State get possession of the Government, they will do what is just, fair, and equitable among all its creditors. The convention adopted an address to the people of the State setting forth that it had appealed to the Legislature and to Congress for redress of wrongs, and advising them to organize in a lawful manner, and prosecute in the courts of the State all dishonest officials. The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

### *ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.*

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 20.—Wm. Johnston was arrested in Yarmouth this week, and brought to Halifax last night, charged with uttering counterfeit United States Treasury notes in New-Boston, N. H., during the month of December, 1872. Johnston had been followed to this Province by the United States Marshal of New-Hampshire, and, upon information furnished by him to our provincial authorities, he was arrested. He will be handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal. The papers for his extradition are now in preparation.

### *THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.*

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The Committee of the Legislature on the Hoosac Tunnel Line have under consideration a bill, understood to have been prepared by Senator Larned, Chairman of the committee, which has been favorably received. It will be published at length in to-morrow's papers. It contemplates merging the property of the State in the tunnel with that of the railroad company, having the through line in a trust to be managed for the common interests of all parties by a corporation of Trustees, in which the State retains a controlling interest by the appointment of a majority of the Trustees. There are no coercive features whatever in the bill. If, however, the railroads should decline to come into the arrangement contemplated, means are still provided by which the State may make available its property in the tunnel.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

OFFICIAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, Feb. 20—Midnight.—The following list of members of the new Cabinet is official:

First Lord of the Treasury—Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Right Hon. George Ward Hunt.

Secretary of State for the Home Department—Richard Assheton Cross.

Secretary of State for the Foreign Department—Earl of Derby.

Secretary of State for the Colonial Department—Earl of Carnarvon.

Secretary of State for War—Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.

Secretary of State for India—Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cairns.

Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Malmesbury.

Lord President of the Council—Duke of Richmond.

Right Hon. Lord John Manners is appointed Postmaster General.

Mr. Disraeli had an interview with the Queen at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MR. CARDWELL TO BE VISCOUNT RIVINGTON—GEN. WOLSELEY A LOSER BY THE RECENT FIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, who was Secretary of State for War in the Gladstone Ministry, is to be elevated to the Peerage under the title of Viscount Rivington,

Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, the commander of the Ashantee expedition, is a sufferer to a large amount by the destruction of the Pantechnicon.

The Faraday, a steam-ship of 5,000 tons burden, built for Siemens Brothers for the special purpose of laying telegraph cables in the Atlantic, was launched at Newcastle to-day.

A dense fog hangs over this city.

MR. SCHENCK AND MR. CATTELL COMING TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Hon. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister, and Mr. A. G. Cattell, special agent of the United States in Europe, will leave Liverpool for New-York to-morrow in the steam-ship Abyssinia.

Mr. Schenck expects to be absent three months. His family will remain here. Mr. Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation, will act as Minister during the absence of Mr. Schenck.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Three railroad accidents are reported to-day. The most serious one happened to the Scotch mail train, which ran into a luggage train near Preston. Fifteen persons were injured, of whom two have died. The cars were demolished.

### *FRANCE.*

PREFECTS INSTRUCTED TO WATCH IMPERIALISTS.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Duke De Broglie, Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the Prefects directing them to keep a watch upon the citizens who leave their departments for Chiselhurst, for the purpose of doing homage to the Prince Imperial on the occasion of his becoming of age.

### *JAPAN.*

POLITICAL DISTURBANCE THREATENED—WAR ON THE COREANS DEMANDED.

YEDDO, Feb. 20.—Political disturbances are apprehended in Japan.

Minister Iwakura has tendered his resignation, but the Mikado refuses to accept it.

The people clamor for war against the Coreans. This or a civil war is inevitable.

INSURRECTION IN FIZEN.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 20.—A serious insurrection has broken out in the District of Fizen. The telegraph lines have been destroyed.

### *CUBA.*

TRIBULATIONS OF AN OPERA COMPANY—SUIT FOR WAGES OF CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The members of the chorus and orchestra of the Italian opera have sued Lucca, Murska, and Vizzani for pay and return passage to New-York. The defendants refused, and the court issued an order prohibiting their departure from the island until the people were paid.

Mme. Lucca yesterday attempted to leave clandestinely on the steamer Columbus, for New-York. Her husband, baggage and servants were on board, and shortly before the sailing of the steamer, a lady, closely veiled, was seen to approach. A committee of the chorus discovered her to be Lucca, and informed the Police, who compelled the entire party to return ashore.

Mr. Larentsie, formerly Consul of the United States here, died yesterday.

### *OBITUARY.*

EX-SENATOR LEWIS T. WIGFALL.

A private dispatch received in Baltimore, on Thursday last, announced the death on the previous day of Ex-Senator Lewis T. Wigfall, at Galveston, Texas, whither he had recently gone for the benefit of his health. He represented Texas in Congress from 1859 until that State seceded, when he resigned his seat in the United States Senate and accepted a command in the Southern Army. While in the Senate he advocated the right of the States to secede and took a very prominent part in the secession movement. He was formally expelled from the Senate in July, 1861, and soon after he identified himself with the new confederation, and held the rank of General in the Southern Army. He was present at the bombardment and received the surrender of Fort Sumter. He subsequently commanded a brigade of troops from Texas and took part in a number of engagements. On being elected a Senator to the first Confederate Congress he retired from active service in the field and devoted himself to parliamentary work. He was re-elected to the Second Congress, in which he served until the fall of Richmond. He succeeded in escaping to England, where he remained until it was safe to return to this country. He settled in Baltimore about eighteen months ago, and was recently admitted to the Bar. He was a native of South Carolina and was at his death about fifty years old.

### *LOWENSTEIN, THE MURDERER, AND PHELPS, THE DEFAULTER.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Lowenstein, the condemned murderer, appears completely broken down to-day at the result of the trial. He expresses himself as being troubled only on his wife's account. She was with him a long time this forenoon, and takes it very much to heart. Several ministers, among them one of his own faith, called upon and conversed with him. Phelps, the defaulter, has been removed to a cell opposite to the one occupied by Lowenstein, and the doomed man now spends his nights in utter solitude. He still protests his innocence.

# ENGLISH POLITICS.

## GLADSTONE'S DOWNFALL—THE NEXT GOVERNMENT.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

You will know before this reaches you whether Mr. Gladstone has resolved to resign at once or to go on till Parliament meets, and await a hostile vote on the election of Speaker or on the Queen's speech. In whatever way he may prefer to perform the ceremony of the "happy dispatch," it is certain, at least, that his end has come. It was clear enough on Thursday that the Ministry had been beaten, but the returns which have since come in show that they have not only been knocked down, but jumped upon. I can give you no adequate idea of the sort of savage delight that everybody appears to take in the downfall of the Minister. It is almost cruel, and renders a reaction not improbable. With a high mind, great administrative experience, and generous and noble qualities, Mr. Gladstone has contrived to get himself detested and distrusted by all classes of the community. It is impossible to explain away the personal aspect of the vote which has just been taken. It is a vote of want of confidence in the Premier, not on any particular question, but all round. Will you have any more of me? asked Mr. Gladstone. And from all parts of the country, from east and west, and north and south, from counties and boroughs, from big towns and little towns, the answer is the same—a contemptuous, withering "No! not at any price; anybody, anything rather than you." The vehemence and decision of the answers have surprised every one. Men knew, of course, how much in their own hearts they disliked and distrusted the Premier, but it has been a revelation to them to find how heartily and universally this feeling has pervaded the whole nation.

CAUSES OF THE DOWNFALL.

That the country is utterly sick and weary of him there can be no doubt. That is simply a fact which even the *Daily Telegraph*, with hysterical emotion protesting its fidelity, "among the faithless, faithful only he," admits. But, of course, there is no end to the explanations which may be given of it. Some trace it to Mr. Gladstone's personal character, some to his policy, some to the blundering of his colleagues, and others to the divisions in the Liberal Party. All these are no doubt elements in the case, but the main reason of Mr. Gladstone's loss of popularity is not far to seek. He entered office in 1868 with a majority of a hundred—the largest majority any English Minister ever had. He took up a number of questions which had been agitated for many years before, and on which all reasonable men were pretty well agreed. Nobody could say that the Irish Church was not a failure. Nobody could pretend that the wretched muddle of the Irish Land laws could be left as it was. The ballot had long been a Liberal cry, and the Conservatives had begun to think that it would tell rather in their favor than against them. The abolition of purchase in the army stood on a similar footing. It was seen that as England could have at the best only a small army, that army must be highly trained and scientific, and there must therefore be no more playing at soldiers. The Education question was also pretty far advanced, though it required discreet handling. All these questions, then, were hanging, like so many ripe pears, ready to drop into the first hand that touched them. Mr. Gladstone had no difficulty in plucking them, but a prudent man would not have been quite so much in a hurry about using up his stock of fruit. In three years Mr. Gladstone had almost exhausted his bag, and had, of course, made many enemies, for old vested interests cannot be rudely disturbed without giving offense. The opposition grew stronger as the questions on which it could not oppose the Government were one by one disposed of. A wise statesman would have seen that this was a time to hold his hand, and to postpone any further disturbance of a serious kind. Gladstone, however, would not be warned by his more sagacious friends, and insisted on forcing the pace and bringing forward irritating measures, for the mere sake of sensational effect. His heroic nature spurned a tame and commonplace course of legislation and administration. From that moment his majority began to fall away. Thanks to Mr. Forster, the Government got safely over the education difficulty, but the Licensing bill shook off the publicans; the Irish University Education bill scared the Protestants without conciliating the Roman Catholics; the promise of votes to the agricultural laborers, coupled with Mr. Bright's wild talk about cutting up landed property, frightened many different classes, all interested in the sanctity of property; and, finally, the sudden dissolution and the misty visions of readjusted taxation, made everybody think there was some dangerous conspiracy on hand. Englishmen understand fair play, and they argued that a man who had honest work on hand would not set about it like a thief in the night.

THE ESSENTIAL DEFECT.

In the analysis of Gladstone's statesmanship we always come back to this as the essential defect of his character—that he does not know what it is to investigate and reason out things like ordinary people. His convictions are not the result of argument, but are mere impulses of the moment, and nobody knows—certainly nobody less than himself—what policy he may not at any instant adopt. His great mistake has been in fancying that, when he had himself once caught up an opinion in this light, off-hand way, everybody else was bound to accept it as the result of Divine inspiration. An impulsive, shifty nature of this kind is always liable to be suspected of duplicity—and this has been Mr. Gladstone's fate. At the present moment there is not a party in the country that has any faith in him. His honesty is of a very curious and equivocal quality. He is honest enough in holding his convictions, but he does not come by them in an honest way, and they undergo bewildering changes. On the other hand, in addition to Gladstone's faults of temper and policy, there can be no doubt that the recent course of affairs on the Continent has made the English people very thankful for the sober and settled Government under which they live, and extremely secure from rash and sudden innovations, no matter in what direction. The news about the alleged submission of King Coffee has been received with moderate thankfulness, and has produced no excitement whatever. The general disposition is to ignore Ashantee as much as possible. At the most, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues can hope only to escape discredit. There is no credit to be got out of the affair in the present temper of the public. Many persons think the good news is only a hoax for the benefit of the elections invented by Mephistophles Gladstone.

THE NEXT GOVERNMENT.

Practically, Mr. Disraeli may be regarded as already Premier, or at least with the Premiership in his grasp, if he chooses to take it. The officials are drawing the curtains round the couch of the dying Administration, and holding themselves ready to rush out into the ante-chamber to welcome the new comers and make them masters of all the holes and corners of office. There is no question that the Conservatives will undertake to form a Government, and of the Government Mr. Disraeli will be necessarily one of the chief pillars; but will he be the Premier? That is the question which is now being agitated in the Conservative camp. The decision, of course, [illegible] the possession with him. He will be sent for by the Queen, and he has only to say "Yes" to have the Government in his hands. There is a strong impression, however, that he will have sufficient prudent magnanimity to refer her Majesty to his friend, Lord Derby. This arrangement would have many advantages for the party. With Lord Derby as Premier in the House of Lords, or Disraeli at the head of the House of Commons, which is, for all practical purposes, the superior, and in some respects the only acting, branch of the Legislature, Mr. Disraeli would thus be quite as big a man as leader of the Lower House as if he were actually at the head of the Ministry. On the other hand, this arrangement would smooth the way for Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, and other Conservatives who were formerly not on good terms with Disraeli, joining the Cabinet. Lord Derby would also command the confidence of the moderate Liberals or Whigs, while Disraeli would rather frighten them back into Gladstone's arms. There are a great many rumors flying about as to the distribution of offices, but, of course, they must be purely speculative until the first question, as to who shall be Premier, is determined. One rumor is so unlikely that I mention it merely to show how talk is manufactured. It is that Mr. Disraeli, who was offered a peerage when last in office, but accepted one only for his wife, will now accept the honor for himself, and go to the Upper House as Baron Beaconsfield. This would weaken the new Government very much, as Mr. Disraeli would be missed from the Commons, and would be only buried in the Lords. The story, indeed, is clearly absurd. Three names are mentioned for the Foreign Secretaryship—the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Disraeli himself, if he declines the Premiership. Either of the two former would make an excellent Secretary—the Marquis the better of the two, having more spirit and decision of character. Mr. Disraeli at the Foreign Office would be apt to be followed by an alarming display of pyrotechnic dispatches. The Chancellorship of the Exchequer seems to be left to Mr. Ward Hunt, who held it before. It is calculated that the Conservatives will come in with a majority of between 20 and 30; they will have a surplus of six millions to make finance easy, and they will find the country disposed to take things very quietly, and by no means anxious for large legislation in any direction. Since just before the repeal of the Corn laws the Conservatives have never had a chance when in office of doing anything, or even of showing what they could do. Lord Derby's first Government had only a fluctuating majority of a few votes, and his second Government, as well as Mr. Disraeli's, had no majority at all. They simply lived on sufferance, and were very soon mercilessly suppressed. The Conservatives, with moderate prudence and common sense, have now at least five years of office before them.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It cannot be said that, with the exception of Mr. Roebuck, the new members on either side will add very much to the intellectual distinction of the House of Commons. Running down the list of names, we come upon comparatively few that are known to the public. At Brighton, Mr. Ashbury, the well-known yachtsman, has come in on the Conservative side, along with Gen. Shute, who, as Colonel of the Fourth Dragoons, appeared rather conspicuously in the Crowley Court-martial a few years ago. Mr. Ingram, one of the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, has secured the seat at Boston which his father once held. Mr. P. B. Smollett, one of the new Conservative members for the town of Cambridge, is, I believe, a descendant of the author of *Roderick Random*. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, who has been returned for Christchurch, has for some time been engaged in creating a fashionable watering-place at Bournemouth, and is known as having once been "in diplomacy," and as a writer in the political press. Capt. Bedford Pier, who has got in for Gravesend, is identified with a scheme for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Sir W. Seymour Fitzgerald, late Governor of Bombay, and formerly Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's Government, is once more in Parliament, and may be expected to figure in the next Conservative Cabinet. Mr. Albert Grant, or Baron Grant, as he sometimes calls himself, for he holds a German barony somewhere or other, has resumed his seat for Kidderminster, which he lost when he went under in the great panic of 1866. It was the Baron who distressed the Londoners by a gift of Leicester Square. Mr. Forsyth, an able lawyer, and author of an admirable life of Cicero, has been returned by the Conservatives for one of the divisions of London. Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of a gushing and sensational story called "Ginx's Baby," and, in consequence, familiarly known as Ginx, has turned the heads of the grave folk of Dundee by his howling sentimentalism. At a former election, when he was defeated, he described in glowing language the houses with marble steps in which he had seen working men living in America, and held out the prospect of similar palaces to the weavers of Dundee. Col. Moore, member for Renfrewshire, belongs to the old Caldwell family, and has written a valuable work on Greek literature and history. The only two working men's candidates, as they are called, who have been elected are Mr. Max. Macdonald, the President of the Miners' Association, and Mr. Burt, the President of another Miners' Union in Northumberland. In such cases the miners had the constituency absolutely at their command. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Burt both began life as miners, but of course they have for some time practically ceased to be genuine working men, and have been engaged as professional agents and agitators. Odger and all other candidates of this class have been nowhere. Mr. S. Isaac, of Nottingham, may be mentioned as the first Conservative Jew who has been seen in Parliament. In the City of London it was a great question whether the Jews could consistently espouse the Conservative side, and the rejection of Baron Rothschild would seem to show that there is a split between Judah and Liberalism. It is true that it was the Liberals who procured for the Jews admission to Parliament; but Mr. Disraeli has always been most demonstratively polite and patronizing to those of his race, though he ceased when a boy to be their coreligionist, and, perhaps, in this case blood has proved thicker than principles. There was lately some talk of introducing a Jew or two into the House of Lords, and, perhaps, the experiment may be tried before long. There is nothing to prevent a Jew being made a peer, but before he could take his seat in the House of Lords the oath which is taken, "on the true faith of a Christian," would have to be qualified, like that in the House of Commons, by the omission of these words in the case of those who object to them. Mr. Whalley has been reinstated at Peterborough, notwithstanding his insane behavior in regard to Luie and the Tichborne claimant; but Mr. Guildford Onslow has been put out at Gerraldford by his Conservative cousin, Denzel Onslow. Mr. Alfred Seymour, cousin of Roger Tichborne, has lost his seat at Salisbury; Col. Pelhill Turner, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, has been returned at Bedford. On the whole, in the way of notable men, the House has lost more than it has gained. Mr. Ayrton, the cynic, Prof. Fawcett, the philosopher, Mr. Bouverie, the mentor, and Mr. Bernal Osborne, the jester of the House, have all been shut out. Baron Rothschild, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Thomas Hughes, and Mr. Hibbert, a minor member of the Government, are also [illegible] for the City of London only by a hairsbreadth as minority member—that is, in certain constituencies having three or four members, voters are restricted to two or three votes, as the case may be. Mr. Cardwell had also rather a narrow escape at Oxford. In spite of private nominations and secret voting, there has been a good deal of disorder and some small bloodshed, especially in the mining districts. J. H. F.

## MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF HOWES & MACY.

A meeting of the creditors of the firm of Howes & Macy was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy. The meeting was held in pursuance of a call made by Mr. J. Nelson Tappan, assignee, to hear a statement from him in reference to the assets in his hands out of the bankruptcy, and in respect to their distribution among the creditors. The attendance of creditors was very large, so large that it was found necessary to transfer the meeting to a room of greater size than that in which the proceedings were commenced. Mr. Dayton acted as Chairman. He explained the purpose for which the meeting had been called together, and stated that if any creditors wished to register their names as being in attendance, they could do so. The names of the following individual creditors and firms were then handed in, but they do not nearly represent the entire strength of the meeting: Nathaniel Abrahams, Evans & Co., L. A. Fulgroff, A. G. Campell, Broderick & Smith, Samuel Lawrence, Isaac C. Perrine, William Chappell, Dominick Morrogh, (represented by J. P. Beaven,) John Back, the Bank of Clarksville, J. W. Wyckoff & Co., Pratt & Wyckoff, A. B. Malcomson, Jr., A. H. Hoff, James P Roy, the First National Bank, Genesee, Illinois, N. Y., (represented by W. J. Quinlan, Jr.,) James M. Wausol, George B. Jaqaes, Edwin Lord, Joseph F. Becker, John J. Glasson, Jr., Wm. Hall, Hall & Cornish, Flash, Lewis & Co., Rheinhard & Co., (represented by John A. Hardman, attorney,) L. Cornelius, Thomas Lockard, D. M. Dovd, Fred'k. Renaud, Antonio Racioes, Amelia Racines, (represented by Antonio Racines,) Francis Dubois, N. Newman, Jesse Arnold & Co., F. H. Foust & Co., Stebbs, Hanna & Co., and J. A. Saxton & Co., (represented by James McBride,) Claghorn & Cunningham, White and Elsner, C. J. Elsner, and J. S. Claghorn, (represented by N. S. Phillips.) Mr. Tappan explained that certain assets out of the bankruptcy of Howes & Macy were in his hands, and he deemed it desirable that a distribution of them should be made among the creditors at as early a date as possible. The accounts stood in this way: Cash received and deposited, $145,980 27; with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $200,288 89; with the United States Trust Company, $200,400; total, $546,669 16. From this there were to be deducted, for rent due, $1,125, and for sundry disbursements $687 35, leaving $544,856 81. The gold balance amounted to $3,649, which, added to the above, would leave $548,505 81 available for distribution among the creditors. He proposed, out of this sum, to declare a dividend of forty-five per cent., which would be ready for distribution in ten days, at the furtherest, or probably in a week, and he hoped, if he succeeded in making other collections, to be able to increase the dividend to fifty per cent. The proposition met with the approval of the meeting, and a resolution was adopted accepting the dividend offered, with the hope that it might be increased to fifty per cent. There was one dissentient voice when the resolution was put, and the gentleman voting in the negative, in reply to the Chairman, said that his name was C. Underhill, and that his interest was represented by $120, although he had had $10,000 in the hands of the firm. Subsequently Mr. Underhill, at the request of some gentleman, withdrew his opposition, and the resolution was recorded as passed unanimously. In affirming the resolution, however, the meeting distinctly refused to commit itself to any approval of the accounts of Howes & Macy until they are thoroughly investigated, and merely accepted the dividend proposed by the assignee. The proceedings then terminated.

## THE QUESTION OF A CORRESPONDENT ANSWERED.

A letter has been addressed to THE TIMES asking for information respecting a company styling itself the "Combination Tool Company" and "Lightning Trap Company," of No. 124 Nassau street, in this City. The writer states that some twelve months ago he noticed an advertisement of this company, and forwarded a Post Office money order for $2, with instructions to send him one of the lightning traps and combination tool, but did not receive the articles nor any reply. A few months ago his son wrote for a circular to No. 124 Nassau street, and received one by return of post. Thinking that the previous letter might have gone astray, and seeing such an imposing circular from the firm, he was induced to allow his son to send $2 with an order for a trap, but to this communication there was no reply either. The writer wishes to know whether there is any such company, and, if so, what explanation they have to offer. What our reporter saw of the "company" will, perhaps, explain the matter satisfactorily. The reporter called at No. 124 Nassau street, a wretched three-story tumble-down brick building, but looked in vain for any evidence of the "Lightning Trap" and "Combination Tool Company." The first floor was occupied with a bookseller's shop, and over the second floor appeared the dingy sign-board of a wood-engraver, while another notice was suspended beside the doorway leading through a dark hallway up a rickety flight of stairs. Inside of this door, two pieces of tin about ten inches square were nailed to the wall, on one of which was inscribed, "Lightning Trap Company," and on the other, "Combination Tool Company." The reporter ascended two flights of the dilapidated stairway, and on inquiring for the "Lightning Tool Company," an occupant of one of the rooms replied, "He's not in." The reporter called next day, with a similar result, and thought it would be a waste of time to bestow further attention upon the "company." The entire stock in trade consists of a few traps, a number of circulars, a three-legged chair, and a few rusty tools in a musty room in one of the most dilapidated houses in the City. The trap may be all that it claims to be, and all that the newspaper correspondents represented it when brought under their notice at a public show-room, but the invention may have been since that time turned into a trap for catching dollars instead of rats.

## THE DOOM OF THE MASKED BURGLARS.

At the opening of the Court of Sessions for Westchester County, at White Plains, yesterday morning, Patrick Conway, alias Patsey Conroy, one of the alleged masked burglars who was convicted on Wednesday of being concerned, with others, in breaking into the dwelling of Miss Lydia H. Emmet, near the village of New-Rochelle, and stealing valuable property therefrom, besides committing an outrage upon the members of the family, about 2 o'clock on the 23d ult., was brought up for sentence. Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial on the following grounds: First—That the verdict was against the weight of evidence adduced, and that the jury clearly did not give him the benefit of the doubt which he was entitled to. This point was overruled by the court, and excepted to by prisoner's counsel. Second—Mr. Townsend then moved for arrest of judgment, inasmuch as the evidence clearly established the fact that the crime was committed on the 23d of December, while the indictment charged that it was committed on the 24th. The second motion was also overruled by the court, and excepted to by prisoner's counsel. Third—Mr. Townsend then called the attention of the court to the fact that no sentence could be pronounced against the prisoner except for burglary in the second degree, because each count of the indictment set forth that the crime was committed by breaking through the window of an outer building, which was not in any way described as a dwelling-house. The court overruled this objection likewise, and was excepted to by prisoner's counsel. The court then sentenced the prisoner to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor. Lawrence Griffin, alias Larry Griffin, was then placed on trial for complicity in the burglary, robbery, and outrage with Conroy and Kelly. The prisoner having failed to secure the services of counsel, the court assigned Col. Fellows to take charge of the prisoner's defense. On consenting to perform that task, he took occasion to state that Kelly had not retained him as his counsel, otherwise he should have seen his interest taken care of. Griffin was also found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The court then adjourned until Thursday morning next, when the trial of John Burns, alias John Orr, the last of the gang, will take place.

## SEVERAL MEN INJURED BY A SEWER FALLING IN.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while a number of laborers were at work excavating for a sewer at Fortieth street and Sixth avenue, the walls of the excavation caved in upon them and several of them were buried beneath several feet of earth. An alarm was at once given, and Patrolmen Reilly and Graham, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were quickly at the spot. Aided by a number of workmen and citizens, who had witnessed the accident, they set to work to extricate the men, and after about fifteen minutes' labor succeeded in getting all the men out. Patrick Walsh, aged twenty-nine, of No. 646 Second avenue, had one leg broken and sustained internal injuries; Patrick Curran, aged thirty, of No. 246 West Forty-seventh street, was seriously injured about the head; and Robert White, aged fifty, of Sixth avenue and Fifty-sixth street, was slightly bruised about the legs. The injured men were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where they were attended by Dr. Wade. Ambulances were then summoned and the injured men were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Another laborer, whose name and residence were not ascertained, was also [illegible]

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION—Feb. 20.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented from citizens of Pennsylvania against any restoration of duty on tea and coffee, or any additional internal taxation; of the Pennsylvania Women Suffrage Association, protesting against the passage of the bill to aid in the execution of laws in Utah; and of the Massachusetts Medical Society, for the repeal of the act of 1869 in relation to the medical corps of the army, and for necessary legislation to advance the standing of the corps.

AN EXPENSIVE COMMA.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to call the attention of the Senate to an error which led to the loss of half a million dollars of revenue, and which might lead to the loss of a larger amount. A good deal had been said about it in the newspapers, and in another quarter which he would not mention. The error was in the Tariff bill in regard to fruits being admitted free. He had been anxious to see where it occurred, and was glad to say it did not occur in the Senate, as he had hunted up all the papers relating to the subject. He read from the *Globe* of May, 1872, when the bill was under consideration, an amendment offered by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, at the request of Mr. Gilbert, of Florida, not then in his seat, providing for the admission free of duty of fruit-plants, tropical, and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation. He (Mr. Sherman) said the word fruit was used as a word of limitation, so that fruit-plants only should be limited, and not other kinds of tropical plants. The object was not to admit oranges, lemons, and other kinds of fruits free. As printed by the House, after the bill left the Senate, it read, "fruits, plants," with a comma after "fruits." He thought by a fair construction of the law as it stood, the old duty on oranges, lemons, and other fruits, was not changed. The comma which made the difficulty did not preclude the use of the word fruit as being a word limiting the plants admitted duty-free. The word fruit was used as a word of limitation, and not as a noun substantive. The error occurred by somebody adding "s" to the word "fruit," and then a comma. He did not know who did it, but the subject ought to be inquired into. He found in the law, as published by Little & Brown, the word "fruit," but the interposition of a comma after it. He felt it his duty to state that so far as the action of the Senate was concerned, the matter had been plain and simple.

Mr. CONKLING said he would call the attention of the Senate to one thing which might remove the suspicion of intentional wrong. In the original amendment the words were "Plants tropical and semi-tropical." There was no punctuation, and the word "fruit" was interlined afterward. Had there been a hyphen or a comma after "plants," the bill would have been correctly copied. As to the addition of the "s," the word "plants" being in the plural, the copyist might have readily supposed that "fruit" should have been in the plural also.

Mr. ANTHONY said there was one subject which he had long desired to bring before the Senate, and that was that engrossed bills should pass from one House to the other in print, and not in manuscript. It was done in the British Parliament, and could just as well be done here.

Mr. SUMNER said it was easy to see, after the exposition made by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Conkling,) where error might have been made. He (Mr. Sumner) remembered having been told by a learned Judge of the United States Supreme Court that he never regarded punctuation in interpreting a statute. He believed the Congress of the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were the only two legislative bodies of the world which adhered to parchment in the last stage of a bill. We borrowed it from England, but that country had done away with it, and when a bill now received the consent of the crown it was in print.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, read from the Tariff bill as enrolled by the Senate, and said the comma was placed after the word "fruit," though he had no doubt it was placed there honestly.

The subject was then dropped.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution releasing the members of the Military Court which tried Fitz John Porter in 1862 from the obligations of the oath they took as members of the court not to disclose the vote or opinion of any member thereof, and asked present consideration thereof.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, objected.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, introduced a bill amendatory of the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is a copy of the bill introduced in the House relating to registration, the naturalization of aliens, and other matters.

ENROLLING BILLS ON PARCHMENT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Enrolled Bills to inquire into the expediency of superseding the present system of parchment in the last stage of a bill, and provide that when it be presented to the President for approval it shall be printed, and so preserved in the Department of State.

Mr. SARGENT said he did not oppose the resolution, but thought it should also provide that there should be no legislation during the last two or three days of the session. It would be impracticable to print bills in the haste which generally characterizes the last days of the session, unless something be done to prevent legislation on the last two or three days.

Mr. SUMNER said there might be a small printing establishment in the Capitol for the last days of the session to facilitate legislation.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Finance bill, the pending motion being to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the substitute of Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, was adopted.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said he was opposed to recommitting the bill, because the committee was against any increase in the currency.

Mr. CONKLING said the instructions proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Cooper,) amounted to nothing. He favored the whole subject being recommitted without instructions, leaving the committee free to bring in the best bill they could.

Mr. CAMERON said the country needed help. The panic was not over. No doubt in New-York there was plenty of money in the hands of the money-changers, but in the country, among business men and farmers, it was scarce. If this Congress adjourned without perfecting some measure of relief, the distress to follow would be greater than that of last Autumn.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition, signed by 1,090 business men of Chicago, for an increase of the volume of paper currency. He said it represented all classes except the large bankers, and none of them had signed it. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said that day after day and week after week gentlemen here had aired their opinions on finance, to the exclusion of other business, reiterating and restating their theories. He appealed to the Senate to cease this struggle on the question of finance, and let the committee have the bill.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said he did not think the Senate had been laboring in vain. The Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill) thought it would be more satisfactory to trust the whole subject to the committee. No doubt he thought so, four-fifths of the committee being of his way of thinking. He hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, moved to lay the bill and all amendments on the table. Lost—Yeas 17, nays 36.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said the experiment of issuing irredeemable paper currency had been tried by many countries and always condemned. The nation could not pay its debts with paper, and he did not propose to pay our bonds by starting a printing-press, but would pay them in gold. It had been said we could not get enough gold, but he denied this. Forty millions of people would get all the gold necessary. It had been legislated out of the country, but with the products of the mines and the energies of our people enough gold would soon be accumulated. He hoped that legislation would not be further in the direction of dishonesty, but would come back to the true principle.

Mr. BOREMAN, at 4:15 P. M., moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the yeas and nays, and gave notice that he would call for the yeas and nays on every proposition.

Mr. BOREMAN withdrew his motion.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the substitute of Mr. Cooper was adopted yesterday, and it was reconsidered, yeas 31, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conover, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Harney, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamlin, Jones, Kelly, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner Wadleigh—23.

Mr. Cooper's amendment was then rejected.

The question recurring on Mr. Merrimon's amendment, it was adopted by yeas 28 to nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Clayton, Conover, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hager, Hamlin, Jones, Kelly, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Wadleigh—25.

Messrs. Carpenter, Gordon, Wright, and Ransom, who would have voted for the amendment, were paired with Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Morrill of Vermont, and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

Mr. Merrimon's amendment as adopted instructs the Controller to report, as soon as practicable, a bill providing for the increase of the national bank circulation so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed $400,000,000.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved an amendment instructing the committee to report so as to provide for free banking under the present National Bank law. Rejected without discussion.

The question then recurred on Mr. Buckingham's [illegible]

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 30.

Mr. SCHURZ said he desired to speak at length on the financial question.

The question then recurred on Mr. Cameron's motion for an executive session, and it was agreed to.

The Senate then at 5 o'clock went into executive session, and after a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. BECK and CROSSLAND, of Kentucky, made personal explanations of the little scene in the House yesterday, each disclaiming any idea of offending the other, and both making apologies to the House.

The Speaker then proceeded to the call of committees for reports of a private character.

After some time being spent in Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, the House, on motion of Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, took a recess to give an opportunity for the introduction of the Chief Justice to the members of the House individually, a ceremony which was gracefully performed by the Speaker.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business connected with the District of Columbia.

THE WASHINGTON CITY AND POINT LOOKOUT RAILROAD.

A bill authorizing the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend its line through the City of Washington produced a great deal of agitation and excitement, it being opposed generally by the members from Pennsylvania, which opposition Mr. Hale, of New-York, attributed to the influence of Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, while it was developed on the other hand that Mr. Shipman, the delegate from the District, was the Vice President of the comdany. The discussion was carried on amid great noise and confusion.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Pending the vote on that motion, the House adjourned at 4:30 o'clock.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

PLAIN AND SENSIBLE TALK FROM A COLORED CONGRESSMAN.

Congressman R. B. Elliott, (colored,) who is now in Columbia, S. C., made a speech in that city on Monday night, in which he told his hearers that the Taxpayers' Convention was no assemblage of sore-heads, but that it was seeking to do the work which it was the duty of the Republican Party to have accomplished. He condemned the State Administration for its violation of solemn pledges, and washed his hands of all participation in its bad faith. The salvation of the Republican Party, he declared, depended upon its instant reform of existing abuses. A great change was taking place in the politics of the country, and it was useless for them to shut their eyes to the fact. If you go to the North, he said, and mention the name of South Carolina, you will find the estimate that they will put upon it there. To mention South Carolina is to merit the sneers of the Commonwealths of the North. When corruption was spoken of in other States, it was a different thing; but when it was spoken of in South Carolina, it was laid to the blame of a negro Government. It was, therefore, the duty of the colored people of South Carolina to demonstrate to the world that they desired an honest Government. It was time that they did something to remove this stigma. Continuing, (we quote from the report in the Columbia *Union*,) he said: "If Government is to go on from bad to worse, it would make the Representatives ashamed to rise up and plead their cause. It was with the people to remedy this. He had told them only of what Frelinghuysen, Dawes, Sumner, Butler, and others were thinking; of what every man who had traveled outside of South Carolina must have heard, if he kept his eyes and ears open. The negroes having been in the majority and voted the element into power, they are responsible. They have been deceived; will the people be deceived a second time? Will you permit this state of things to continue? It cannot be hidden that there is something rotten in Denmark. There must be no promised reformation, but practical reform. If there be any one in the way of that reform he should be at once removed out of the path, and now is the time to do it. The national Republican Party to-day is ready to cut aloof upon the slightest provocation from the corruption now existing in the South, and, unless you do something, and that speedily, they will be compelled to cut off the rotten branches. He had warned them of this more than a year ago; this was no new thing. One thing he knew—that, instead of being better, it appears to be growing worse. The Taxpayers' Convention is no sore-head movement. The people have a right to petition under the constitution, and, when it came, it would come from his constituents, whether they voted for him or not, and he was bound to have it properly referred. That petition will be considered; and do not allow yourselves to be misled about it. The only way you can prove that you sympathize with an honest administration of affairs is for you to give notice to those who have maladministered affairs to quit—for you to bring forward a new set of men. It is your duty to vindicate yourself and prove to the world that you are in sympathy with all those who want an honest Government. He had no cause here to announce, or champion the cause of any particular set. But it was his duty to point attention to errors that have nearly resulted in the bankruptcy of the State. It was time that the hands that had caused these errors were stayed. With the finances thriving and the agricultural interests increased, it would be alike felt by the rich and the poor. If the wealthy man suffers, the laborer suffers ten-fold; if his taxes bring burdens, he makes them up from the laborers."

Mr. Elliott closed by telling the men of his race how earnest was the public opinion of the country and how unanimous was the newspaper press in condemnation of the corruption that reigns in South Carolina.

## THE LINCOLN FAMILY.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PARENTS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

*To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:*

SIR: A short time since, by chance, there fell into my hands an *Evening Journal* containing a letter from a correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, in which it was hinted that there had existed doubts in the public mind as to the marriage of Mr. Lincoln's father and mother. In the year 1859 I went to Springfield, Ky., to teach, and was in that neighborhood when he received the nomination for President. On the announcement of the name of the candidate all were on the *qui vive* to know who the stranger was. A farmer remarked that "he should not be surprised if this were a son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, who were married at the house of Uncle Frank Berry." (The old house is still standing.) In a short time the supposition of the farmer was confirmed by the announcement of the father's name. A few days later I visited an aged lady by the name of Litsey, who interested us much by giving a description of the wedding of the father and mother of the new candidate, she having been a friend of the bride and present at the marriage. In 1866, after the liberation of 4,000,000 slaves had made the name of Abraham Lincoln memorable, I was again in this neighborhood and visited the old house, now historic, in which were celebrated the nuptial rites above referred to. Its surroundings are among the most picturesque in Kentucky. The Beech Fork, a small river of wonderful meanderings, flows near and is lost to view in a semi-circular amphitheatre of hills. The official record of this marriage will probably be found at Springfield. The newly-united pair left this county soon after marriage. As I remember the story of Nancy Hanks, it ran thus: Her father and mother were Virginians, and died when she was young; her mother's name before marriage was Shipley, and she is known to have had two sisters, one of whom married a man by the name of Berry, and the other Robert Mitchell, who came to Kentucky about the year 1789. While on the journey this family was set upon by the Indians, and Mrs. Mitchell fatally wounded, and their only daughter, Sarah, a child of eleven years, was captured and borne away by these Modocs of the wilderness. Mr. Mitchell bore the dying wife to Crab Orchard, and, like Abraham of old, purchased that renowned spot for the burial place of his wife. After the last sad rites, he mounted his horse, accompanied by his friend, Gen. Adair, and went in search of his daughter, but was drowned in Dick's River while attempting to cross. The sons of this father and mother scattered to different parts of the State. One of them, Daniel, settled in Washington County, on the Buck Fork, a few miles from Springfield, and near two cousins, Frank and Ned Berry. To these cousins came Nancy Hanks, whom they welcomed to their homes; for the legend is 'her cheerful disposition and active habits were a dower to these pioneers.' Soon after 'Mad Anthony' Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1794 or 1795, the last cousin was returned to her friends. The returned captive lived at the house of her brother and Nancy Hanks, at the home of their cousin Frank Berry. These girls were soon intimate as sisters. Sarah Mitchell was the pupil of Nancy in learning to spin flax, the latter being an adept in that now lost art. It was the custom in those days to have spinning parties, on which occasions the wheels of the ladies were carried to the house designated, to which the competitors came, distaff in hand, ready for the work of the day. At a given hour the wheels were put in motion, and the filmy fibre took the form of firmly-lengthened strand in their mystic hands. Tradition says Nancy bore the palm, her spools yielding the finest and longest thread. Mr. Lincoln was not an exception to the rule for great men, which requires that their mothers shall be talented. Thomas Lincoln came, it is believed, into this neighborhood to visit his brother Mordica, who lived near Major Berry, and there learned of the skill of Nancy. As Ulysses he was ambitious, and became the husband of Nancy, whose thread of gold has been woven by the hand and pen of Abraham into the warp and woof of the National Constitution. Sarah Mitchell became the wife of a Virginian and mother of an influential family. She was a woman of a high order of talent, and retained until death the greatest veneration for the memory of her cousin, whose name she gave to one of her daughters. Modesty has laid the impress of silence upon these relatives of a noble [illegible]

the ground, and proclaim her the beautiful character they had learned to love long before they knew to her had been given an honored son.

One who learned from sainted lips to admire her grand-mother's cousin. C. S. H. V.

## THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK CLAIM.

Argument was had before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the application of the Tenth National Bank for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel Controller Green to issue bonds under the act of 1872, and out of the proceeds thereof to pay the bank $242,000, being an alleged balance remaining due to the bank for advances made to the Court-house Commissioners. The bank was represented by Ex-Judges Davies and Edmonds, and Mr. H. H. Anderson; the Controller by Ex-Judge Porter and Mr. John H. Strahan. The only affidavits submitted, in addition to those already published, were two brief ones on behalf of the City, one to the effect that the bank had never been designated a bank of deposit for City or County funds, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1870 in relation thereto, and was never drawn upon for funds so deposited by any department; the other that the Board of Supervisors had never acted upon, or authorized the disbursement of, the funds alleged to have been obtained through the advances in question, and that no record of their disbursement can be found.

The arguments, although quite extended, were almost wholly confined to legal points already frequently urged upon the same and similar applications to the court.

On the part of the bank it was contended by Ex-Judge Edmonds that it had been shown beyond question that the moneys claimed had been advanced; that they had shown a legal right to recover the same; that the advances had been made in good faith, and were sanctioned by law and a long line of precedents, and were within the limit of appropriations for the purpose; that a decision favorable to the claim had already been rendered by Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, confirmed by the General Term. To this the defenses had been put in, he said, that, in one instance, the wrong statute had been cited in the requisition; that the Controller could not obtain information as to the advances having been made, the particulars thereof, or the application made of the same. In response to this, counsel for the relator would state that he had repeatedly offered to allow the Controller to examine the vouchers, but the latter refused unless he could get them under his exclusive control, and Taintor, in his search for knowledge on the subject, was careful not to come to him. Of the whole amount of advances $117,000 had passed directly into the hands of the Paymaster of the Controller's office, thus going directly into one of the official departments.

The act of Ingersoll in drawing other portions of the money was in his capacity of Treasurer of the Court-house Commissioners, and, so far as the bank was concerned, extended no further than Ingersoll drawing the checks as such Treasurer. If no record remains of the receipt and disbursement of these moneys, that was a fault of the Financial Department for which the bank was not, and should not be held, responsible. Taintor's affidavit, counsel thought, had been fully met and contradicted by affidavits on the other side; so also with Norton's—he a fugitive from justice, and the opposing affidavit being by one standing without reproach in the community. As to the millions charged to have been stolen by the Commissioners, it could be answered that Ingersoll did not come into the commission until December, 1870, and deducting the $117,000 paid directly into one of the City departments, all he could have misappropriated, if he misappropriated any, was about $370,000.

On the part of the Controller, Mr. Strahan argued at great length on the points of law involved. He contended that the act providing for the issue of bonds to pay advances to the various departments by banks, insurance companies, &c., and on which the relator in this case relied, had reference to advances made to City as well as County departments; that in a long line of decisions it had been held that City and County affairs were entirely separate and distinct; that such act, therefore, related to two distinct subjects of legislation, and in so doing comes within the prohibition of the State Constitution on that point, and is void. But even if that act had legalized these advances, still a peremptory mandamus would not lie on the present papers. This argument arises in the nature of a demurrer, and under the rules governing such the relator admits the facts alleged in opposition to be true. It was clear that these sums of money were never paid, either to the County or to the Court-house Commissioners, but to Ingersoll, one of the bank's directors, and at the request or instigation of himself and his co-directors, Connolly, Tweed, and others, well knowing that the same was not to be used for the completion of the Court-house. The Court-house Commissioners, as such, never borrowed a single cent from the bank, and never authorized Ingersoll to borrow a single cent. At no meeting of the Commissioners was the proposition ever considered or voted on, and if any advances were made, they were made without the Commissioners' consent or approval. The acknowledgment of indebtedness by the Commissioners was not voluntarily executed or delivered by them to the bank. There was no meeting at which such certificate was considered; it was never authorized at any meeting, but was signed by the members separately, on representation that it was a mere matter of form. The report of expenditures made by the Commissioners to the Board of Apportionment was the sole act of Ingersoll, and was false and fraudulent.

The only question was, counsel said in conclusion, whether the relator was entitled to a mandamus to compel the issue of bonds to secure payment of advances which, it is conceded, never had been made. To entitle the relator to a peremptory mandamus there must be shown a clear right thereto beyond all reasonable doubt, and the court will not pass upon disputed facts. In this case the relator is clearly not entitled to such writ; if to any relief, that only in the form of an alternative writ, and to have the facts passed upon by a jury.

Ex-Judge Porter followed on behalf of the City, also, taking substantially the same ground.

The argument will be continued on Tuesday next.

## THE DEMILT DISPENSARY.

The twenty-third annual report of the Board of Managers of the Demilt Dispensary, in this City, states that the number of new patients treated during the year has been 3,934 at their dwellings and 18,396 at the dispensary, making a total of 22,330, which is 1,362 less than the number treated during the previous year. The strenuous measures adopted by the Board of Health in the earlier part of the year diminished the number of applicants to the dispensary for vaccination to the extent of 1,790. The other departments show a total increase of 428. The cost of drugs during the year was $1,757 98, or an average of three and a third cents for every prescription. All medicines are given free of charge, but no prescription is filled or renewed except after a personal interview with the proper physician. Attention was called in the annual report of 1871 to the importance of supplying patients with diet suitable to their condition, and regret expressed that the resources of the Dispensary did not allow the managers to take the initiative in this direction. During the past year, however, the suggestion has been practically carried into effect by an association of benevolent ladies, who have established a diet kitchen in the district, where the free distribution of various articles of diet has been placed in the hands of the House and Visiting Physicians of the Dispensary. A separate department has been organized for diseases of the throat, so as to relieve the crowded department of heart and lung diseases with which it was formerly associated. The department of electro-therapeutics has been more closely connected with that of the nervous system and rheumatism, in the treatment of which galvanism has proved a valuable acquisition. The classification of the patients treated in the dispensary, according to their diseases, shows that 486 were for eye and ear diseases, 443 vaccine, 2,843 digestive, 1,061 skin, 3,093 heart and lungs, 130 throat, 274 electro-therapeutical, and 703 for nervous complaints. The Treasurer's account shows the receipts for the year to be $8,195 46, and the expenditures $7,861 19, leaving a balance to the credit of the institution of $334 27.

## SUMMARY EXAMINATION OF BANKRUPTS.

In the matter of Nathaniel Dole, lately a bankrupt, Judge Woodruff rendered an important decision yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. The facts are briefly these: In January, 1868, Dole went into voluntary bankruptcy and obtained his discharge. In 1872 an order was made in the District Court, requiring him to appear before a Register for examination upon these bankruptcy proceedings. To this Dole objected, and subsequently appealed to the Circuit Court. Judge Woodruff said the order for examination was improvidently made, and ordered the proceedings to be dismissed. He added: "The latitude sought to be given to the power of summary examinations would tend to great abuse, against which it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the court sufficiently to guard, and the abuse of the proceeding would lead to great personal inconvenience, oppression, and even to extortion. This would be a very great evil."

## THE CRAFT CASE—CONKLIN SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Counsel in the case of William Conklin, one of Brennan's deputies, convicted of the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates from Burr S. Craft, who was to have made a motion for a new trial before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, announced that he had not been able to take the necessary action in the matter in consequence of not having received the evidence from the stenographer. It only now remained for him to have a formal exception noted to the ruling of the court, denying a new trial. Recorder Hackett announced that the exception had already been noted, [illegible]

# MUNICIPAL RAPID TRANSIT.

## VIEWS OF PROMINENT REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS ALREADY EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH—A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

A TIMES reporter yesterday called on Messrs. Amos R. Eno, James M. Brown, Howard Potter, and Jacob Weeks to obtain their views upon the clauses of the Eastman Rapid Transit bill, organizing as a municipal body a Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, and empowering them to determine whether a portion or the whole of the funds necessary to pay for the construction and create the capital stock of the road shall be drawn from the public treasury. They all had seen and read the articles on the same subject printed in THE TIMES of yesterday, and very readily consented to give their opinions. Mr. Eno was found at his office, No. 75 William street, and is the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and other valuable real estate in this City. He summed up his views in a very concise manner, by saying that he was strenuously opposed to the proposition. He believed the public funds derived from taxation were intended to be applied to purposes of Government, and should be applied solely to such objects. Certainly, it could not be held that it was any part of the functions of a Government to build and operate a railroad, any more than it was within its province to build and run a line of steam-ships.

Mr. James M. Brown is a member of the firm of Brown, Brothers, & Co., Wall street, and is also a large property-owner. He stated that he had not given much consideration to the subject, but, to begin with, he thought the City was very much in need of an accomplished practical system of rapid transit. The question was, therefore, who would be the first to solve the problem? If he could feel assured that the thing would be efficiently and honestly managed in the interests of the people by a public commission he would not be opposed to it, even though it might be outside the usually accepted Governmental functions. But he did not feel so certain that it would be so conducted.

At this point Mr. Brown turned to his partner, Mr. Howard Potter, and asked his views. Mr. Potter said he certainly felt impressed with the necessity for rapid transit, and as to the question whether such a line would pay or not, he thought there could be little doubt of that. In reference to the opinions that had already been expressed, to the effect that there were millions of private capital ready to take hold of the problem and solve it by practical working—why does not private capital take hold of it? The subject had been agitated long enough, surely; and the fact, is that one after another, these various plans are brought forward, money is sunk to a greater or lesser extent in every one of them, and as franchises are granted to them each succeeding one only serves to embarrass those that preceded it. The way to determine how advantageous it might be to intrust such a scheme to public official management, to incorporate it among Governmental functions, is to consider how Governments carry out other great public works. Looking at the Croton Aqueduct enterprise in our own City, he felt inclined to believe that it had been managed with very great ability, and comparatively with fair economy. He doubted very much whether it would have been accomplished any more cheaply or with greater expedition under private auspices. And, then, did any one think it would have been accomplished at all by private capital, up to this time, if the people had waited for private capital to undertake it? Millions! It was a very easy thing to talk about a million. It was a very different thing to realize or accumulate a million. The question, of course, would resolve itself into the problem next whether the functions of Government were not already sufficiently extended, and whether it would be public policy to extend them still further. Open the door once to such a principle as was here suggested, and with our liberal modes of legislation it might prove a very bad precedent, and one that would be too aptly, probably too eagerly, followed. There was here undoubtedly a very pressing public need—the necessity for rapid transit—and though he did not feel disposed to express himself as directly opposed to it, it was a very delicate question, and should be approached with very great caution. We do certainly need some better modes of passenger conveyance than this City now affords—this City needs it especially on account of the peculiar geographical conformation of the island. It might, perhaps, aid the solution of the whole question if a commission were appointed, its members to be drawn from the best class of our engineers and practical honest men. Let them consider the entire question in all its details, and select, perfect, and report a plan to be submitted to the people for their approval. In this way all interests might be duly considered, and conflicting interests could be to some extent conciliated.

Mr. Brown expressed his approval also of this idea.

Mr. Potter proceeded to say that there was no question of the fact that to some extent some persons would have their property depreciated considerably by the construction of any line of rapid transit that could be constructed. Take, for example, the West-side Elevated Road. It disfigured the street most unquestionably, and he believed it diminished the salable real estate value of property along the line of Greenwich street, from Battery place to Thirtieth street, to the extent of $3,000,000. He had heard this opinion expressed by a man who was, in his judgment, a very competent authority on the subject. Nevertheless, the plea was that the road was a public necessity, and its operation a benefit to the public; but, in his view, it was a piece of legalized Communism as against the property-holders on that thoroughfare.

Mr. Weeks, a prominent business man, and owner of extensive parcels of real estate on the east and west sides of the City, was next visited, at his office, No. 313 Bowery. Mr. Weeks said, with great emphasis, that he was "down" on any proposition which sought to divert public funds from the uses to which they are now presumed to be applied. Government already controlled as many branches of administration as it was competent to carry on with any degree of efficiency. Indeed, he did not know but what there was considerable opportunity for improvement in most of them, for economy in all, and for integrity and honesty in some of them. He wanted to have rapid transit though, and wanted to see it accomplished before he dies, although he is not by any means sure that he will be so favored. Let them lay all the rails they like in New-York, he was never opposed to it. He wanted to see the four rail tracks that are now laid in the Bowery put down. They helped him, helped his property, helped everybody. He owned property in Greenwich street, and they got the elevated road through there, and it hadn't hurt his property that he knew of. But when rapid transit comes, let it come by private enterprise. He was willing to give $1,000 to-morrow to any company that would put a rapid transit line through the City east of Broadway, elevated or any other sort. He was willing for them to take Broadway, if they wanted it. Elevated roads do not hurt anything. He has ten horses and carts that are out every day, and one of them had just come back from Greenwich street. They had got used to seeing the cars pass over their heads, and were not a bit frightened by it now. He knew of other property-owners who would be willing to give something to see a line of rapid transit put through the City, and he had no doubt but that Mr. William B. Astor, whom he knew very well, would be willing to do the same, and Mr. A. T. Stewart as well. But taxes in this City are high enough now, 3.40 per cent., and he did not want to see the City go into any other speculation which would make them still heavier. It cost him now $3,400 a year taxes on the house which he owns and lives in on Fifth avenue. He thought the City had already invested enough public money in the Brooklyn Bridge and in sinking Vanderbilt's tracks on Fourth avenue, where there was $19 of the City's money put in for every $1 of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

## THE STRASBURGER WATCH CASE.

The case of the United States against 377 watch movements claimed by Louis Strasburger was called yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. The goods were seized for infringements on the names and trade-marks of American manufacturers. Mr. Ethan Allen, for the defense, moved to dismiss the case, on the ground that the Government had no testimony to produce against his client. The motion was granted, and the case dismissed upon the payment of costs by the defendant.

## SURROGATE'S COURT.

The hearing of the Rollwagon will case was yesterday adjourned to 9:30 this morning on account of the absence of counsel.

The application of [illegible]

# FRENCH TOPICS.

## *REMARKABLE WEATHER—POLITICAL GOSSIP—THE COURTS.*

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

The month of January passed without a storm, and February has opened as mild and Spring-like as a May-day of years long gone by. Exceptional seasons like this serve to impress upon our minds the great fact that the climate of the world is constantly undergoing change. Fossil discoveries have shown us that France once had animals which could only have lived in a tropical climate, and in the tropics we find traces of a long-extinct civilization. Who knows but that, when a few more cycles shall have passed, Europe will revert to its original state of forest and waste, while its soil is being renewed by thousands of years of decaying vegetation, and the tropical lands of to-day become the heirs to our rich and growing civilization. One of the curious hypotheses upon this subject is that the ice-fields of the Arctic regions increase in weight and bulk each century until the equilibrium of the earth is jeopardized, when it makes southward, changing entirely the surface of the globe. But as this eventuality is not likely to occur much before the twenty-fifth century, we need not worry about it at present. Meanwhile the farmers are worrying themselves ill about the weather of this season, believing that we shall have to pay dearly for it in March and April, when the fruit-trees begin to bud. One asks to-day what has become of our old snow and ice bound Winters, and also what has become of the bonny month of May, of which our poets used to sing. But such seasons as this have been remarked at times for some three hundred years. There were two, we are told by the old chroniclers, between 1650 and 1700, and two more during the following century. We have had one since the year 1800. In each of these cases it was remarked that wine was abundant and of superior quality. It was fully equal to that of the "comet years." Fruit was also abundant, and Normandy cider was cheap throughout the following year. If no heavy frosts come in April to nip the buds and to check the growth of the vines we have every reason to expect an excellent wine year. During the present Winter we have not seen a flake of snow nor a bit of ice, and on two or three nights only has there been anything which could be called a frost. Yesterday the weather was so mild that the people turned out *en masse* and thronged the boulevards at all hours of the day. In the evening the cafés placed their small round tables outside, and after dinner they were very generally occupied. I presume it was partly owing to the mildness of the evening that the "little bourse" had a meeting, an unusual thing for Sunday, and partly, perhaps, to the agitation about Italian funds. Thousands of carriages covered the avenues leading to the Bois de Boulogne, and for the first time in some weeks the road around the lake presented its usual Summer spectacle. But there was very little gayety, for the political prospect is not a cheerful one, and the future appears sombre. In Paris at such times there is a general depression which is very remarkable.

DE BROGLIE'S WORK.

I am inclined to think that M. De Broglie will not be able to remain in the Ministry for any great length of time, for he is already greatly embarrassed. He has an assured majority of only four votes on questions which carry the Bonapartists with him, and he knows that he would be defeated at once if he did not conciliate them. But if two more Republicans are brought into the Chamber by the ensuing elections he will have no majority at all. After having stopped outside discussion and muzzled the press, he is now trying to stop parliamentary interpellations. He has declared that the Government could not go on if constantly placed in peril, and he had resolved not to answer any interpellations concerning the *Septennat*, as the Government is now called. At the same time the *Presse*, the semi-weekly official organ of the Ministry, (the *Français* is the organ of M. De Broglie,) announces that it shall moderate its language from this date, in order not to lead its adversaries into danger, for the Government has resolved to suppress at once any journal which attempts to discuss the meaning of the vote prolonging the Marshal's powers for seven years. MacMahon has also declared that he was made President of the Republic for seven years, and whether the Chamber wanted it or not, they must now submit to it. It will be seen that the attempt is to prevent any discussion, and to leave M. De Broglie free to work his wires so that an Orleanist restoration will be certain at the end of this term.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is by no means an easy thing to give a clear idea of the present difficulty in few words. Naturally, distant observers think that nothing could be more fair than to regard the *Septennat* as an established Government, since it was voted by the National Legislature. The vice of the situation is this: the men who have possession of the *Septennat* can work the country at their will. M. Thiers was overthrown because he was working for a definite Republic at the end of his provisional term. M. De Broglie is now working for the Orleanists, and he will surely succeed unless driven from power. In the country there are only two parties of any strength—the Republicans and the Bonapartists. Nowhere, not even in Brittany, the royalist stronghold, can a Legitimist or Orleanist be elected, and hence M. De Broglie must carry his measures by silencing the voice of the people, and despite the frequently-expressed wishes of the country. The two parties which divide the country between them will soon put a stop to this, probably upon the Electoral law, and then the Royalists will be forced to aid either the Republicans or the Bonapartists, and thus far they have gone for the former. In the Pas de Calais M. Sens came out with a Bonapartist manifesto without disguise, and the Royalists advise abstention. If the Legitimists and Orleanists stay away from the polls the election of M. Brasme, Republican, is assured. A few more elections of the sort and M. De Broglie will be in the minority. An attempt was made to get M. Magne out of the Ministry the other day, because it is feared that if M. De Broglie retires he may be called upon to form a Ministry, but M. Magne gained an easy victory over his adversaries.

SALE OF VALUABLE PICTURES.

Yesterday the *hôtel des ventes*, or public auction house, was crowded from morning till night, there being a collection of pictures exhibited there the like of which has not been seen for more than ten years. There were forty-seven pictures by the old masters to be sold to-day. The bidding will be very interesting, for several European Governments have sent agents here with instructions to buy. While I was present on Saturday at the private exhibition, M. De Rothschild came in and stated that he intended to buy one or two of the pictures. Among them is the portrait of Philippe IV., by Velasquez, from the royal gallery of Bavaria. There are also pictures by Joseph Vernet, Albert Cuyp, Steen, Dusart, Zorg, Nicholas Maas, Berghem, Peter De Hoogh, Wouvermans, David Teniers, Adrien Von Ostade, Rubens, Van Dyck, Paul Rutter, Claude Lorraine, Hans Holbein, Albert Durer, Bosch, Salvator Rosa, [illegible] Carracho, Uccello, and others. The two works of Albert Durer are likely to be fought over sharply. The Salvator Rosa is his well-known "Glaucus and Scyla." Several galleries are anxious to get one or more of these pictures in order to complete their collections, and I shall be greatly surprised if some of them do not go to America. In an adjoining room, the collection of M. Ch. De Tournemine is also to be sold, and next week that of Celestin Nanteuil. This has been an exceptional season for picture-buyers.

DRAMATISTS AND CRITICS.

On Saturday was heard the case of M. Loyou De Lacy, author of "Le Borgne," against the *Gaulois* and the *Figaro*. The French law of 1822, revived for the moment by M. De Broglie says that any person whose name is mentioned in an article has the right to demand a reply not to exceed double the number of lines in the original. M. De Lacy was mentioned in the critique and hence pleaded that he was entitled to the benefit of the law. I have already made this statement, but repeat it in order to make clear M. De Lacy's plea. He said that the critics pretended to be infallible, and he asked what right these gentlemen had to give an adverse opinion upon the works of an author, when in nine cases out of ten they gave a wrong opinion and misled the public. He intended to exhaust all legal remedies in order to show that critics had no right to condemn works of genius. They had damned his play and wanted to destroy his future career. (M. De Lacy is seventy years of age.) He asked the application of the law in order to force these papers to publish his drama, or the acts criticised, so that the public could judge between them. M. De Lacy pleaded his own cause, because he could not find a single advocate to plead it for him. The reply was that a criticism upon an author was not an attack, and if the critic did say that M. Loyou De Lacy was utterly dull and stupid, that was a remark made about his work, and not about him. And when an author sent out tickets of admission to the press that was an invitation to criticise the piece, and he could not always expect mere puffs. Chamfort says that it is permissible for any man not to make himself a mountebank, but if he did he must make up his mind to accept the rotten apples. There is no law in England which compels a man to stand for Parliament, but if he does he must take the turnips and dead cats with gayety of heart. And any man who sends out a work before the public naturally provokes passionate conflicts of opinions; but he should expect it, and ought to have had himself iron-clad in advance. There is no great reason for sympathizing with a man who tries to capture the public, and then becomes angry or maudlin when he fails. The world is full of misunderstood geniuses who had not the courage to accept a single defeat. There is no great reason to despair before the sixth or seventh failure; and if a young author does not at first succeed, he may as well try again before finally "going West." So momentous a question as this demanded time for deliberation, and hence we shall not have the judgment before next Saturday. Meantime the journals show M. Loyou De Lacy up in a most ridiculous fashion, and if any other author is disposed to try the game, I should counsel him to take Mr. Punch's advice, and "don't."

AN ARMENIAN "PRINCE."

To-morrow will be tried the famous case of the *soi-disant* Armenian Prince Ostanick, whose career I briefly sketched some time ago. Some very curious facts have been brought out, and the details are highly romantic. The largest creditor, who had him arrested, was a Parisian jeweler. Ostanick asked a few days' grace, since he was about to marry a rich woman, and would pay all. He then says he was advised to buy 100,000 francs' worth of diamonds from Mr. Peake, the victim of the Rue Scribe robbery. Mr. Peake went to this very same jeweler for information, and was told that he could trust the Prince with confidence. "Even for 100,000 francs," says Mr. Peake, and on being assured that Ostanick was perfectly good for the sum, the diamonds were delivered. That same evening they were taken out of the settings, delivered to the same jeweler in part payment of his debt, he knowing that the diamonds had just been purchased on credit upon his own recommendation, and the next morning he had Ostanick arrested. The Armenian says that he was trying to keep up until his marriage, and was willing to sacrifice a large sum to satisfy them; but he thinks it malicious to have him arrested after he had made so great a sacrifice. The lady still clings to him, and will place her large fortune at his disposal the moment he is released. If he is released, all the creditors will be paid; if he is condemned, the life of a very clever man will be ruined. There are still doubts as to whether or not Ostanick meant to be dishonest, but the facts will come out to-morrow.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL LAW.

The *Officiel* of this morning contains two decrees signed by the President of the Republic, and made in Cabinet Council, appointing the Mayors and adjoints in seventy-seven communes and the Mayors only in six communes. This is the first effect, so far as known, of the Municipal law recently voted with so much trouble. It is a beginning, however, and from this time out M. De Broglie will continue the work of expurgation so long as a Republican remains in office. This decree does not qualify the act in any shape or fashion, nor does it give the names of the officials dismissed or resigned, whose places have been filled. That is the custom, or was the custom, under the Empire. M. De Broglie simply writes to a Mayor that his resignation has been accepted, and sends another man to take his place. Of course he understands that this is an order to vacate the premises as quickly as possible.

## *THE UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL.*

Heber Smith, M. D., surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital service in this City, in his annual report to John M. Woodworth, M. D., supervising surgeon of the service, complains of the administration of the Shipping act, passed June 7, 1872, on the ground that its execution is put into the hands of selfish and unscrupulous men, who are intent only on securing the fees which the law permits them to take from both the ship-owner and the sailor. Dr. Smith thinks the act should be so worded as to prevent the Shipping Commissioners from multiplying fees to an amount greatly in excess of the $5,000 which is allowed him by law. The system of "advance wages" is also an evil one, as it is through the payment of these wages that the boarding-house keepers are enabled to fleece sailors by compelling the payment of extortionate board and rum bills, thus sending them again penniless to sea. It is claimed that the sailor should make his own bargain with the Captain of the ship, as the sail-maker, carpenter, and steward make their contracts. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, the total expenses of the hospital service at this port, including surgeon's salary, was $34,070. The expenditures, under the old contract system during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, were $81,486 71. This saving is due almost entirely to excluding from hospital those applicants who are not strictly subjects for hospital relief, although no one entitled to the benefit of the fund was refused, and an aggregate of $38,504 days' maintenance and medical and surgical care was furnished for the former sum.

## *MORE BAD EFFECTS OF COAL-GAS.*

Through ignorance or carelessness the gas was allowed to escape from the furnaces into the audience-room of St. Patrick's Church, in Cambridge, Washington County, on Sunday last, during the services, and affected the whole congregation. Several persons were overcome by suffocation in the church and had to be carried into the parsonage. The congregation was dismissed, and on reaching the open air some of them dropped down along the roadside. They were all resuscitated, however, and no serious consequences followed. [illegible]

# ITALY.

## *THE CARNIVAL—THE GOVERNMENT—THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.*

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ROME, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

This week begins the rollicking amusements of carnival, and already the people, with open-mouthed eagerness, are waiting for the signal for the first sugar-plum to be thrown. The Winter, so far, has been uncommonly dry, bright, and beautiful, and life has been quite as much that of outdoor as of indoor enjoyment. Rome has been voted by foreigners only a very little behind the promise, and offers nearly as much as ever to keep up the illusions of the imagination. Between gas-light and sunlight, silks, laces, jewels, Spanish combs, polished wheels, and horse-flesh, the glitter and the whirl do not diminish, but, indeed, dim the shine of the spangle-stringing of the past.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE CAPITAL.

Those not devoted to pleasure, but to serious studies, have enough to occupy their attention in the archæological revelations made by the extensive excavations now going on. Within a week or two past, work has been begun in the arena inclosed within the walls of the Coliseum. This theatre of the gross amusements of the ancient Romans, in which the blood of so many gladiators and Christian martyrs has poured out, presents a scene to which visitors have not before been accustomed. Horses and carts are busy coming and going, carrying away the earth which is in process of removal, to a depth of a dozen or fifteen feet, or down to the original level. As far as the work has yet gone, enough has been discovered to interest those curious in studies of the past, and the throng of visitors every day increases. For more than a hundred years the Flavian amphitheatre has been consecrated to religious rites, and the dozen tabernacles of the *via crucis*, and the cross in the centre of the arena, have been the objects before which devout groups have gathered. Every visitor has read the inscription which lets it be known to all sinners, and others concerned, that by kissing the cross an indulgence of one hundred days may be purchased. This cross and the shrines are now to be removed, and the Coliseum will resume its old character of a classical ruin. It is just as well for it to be so, and no harm would be done if some day the director of excavations should go further, and tear down some of the churches, with architecture in shocking bad taste, which now disfigure the remains of ancient edifices. In a sort of revengeful spirit, the fanatics of centuries past, when they could find the shell of a Pagan temple, of Greek architecture, bestrode it with one of the sirocco constructions, which we now see covering up the beauty which still made an appeal in the name of civilization to be spared. These examples of bad taste remind us of nothing but an ugly toad squatting under a log, or a frog in a puddle. Of the two paganisms, we prefer that which we find in the noble ruins of a great empire—of Cicero and the Latin poets—to that which has come later in the tawdry show and vulgar pretense of a hierarchy which has carried on commerce in the souls of men and made merchandise of the human conscience. Such language as this, coming from Italy, must not surprise anybody; for it is that every day used here, whether in common conversation or in articles printed in the newspapers. To this point the discussion has come, among Catholics themselves. For our own part, we do not doubt, any more than we have for the past twenty years, that this people will remain true to its ancient faith. The demand which Italians justly make is that the hierarchy shall accept the principle of reform. This it will not do, but, on the contrary, it clings with more obstinacy than ever to the hallucination of infallibility.

THE NATION'S GOVERNMENT.

The Constitutional Monarchy in Italy is doing well; but it is still young, and is but a "toddling wee thing." There is little danger yet that the Republicans will get the upper hand, although there is much to be reformed, and they are able to make a good argument against the Monarchy on account of the great sum it costs, compared with the present industrial growth and accumulated wealth of the country. The directors and leaders of the Government party are following, almost blindly, the example of England, in the absence of any other model for imitation, in the effort to establish a State of a monarchical form upon a foundation of the largest rational liberty. The Italian Parliament has, for a year or two past, rather needed dissolving, and it would not surprise anybody who watches with any attention the course of events, if the recent action of the English Premier should be imitated by the Italian Cabinet, and an appeal be made to the country, by an order from the King, for a new election of members of the Lower House. This may not happen, and the Chamber may rust through another year.

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

The discussion of the project for the extension of the system of common school instruction continues, and new difficulties present themselves as the subject is more carefully examined. It is the great work which Italy has now to do; that of giving to the people the opportunity to acquire knowledge, and stimulating them to love study and labor. If one thing is clearly proved, it is that a nation which knows how to work hard can fight hard, if called to that by some terrible exigency in the rivalry of States. And the existence of Italy, as it is at present constituted, depends for the most part upon one or two things—the first and principal of which is the finding of money to meet the expenses of the Administration. Now, as there is no source of wealth except industry, and as industry is best stimulated by intelligence and a spirit of self-dependence, the first need of the country is popular instruction in its most generous sense. The Church will do nothing to promote this object; as in the past it has done little or nothing for the same end in Italy, in Spain, in Ireland, in Mexico, or in the Republics of South America. This country, now struggling to preserve the freedom which it has obtained, sends its solemn warning to the United States, to preserve the patrimony which it has enjoyed for a hundred years, of secular instruction untrammeled by priestly control. If the bigots of a foreign religion are not content with the advantages conceded to them, and which they enjoy in common with all the rest, and are ready to provoke a war for the destruction of the common schools, let the contest be accepted and be carried on, cost what it may, to the triumph of that system of free instruction upon which the liberties of the nation are founded. Roman Catholics must take their chance with the other sects, and if they are losers rather than gainers under the law, which, on arriving in America, they find in action, of equality for all and absence of exclusive privilege, so much the worse for them; for it is a proof that the purely moral influences of the Church are not as strong as they should be. The *Opinione* here, in discussing, in its usual temperate style, this subject, says:

"In States in which religion is regarded as the supreme means of educating the people, schools from which dogmatic teachings are kept out are not called atheistic. Religious instruction is given in the sanctuary of the family, or is left to the different sects in their churches. Every church makes provision for instructing its own members as well as instilling the principles of its peculiar faith into children's tender minds. It is an education which [illegible] although it does not penetrate into the public schools."

THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT.

While the struggle is going on among the priests and people for ascendency in other Catholic countries, here in Italy the charge is constantly made that the general condition of popular sentiment is that of indifference or positive atheism. There is enough here in this ancient seat of the Holy Roman and Universal Church to cause among the leading partisans very serious reflection. That the establishment of the Vatican has failed to accomplish the results at which it has aimed, is acknowledged and denied in the same breath. Millions of Italians have gone astray from the right way—are in rebellion against the Papacy, and are worse than Protestants in that they have despoiled St. Peter's patrimony of the wealth accumulated by the pious gifts of centuries. And yet, if you talk of heresy, the exclamation is, oh, the Italians are all good Catholics. So the Emperor of Brazil and his Government, in their efforts for civil reform, are rebels and faithful adherents at the same time. No thought or suggestion awakens greater horror and resentment than the talk about a whole population giving up its adhesion to the hierarchy and leaving its connection with the family of what are called Roman Catholic nations. The fact of the degradation of the nation by the abuses of the Church, is silently acknowledged or accepted, rather than admit its infidelity to the Catholic establishment. Thus, as I have said, here in this country, if there is a whisper that these millions of *Italiani sciagurati* are on the road to Protestantism, the exclamation is, oh no, they are all good Catholics! J.

## *HYPHEN OR COMMA.*

THE HISTORY OF THE ERROR IN THE ENROLLMENT TARIFF BILL.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The tariff bill passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1872. It went to the Senate for concurrence; was referred to the Finance Committee, and was reported back to the Senate with numerous amendments. Among other amendments the free list, as it stood in the House bill, was stricken out, and a new free list inserted. When this amendment, embodying the free list, was up for discussion in the Senate, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said: (P. 4,066, vol. 5, *Globe*, Second Session, Forty-second Congress:) "Before that question is put, I ask consent to offer an amendment that the Senator from Florida, not now here, (Mr. Gilbert,) desired me to present. It is to insert on page 25, section 5, after line 293:

"Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation."

The manuscript amendment offered by Mr. Morrill, on file in the Secretary of the Senate's office, reads as follows: "Insert on page 25, section 5, after line 293, fruit-plants tropical and semi-tropical for the purpose of propagation or cultivation." The word "fruit" was interlined, indicating that it was inserted as an after-thought.

In engrossing the amendments of the Senate from the rough file copy for transmission to the House, the Senate Enrolling Clerk engrossed it as follows: "Fruit, plants tropical and semi-tropical for the purpose of propagation or cultivation," inserting a comma between "fruit" and "plants."

This mistake is a natural one. The compound word, "fruit-plants," is unusual, and the word "fruit" being interlined, unquestionably created the impression that a distinct article was intended thereby.

When the Senate amendments came to the House, they were disagreed to in bulk, and the bill and amendments were sent to a committee of conference. The Committee of Conference, not noticing the error of punctuation in the official copy of the Senate amendments, recommended a concurrence in the item referred to, and it was finally adopted in both Houses. The House Enrolling Clerks, whose duty it was to enroll the bill, (it having originated in the House,) enrolled this item precisely as it came from the Senate, and concurred in by the House. A reference to the enrolled bill, as it now stands in the State Department, shows the item to be an exact copy of the item as it came from the Senate Engrossing Clerk, viz.: "Fruit, plants," &c. The authorized official edition of the statutes by Little & Brown, printed from the enrolled bills in the State Department, gives the item the same, viz.: "Fruit, plants," &c.

The edition of pamphlet laws published by the State Department for early use, and which is collated from the prints of bills, amendments, &c., from the Congressional Printer, and afterward compared with the enrolled bills when received at the State Department, contains the item in question, as follows: "Fruits, plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivations," having an *s* added to the word fruit, which in all other copies is without it.

This error is acknowledged by the Clerk in the State Department, charged with the preparation of the department edition, who himself discovered it before the authorized edition of Little & Brown was issued, in which latter publication he caused the correction to be made, so that the Little & Brown edition corresponds with the enrolled bill. It is evident from this statement, that if the amendment of Mr. Morrill had been offered as first written, without the interlineation of the word fruit, with a hyphen, the meaning of the law could not have been changed by any punctuation whatever, and the controversy could never have arisen. It is very hard to see, however, as the bill now stands, how it could have been interpreted to place fruits, used for food, on the free list, for, at most, it can mean no more than fruit "for the purpose of propagation and cultivation"—a purpose for which it is pretty certain not a great quantity of fruit is imported.

## *RUSSIA'S FINANCES.*

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at St. Petersburg, writing on the 27th of January, says: "The budget for 1874, which has just been issued, is, considering the almost uninterrupted deficits of former years, a very satisfactory one, for it shows a surplus of 3,167,820 roubles (£500,000.) There was, it is true, a much larger surplus (8,452,000 roubles) in 1871; but that year seems to have been the turning-point of Russian finance, and there has been, on the whole, a decided improvement ever since. The deficit in 1868 was 19,000,000; in 1869, 11,000,000; and in 1870 nearly 5,000,000; so that the rate of progress, though not so rapid as it was at first, seems at least pretty constant. The receipts for the present year are estimated at 510,367,915 roubles, and the expenditures at 507,200,095 roubles. The estimate of receipts for 1874 is 16,000,000 more than the amount actually received in 1873. Two-thirds of this sum will be derived from the increase in the tax on spirits, and the rest from Customs duties and stamps. On the other hand, reductions are anticipated in the proceeds of trade licenses and the tobacco tax, in the revenues of the Province of Turkestan, and in the amounts paid for exemptions from service in the army. The increase in the expenditure of 1874 over that of 1873 is estimated at 13,007,766 roubles. More than a third of this sum will be appropriated for the military administration; a sixth will be applied to paying interest on the State debt, and another sixth in increasing the salaries of the members of the civil service. Besides the above additions to the State expenditure, a considerable increase has taken place in the budgets of most of the Government departments since 1871. Thus, the expenditure of the Admiralty has been increased by forty per cent.; that of the Ministry of Education by twenty-four per cent.; that of the State Debt Department by thirteen per cent.; that of the War Department by thirteen per cent.; that of the Department of Justice by thirteen per cent.; and that of the administration of Transcaucasia by sixteen per cent."

## *THE BANK CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.*

The annual report of the Board of Management of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association has just been published, and indicates a continued prosperity and a more enlarged sphere of usefulness on the part of this excellent organization. The association was established on the 10th of February, 1869, for the purpose of making some provision at the death of a member for his immediate family, and also to relieve the necessities of the aged and disabled. The evident propriety of the establishment of such an organization was at once apparent, and it now contains a membership of over 900. The moral tone which the association is designed to impart to young bank clerks was exemplified during the terrible panic of last year; and when disaster, the result of intemperate speculation, seized hold of many, the association and its members remained steady and trustworthy. So large is the esteem in which it is held by the banks that they have supplied $30,000 to aid its objects, and at the end of four years, after meeting large expenses, it has now to its credit a sum of $5,000. [illegible]

# THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

## *ITS ORGANIZATION.*

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF THE BENCH—CHARACTER OF BUSINESS BEFORE THE COURT—NOTES OF A FEW CASES DECIDED IN THE PAST YEAR.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1874.

A volume of reports of cases decided in the United States Court of Claims the past year, prepared by Hon. Chas. C. Nott, one of the Judges of the court, and A. Hopkins, Chief Clerk, has been recently published, being volume 8 of the reports of that court.

It was the maxim of the English law that the King could do no wrong, and no suit or action could be brought against him. This exemption from suit was an attribute of sovereignty, as there was no court which could have jurisdiction over the sovereign. According to our theory of Government the people in their collective capacity are sovereign, and according to the spirit of the same maxim of English law, it had become a settled principle that a State could not be sued in its own courts without its consent. Therefore there was no tribunal where a citizen could sue the United States until Congress, by act of Feb. 24, 1855, established a Court of Claims, which is authorized to "hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to it by either House of Congress."

Hon. Chas. D. Drake, of Missouri, is Chief Justice. Judge Drake is sixty-two years of age, and was appointed in December, 1870, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Joseph Casey. He is the author of a standard legal work on attachments, and was a distinguished member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1865, which framed the present Constitution of the State, with the exception of some amendments that have since been made. He succeeded B. Gratz Brown in the United States Senate in 1867, which office he resigned on receiving his appointment as Chief Justice of this court.

His associates on the Bench of the Court of Claims are Judge Edward G. Loring, of Massachusetts; Judge Ebenezer Peck, of Illinois; Judge Charles C. Nott, of New-York, and Judge Samuel Milligan, of Tennessee, all of whom enjoy the highest reputation for character and ability.

Judge Loring was appointed by President Buchanan, and, it will be remembered, was United States Commissioner at the time of the rendition of Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, in Boston, during the early anti-slavery times which made so much excitement throughout the country. Judge Peck was formerly on the Supreme Bench of Illinois, and was appointed by President Lincoln. Judge Milligan was one of the Supreme Court Judges of the State of Tennessee, and was prominent on account of his avowed Union sentiments at the beginning of the war. He was appointed by Johnson. Judge Nott is grandson of the late President Nott, of Union College, and was appointed by President Lincoln, an honor entirely unsolicited, and conferred without his knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's intention. He was Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Association of New-York before the war, and through his efforts and invitation Mr. Lincoln went to New-York to deliver his great Cooper Institute speech, which brought him prominently before the country as a candidate for the Presidency. He was an officer of high rank during the war, and, although a young man, ranks high on account of his legal and literary attainments.

The Judges of this court come within the provision allowing them to retire, with salary, at the age of seventy, after ten years' service. Judge Peck will soon take advantage of the provisions of this law. The salary of the Judges is at present $4,500, which, as the Attorney General states in his last annual report, is entirely inadequate, considering the ability required and labor performed.

It is the duty of the Attorney General to defend the United States in all suits before this court. This business is specially intrusted to Assistant Attorney General John Goforth, of Philadelphia. Members of either House of Congress are by law forbidden to practice in this court. The only reason for this appears to be that as the judgments are paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of appropriations made by law, it might be out of place for them to vote on appropriations in matters where they may have acted as attorneys; but Congress has no authority to revise the judgments of the court. The law now provides for appeals to the Supreme Court, and three members of Congress can argue the case, with which they must not be connected as counsel before the Court of Claims. The business of the court has been increasing from year to year, and its decisions cover a wide range of questions, involving the interpretation of international law and treaty obligations, as in the case of the Prussian vessel detained by Gen. Butler at New-Orleans during the war, as well as nice questions in equity and the interpretation of contracts. Congress has referred to it certain cases of claims for extra compensation by the contractors for the iron-clads at the beginning of the war and the claims for extra compensation by employes of the Government. The only questions naturally coming before the court are those arising on contract, but the sphere of the court is from time to time extended by the reference to it of special cases.

The Carondelet case, concerning the title to a large part of the City of Carondelet, Mo., has just been argued before the court, Montgomery Blair appearing for the city, in which case questions of old Spanish law are involved. This case was referred to the court by act of Congress, as was also the celebrated case of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, now pending. There are half a dozen contesting claimants in this case, and their rights against each other as well as against the Government are to be adjudicated. The House of Representatives recently passed an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, providing that this court should take cognizance of claims for transportation by railroads which have received land grants. This is a somewhat similar provision to one now in force in regard to the Union and Central Pacific Roads.

The following is a summary of the business transacted by the court during the past year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year | 1,493 |
| Cotton cases disposed of | 107 |
| Total | 1,600 |
| Amount claimed in miscellaneous cases decided | $1,935,602 73 |
| In cotton cases decided | 5,079,620 65 |
| Total amount claimed | $7,015,223 38 |
| Amount awarded in miscellaneous cases | $753,402 52 |
| In cotton cases | 3,130,398 57 |
| Total awarded | $3,883,801 09 |
| Miscellaneous cases decided in favor of claimants | 1,477 |
| In favor of defendants | 16 |
| Cotton cases decided in favor of claimants | 100 |
| In favor of defendants | 7 |
| Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year | 4,581 |
| Brought during the year | 1,821 |
| Total | 6,402 |
| Disposed of during the year | 1,600 |
| Still pending | 4,802 |

Of the miscellaneous cases disposed of, 1,461 were cases for the recovery of twenty per cent. on the salaries of employes in the civil service at Washington, granted by joint resolution, approved Feb. 28, 1867, and were controlled by the decisions of the Supreme Court, (13 Wallace, 568;) and of the suits brought during the year, 254 are of the same class of cases, and 746 are suits by employes of the Government to recover the difference in their daily wages between eight hours' and ten hours' labor.

The case of the Prussian vessel referred to is given in this volume of reports, being the case of Eugene Diekelman vs. The United States. This was a claim for damages made by a subject of the King of Prussia on account of the detention of the ship Essex at New-Orleans for twenty days during the war, by order of Gen. Butler, on the alleged ground that she had on board articles contraband of war. The ship was ready to clear for Liverpool, having been loaded under supervision of the Custom-house officer, when orders were given by Gen. Butler that she should land certain parts of her freight before a clearance could be allowed, the objectionable freight being silver-ware, bullion, and gold and silver. The master refused to land the packages unless the bills of lading were given up, but offered to yield without objection to a forcible seizure, claiming that the delivery of the goods without any exhibition of force would render him liable upon the bills of lading. [illegible] against the Government was pressed through diplomatic correspondence, and finally referred to the Court of Claims by joint resolution of Congress.

It was decided that the Government was liable to pay a reasonable compensation for the loss such detention occasioned to the proprietor under the provisions of the treaty existing between this country and Prussia. If no treaty covering the case had existed the question of indemnity due must have been settled between the Governments under the law of nations. The ordinary rule of American law, that where a foreign subject comes into this country for business or travel, and is here subjected to a wrong, he must take such remedy as our laws provide, because by coming here, he submits to our laws, did not apply in this case, as this rule has no reference to martial law under which this case arose, but only to law as administered by the judicial tribunals.

A somewhat similar case, recorded in this volume, is that of Atocha vs. The United States, which involved questions arising out of our treaty obligations with Mexico. This case, however, though nominally against the United States, was in reality against the Government of Mexico, and the amount awarded—$207,449 37—on account of Atocha's unlawful expulsion from Mexico in 1845, is to be paid in the mode provided by the treaty of 1848 for the payment of claims of citizens of this country against the Government of Mexico.

Questions of allegiance and the rights of aliens are discussed in the cases of Charles Hill, a British subject, domiciled in England during the rebellion, and of Charles Green, a British subject, domiciled in Savannah during the rebellion, who sued to recover the proceeds of captured cotton. The claimant in the former case, residing in Liverpool, purchased by correspondence in 1861 cotton in Savannah, which was stored there until the city was captured by the United States forces in December, 1864, when it was seized and sold. The proceeds, amounting to $37,695 95, were paid into the Treasury of the United States. He resided in England during the entire period of the rebellion, which raised a presumption in favor of his having preserved his neutrality; and although he was interested and subscribed money to two adventures for blockade running, as it did not appear that the vessels did, in fact, run or attempt to run the blockade, it was held that such presumption was not overthrown, and that he had a good and valid title to the cotton.

In the other case, Mr. Green was an unnaturalized alien, domiciled within the insurrectionary district, and was guilty of giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The question before the court was whether a person thus situated fell within the protection of the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson, issued on the 25th of December, 1868, which granted full pardon and amnesty for the offense against the United States of treason and of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war. It was held that domiciled aliens stood in the same condition as to the crime of treason, and as to the effect of the amnesty proclamation, as citizens, and judgment was given in favor of the claimant.

In the case of the Home Insurance Company, a corporation created by the Legislature of Georgia during the rebellion, which made a claim for proceeds of cotton captured by the United States forces, the question at issue was as to the right of a corporation, created by an act passed when the State was in rebellion, to sue in the Court of Claims, and whether the company had a legal existence. It had been enunciated by the Supreme Court, in the case of Texas vs. White, that no rebel State ceased, by its act of secession and rebellion, to be a State of the Union, and that the Legislature of such State could not be regarded as a lawful Legislature, or its acts as lawful acts, but that the rebel Government, being the only actual Government and in the exercise of the ordinary functions of administration, constituted a *de facto*, though unlawful, Government, whose acts should be regarded as valid, when they were such, as were necessary to peace and good order among citizens, and did not tend to further or support the rebellion. Guided by these propositions the Court of Claims had to ascertain whether the act of the Legislature, granting a charter to the Home Insurance Company, was void, on account of being intended to aid the rebellion, or was valid, as intended simply to regulate the domestic affairs of the people of the State aside from their connection with the rebellion.

It was held that the company had a valid existence, and was entitled to sue in that court, and judgment was awarded in its favor.

The above are notes of some of the more interesting of the many important cases before the court during the past year. The volume of reports from which they are selected is one of the most valuable of the records of this court. The time has now expired within which a claimant can bring a suit for the proceeds of captured property. The provision in the Abandoned or Captured Property act required the owner to prefer his claim within two years after the suppression of the rebellion. The court, therefore, is invested with jurisdiction of any such claim preferred within that period of time, but has no jurisdiction of claims of this character preferred after the expiration of that time.

## *STRANGE SCENE IN COURT.*

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, a Democratic newspaper, reports the following disgraceful scene as having occurred at the State capital on the 9th inst.: "It is no secret, we believe, that Chief Justice Peyton and Justice Simrall have not maintained the most pleasant relations with Justice Tarbell, and it has been rumored that the two former have been in the habit of indulging in language highly derogatory to the latter. Last Monday, as the members of the court, all of whom were present, were about leaving the consultation chamber for the court-room, Chief Justice Peyton suggested a delay, in order that he might proceed to designate a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, a position recently made vacant by the resignation of Joshua S. Morris, the late Attorney General. To this proposition, the report that reaches us goes on to say, Justice Tarbell responded by saying: 'I see no necessity for my remaining, as I understand the person who is to be made reporter has already been determined on, and my vote, no matter how cast, cannot change the result.' Chief Justice Peyton, who is by no means the sweetest-tempered man living, took umbrage at this remark, and proceeded to manifest his indignation in language much more forcible than polite. We are ignorant of the precise words used by Chief Justice Peyton, but it is understood that some of the terms applied by him to Justice Tarbell induced that functionary to make a step forward. Mistaking this for a hostile movement, our amiable Chief Justice at once prepared for 'action.' With a promptness and celerity that would do no discredit to a much younger man, he drew his knife and 'presented arms' to Justice Tarbell, and but for the prompt interference of Justice Simrall, it is believed that the floor of the temple of justice would have been stained with the blood of one of its own ministers."

## *THE LATE MRS. E. H. TODD.*

In announcing the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Humphreys Todd, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Helm, at Madison, Ind., on the 14th inst., the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "She was the daughter of Dr. Alex. Humphreys, an eminent physician of Staunton, Va., and the maternal grandchild of Rev. John Brown, a distinguished pioneer in the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky. Her early life was passed in Frankfort, her married life in Lexington, her husband being one of its most honored citizens, and for many years a leading member of the State Senate. Reared in the Presbyterian Church, strong in her faith, earnest in her piety, she was early fitted to bear the afflictions which were to weigh down her later years. Her first great sorrow was the loss of her husband in the noonday of life. Left with eight children, she saw them grow up and start into maturer life full of promise and comfort to her. How rapidly did the crushing blows then come upon the brave mother's heart! The late unhappy war was full of woes to her. First her eldest son, a noble man and a gallant officer, died upon the battle-field of Shiloh. Her third son, a brave and manly youth, was killed in a charge at Baton Rouge. Her son-in-law, Gen. Ben. Hardin Helm, in the fullness of manhood and military fame, was borne mortally wounded from the field of Chicamauga. Then a brief rest to her broken spirit, and came the loss of a beloved daughter, and of her only surviving son. Above all these and the loss of vision rose her faith in her Savior, her comforting hope of soon rejoining in a heavenly home those who had gone before her, her earthly solace being found in the tender care of her in her last days by those who had been spared for this blessing. Her remains will be taken by the early morning train to Lexington, for interment in the family burial-ground."

## *QUEER NAMES.*

An Ohio paper alleges that the following are the names of a family of eleven children in its locality, the father being a minister in good standing: [illegible]

# THE SYRACUSE ELECTION.

## *HISTORY OF THE DEFEAT OF THE RING.*

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1874.

Yesterday's election in this city resulted in a glorious victory for the people and a crushing disaster to the gigantic combination of venal political and business elements, which had grown into such power that it wantonly invited the contest which has been its destruction. In the overwhelming defeat of James J. Belden for the Mayoralty of Syracuse, there is cause for profound congratulation throughout the community directly interested in the result, and good citizens everywhere will unite in rejoicing that this "bold, bad man," whose resources were supposed to be well-nigh irresistible, has been borne down ignominiously by an aroused and indignant public feeling. Syracuse has dealt a death-blow to a gigantic and arrogant political ring, and to its accessories, the jobbing rings, which have for years preyed upon the city treasury. All honor to the men who have met this issue squarely and valiantly won the victory!

But it was not an easy thing to do. Belden had the regular Republican nomination, which is usually equivalent to an election. He had the sympathy and active aid of the most powerful and adroit of the local Democratic politicians. He was himself the ring-leader, the acknowledged chief of the immensely wealthy and powerful Canal Ring, whose headquarters are at Syracuse, and whose ramifications extend throughout the State. He had the strong support of all the petty contractors and spoilsmen, who live by plundering the city. He had unlimited pecuniary resources upon which to draw for the control of the large floating vote which is in the market in contested elections. His opponent on the Democratic ticket (Mr. Graves,) was absent from home in New-York City when he was nominated, and was selected by Belden's Democratic friends as a candidate easily to be beaten—a good citizen and a worthy man, but inexperienced in politics, and preferring his home to the turmoil of public life. By means of telegrams from Belden himself, from Doc Denison, the Lieutenant of the Canal Ring force, from Williard Johnson, a noted contractor and corruptionist, and other Democrats, Mr. Graves had been induced to withdraw from the field in the belief that he was already beaten in advance. But when he reached home, Saturday evening, good men of both parties rallied about him, explained to him the situation and its exigencies, and prevailed upon him to consent to re-enter the lists. He was at this stage, only two days before the election, without an organized support. His own party was cut in two, the lower stratum having gone to Belden; nearly all the usual working forces at the polls were in service against him, and, to cap all, the newspaper organ of his party was faithless to him. Nevertheless, he exhibited a trustful reliance upon the virtue of the electors of this city, and allowed his name to go before them in opposition to his opponent, who was already so flushed with the prospect of an easy victory, that he boasted of his ability to carry all the wards, and of his intention to be elected by at least 800 majority. The Young Democracy (who had resisted the wiles of the corruptionists) and the best men of the Republican Party—business men, mechanics, and laboring men—joined hands under this honest leadership, and thus the issue was joined.

The voting at the election was spirited. The Belden forces were confident and exultant, while their opponents were less demonstrative, but not less earnest and determined. Many votes were bought, but many more could not be bought. It was the quiet, steady current of honest, unpurchaseable voters, from the ranks of both parties, which made up the righteous judgment which was unexpectedly rendered by this tribunal of the people. The results at the various polling-places (fourteen in number) were remarkably uniform. The reform movement extended everywhere in the city, and showed about equal strength in proportion to the whole vote in the respective wards. Belden ran somewhat stronger in Democratic wards than in Republican wards. While the other candidates on the Republican city ticket received an average majority of upward of a thousand, Belden was beaten by 381 majority. And this, notwithstanding he received not less than 1,600 Democratic votes, and probably upward of 2,000. Such a "Waterloo" has never been experienced anywhere in the interior of this State; it is doubtful whether, except in William M. Tweed's downfall, there has been a more signal overthrow of an eminently bad man intrenched in a political stronghold and in command of vast resources with which to sustain himself. The credit for Tweed's overthrow belonging to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, it is a satisfaction to know that THE TIMES has also been potent in the defeat of this man Belden, who aspired to a like dominion in State affairs, and who but two days ago seemed to be on the highway to the realization of his ambition.

Last night and to-day all Syracuse has seemed to be engaged in holding a jubilation over the safe deliverance of the city. Impromptu meetings were held in the street on the result being known last night, and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested by the populace. To-day the citizens, on meeting one another, thank God that the honor of our fair city has been preserved. The deliverance is looked upon as little short of marvelous. It is truly a glorious achievement. Let good men everywhere rejoice that this political deed of exact justice has been done. SYRACUSE.

## *THE INDIANS.*

RECAPITULATION OF RECENT REPORTED OUTRAGES.

The Omaha *Republican*, of Feb. 15, reports that it is the opinion at military head-quarters there that there will be a severe struggle between the Indians and the soldiers, and it says that Gen. Ord is making ready for this to the best of his ability with the limited means now in his possession. The *Republican* also gives the following summary of recent disturbances:

"The first official intimation of trouble among the Indians received at the Head-quarters of the Department of the Platte was a report from Gen. Dudley, commanding at Sidney Barracks, dated Feb. 4, stating that a party of Sioux from Red Cloud Agency had arrived there, having left their reservation, and they were determined to hunt south of the Platte, which is to them forbidden territory. On the 5th Gen. Dudley informed Gen. Ord that about 200 Cheyennes were at Antelope Station the night before, and the people were much alarmed. The Indians left the town, however, without doing any injury, being in pursuit of Utes who had stolen a large number of Cheyenne horses. On Friday, the 6th, John S. King, a trapper, was fired upon near Court-house Rock by a party of about thirty Sioux. He defended himself bravely, killing Two Strike, a Minneconjou Sioux chief, and wounding another Indian, saving his own life after being severely wounded. On the 8th seven head of horses were run off by Indians from Reddington's ranch, near Potter Station. Lieut. Morton, with forty men, started immediately in pursuit, following the trail south. On the 9th Wheeler & Merchant, whose ranch is near Court-house Rock, were forced to abandon their ranch and take refuge in Sidney. All the cavalry at Sidney and two companies of cavalry from Cheyenne were ordered to proceed by rail to Potter, with sixty rounds of ammunition and six days' cooked rations, thence on Lawrence Fork to Reddington's ranch, where they were ordered to thoroughly scout the country, and punish the Sioux and the Cheyennes. On the 9th the Indians near Fort Laramie assumed the offensive by surrounding Lieut. Robinson, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and Corporal Coleman, K Company, Second Cavalry, who had charge of a lumber train, twelve miles east of Laramie Peak, Little Cottonwood. The Indians massacred the two officers, and mutilated their bodies. Capt. Eagan started in pursuit with two companies of cavalry. The same day the Indians made a raid on a ranch on the Laramie, stole a horse, and shot at a herder. Col. Bullock, while on his way from Fetterman to Fort Laramie, saw a large body of Indians at the upper crossing of the Horseshoe, singing and dancing what appeared to be the scalp dance. On the 10th the bodies of Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman were recovered. Under date of Feb. 3, Gen. J. E. Smith, commanding at Fort Laramie, reported that on the 24th of January three soldiers were shot at by Indians while out hunting. These two outrages last mentioned appear to be the first perpetrated by the Sioux. On or about the 5th inst. large numbers of cattle were run off from Big Cottonwood Creek. On the 9th, Frank Appleton, who was acting as Indian Agent in the absence of Dr. Saville, was killed by the Minneconjou Sioux. That night fifteen mules were stolen from the Government freighter, within three miles of the agency. On the 6th inst., Edgar Gray, a teamster, was killed by Indians twenty-five miles south of Red Cloud Agency. On the 9th, an attempt was made to kill E. A. Howard, agent, at the Spotted Tail Agency, and Mr. Howard was compelled to telegraph to Washington for military protection. [illegible]

## MACMAHON'S INTENTIONS.

### *THE SEPTENNIAL PRESIDENCY IN FRANCE.*

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

For some time past there have been rumors of an intention on the part of Marshal MacMahon to make some sort of an extra parliamentary declaration regarding the inviolability of his seven years' Government. Although this was copying the much-abused manners of Cæsar, it is understood that the course was recommended by the Duc De Broglie, who, unhappily, finds himself obliged to adopt Cæsar's weapons and Cæsar's armor. The object was to ward off the blows now aimed at the Ministry. If the members took it upon themselves to proclaim the inviolability of the Septennat, and to announce that all adverse discussion must stop, they would immediately find themselves in the minority. This plan was carried into execution on Wednesday. Marshal MacMahon visited Paris ostensibly to examine the public buildings in process of erection, and after inspecting the new Palais de Justice, entered the Tribunal of Commerce. There he was met by President Daguin and the officers of the court. Naturally there was an exchange of addresses. After complimenting the Marshal the honorable Magistrat spoke of the distress now prevailing in the world of industry and commerce, attributing this distress to the general want of confidence in the stability of the Government. This was caused by the agitations of the various parties. "A resumption of business prosperity," he said to conclude, "depends upon a feeling of confidence in the stability of the Government." The next morning the Marshal's reply was given as follows:

"The Marshal President replied that he would spare no pains to bring about a resumption of business affairs; he energetically affirmed the Septennat; he declared that he would maintain during seven years the order and tranquillity legally established. The President hoped that the parties would grow calmer. After seven years he would return the destinies of France to herself."

But this was not exactly the thing wanted, and the evening semi-official journals made a correction. They declared that the words of the Marshal were, in so far as concerns the concluding sentence: "The 19th November the Assembly confided to me, for a period of seven years, the executive power, and, as chief of the executive power, I will cause to be respected, during seven years, under the present conditions, the decisions of the Assembly." This did not answer the turn any better than the first, and hence a note was published in the *Soir*, which appeared at 9:30 P. M., to say that the *Journal Officiel* of the next morning would contain a "correct" report of the Marshal's speech. The following is the address produced in Cabinet Council, and sent to the official journal at midnight:

"Gentlemen, I was already aware of the depression which affects certain branches of the commerce of Paris, and the energy exerted to contend against it.

That suffering, Monsieur le President, arises, as you very justly remark, from various causes, most of which escape the action of the Administration; but it is none the less the object of the constant preoccupation of my Government. The latter will make every effort to alleviate it, and, remembering a Parisian saying, that the prosperity of the building trade is the surest sign of general well-being, it will recommence, as far as the means at its disposal will permit, the interrupted works of the capital.

I am glad to have at my side the Prefect of the Seine, who can repeat to you the assurance he gave me just now, that the construction of the Hotel Dieu would shortly be resumed.

Within a few days an important undertaking will be commenced at a few paces from this palace—that is to say, the large bridges which are to be thrown over the branches of the river to form the prolongation of the Boulevard St. Germain.

Another work, eagerly solicited by some large manufacturers, may, I hope, be soon begun: I allude to the two stations of Grenelle and Gentilly, and the circular railway in the suburbs of Paris. In addition, the Government is resolved to put up to competition several pieces of land belonging to the State within the fortifications of the city, with the express obligation of building within a short period.

I can, at the same time, announce to you that the Minister of Public Works has just asked and obtained from the Committee on the Budget, that it shall propose to the Assembly to vote an important credit destined for the reconstruction or completion of the galleries of the Louvre and the Pavillon de Marsan.

Finally, other works which the disasters of war have rendered necessary—the reconstruction of forts, &c., around Paris—will, this year even, occupy numerous men.

We hope to contribute by those measures to restore to one of the most important trades, the only one perhaps, to which the State can lend direct aid, the activity and prosperity it has momentarily lost.

Among the reasons which you gave just now for the slackening of business, you spoke of preoccupations of a political order and of the doubt which persists in the public mind as to the stability of the Government. I could have comprehended those fears a few months ago! at present they appear to me to no longer have any foundation.

On the 19th November the National Assembly placed in my hands the power for seven years. My first duty is to watch over the execution of that sovereign decision. Be without disquietude. During seven years I shall know how to ensure respect from all for the order of things legally established.

We shall thus see, I trust, calm return to men's minds and confidence revive; this latter is not to be decreed, but my acts shall be of a nature to command it."

PRESS OPINION.

As every one can readily suppose, the first act of the journals was to comment upon this important declaration. There could be no mistake about its object, and hence the Legitimist organs could not fail to see in it a menace and a warning. It was generally taken as an indication that the Government had resolved to separate itself finally from the Right, finding the extreme men on that side as impracticable as the extreme men of the Left, and to make an appeal to the Centres. This was just what M. Thiers tried to do. He has always maintained that "France is Left Centre," and the saying occurs several times in his writings and in his speeches. If I do not mistake, the author of it was Royer Collard. But this is true only in the sense that France is moderate on the whole, despite the revolutionary tendencies of the larger towns and cities, and the Left Centre is composed of moderate men. But it is also mainly composed of Professors, and we have Mr. Disraeli's word for it that Prince Bismarck, one of the most eminent men of the age, desires to banish Professors from his Government, as Plato banished poets from his republic. They are illustrious in philosophy, highly-cultured intellectual men, nearly all authors, and they serve admirably as ballast so long as they remain "below the gangway," but they seem to lose their own ballast the moment they approach the Ministerial benches. M. Thiers tried them and came to grief in the attempt. My personal opinion is that they are of the greatest use to the country so long as they remain in the opposition, to act as a check upon broader minds, but extremely dangerous when intrusted with power. The case of Léon Say will serve as an example. He writes excellent books upon political economy, and his parliamentary criticisms are good, but when entrusted with the finances he balances his budget by an annual loan, borrowing enough each year to make good his deficits. This certainly keeps things well balanced so long as he can hope to remain in office, but his successor has to solve the problem of how long this policy could remain in force without exhausting the resources of the country. M. Challemel-Lacour is an eminent Professor of Chemistry, but he ran riot in all sorts of excesses when placed in the Ordnance Department. Experience appears to leave a doubt as to the ability of the Left Centre to conduct the affairs of the country, and I do not think the Marshal will risk taking a Ministry from that section of the Chamber.

REPUBLICAN VIEWS.

But the Marshal has himself affirmed the inviolability of the Septennat, saying that he intends to maintain it, (by force of arms, of course,) and this is a blow for the extreme Right. They say that he may meet the fate of M. Thiers. On the other hand, the Republicans are glad to see the [illegible] declaration. There is no mention of the word Republic. In fact, Marshal MacMahon was elected "President of the French Republic," and as the term is never used now, the Republicans want to know the reason why it is not. Hence M. Gambetta will persist in his interpellation. But upon this point the Bonapartists and Legitimists will vote for the Government, and the interpellation will merely give rise to a scene. The battle, however, must be fought out upon the Electoral law, if not before, for neither the Republicans nor the Bonapartists can support the Duc De Broglie in his attempt to strangle universal suffrage.

## SENATOR BROWNLOW.

### HIS VIEWS UPON THE CURRENCY, AND MIXED SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Brownlow has written a letter to the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*, in which he gives his views upon several questions of present interest, especially on the currency question, the Civil Rights bill, and Southern claims. On the currency, he says: "The people of Tennessee want more greenbacks, because they are not monopolists. The only alarm a greenback creates is among monopolists. They dread it more than a mad dog does water. If, as its enemies assert, it is a 'worthless rag'—has no value—why, I would ask, so much uneasiness about it? The extraordinary sensitiveness on this question among the members of Congress from the States having a monopoly of the circulating medium, no matter in what shape it is presented, argues more strongly than anything else in favor of expansion, free banking, and an equal distribution." And further: "I don't expect Congress to pass just the kind of bill which will do justice to the West and South in this matter, but I think it will pass one much improving the present condition of the sections named."

Speaking of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill, he says: "I will not waste time in discussing any abstract principle involved in this bill of the great leader of the Liberal-Greeley party in the late Presidential election. I am opposed to it. The practical results which will follow its adoption alone concern the people of Tennessee of all races and colors. I believe that any attempt to enforce, by arbitrary act of Congress, the attendance of the two races in the schools and churches, will result in the total destruction of the free-school system in Tennessee. For the sake of the argument I admit that this fact is caused by prejudice, but it is a prejudice which Congress has no power to control. It is sufficient that we see a most useful system imperiled by an attempt to reduce an abstraction to immediate practice. The colored people of Tennessee have now a fine opportunity to show their good sense. Upon their action on this question largely depends their own interests and the welfare of their people throughout the country. I would appeal to the common sense of the colored men of Tennessee to say if they believe that their race can get better educational facilities by attending the same schools with the whites. In South Carolina and Mississippi, where the colored population is in the majority, they may not lose anything by the bill now before Congress, but in those States where they have the power, I do not believe they will subserve their own interests by attempting to enforce the attendance of the whites and blacks in the same schools and churches. Already in those States the colored people, through their State Legislatures, have the power to establish such school regulations as will give their own race equal educational facilities with the whites. When we come to Tennessee, where the colored vote is just 40,000, out of 280,000 votes, and the other Southern States where the whites are overwhelmingly in the majority, the matter is quite different. In Tennessee and other Southern States where the whites are largely in the majority, will that state of feeling be engendered which leads men to give generously to the common cause of education? Will the contact of the children thus compelled be such as to encourage the hope of greater attainments and more kindliness of sentiment as they grow up? It should be remembered that the colored race, though large in numbers, constitute a very small minority of the whole people of the United States. However strongly united, they have no power to compel concessions from the whites. Whatever they get must come as the free gift from the whites. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom upon the part of the colored people of Tennessee to be careful upon insisting upon that which can do no practical good to either race, but is sure to bring disaster and ruin to the most useful institution of modern times—free schools. Let the colored people of Tennessee ask Congress to desist from any legislation which enforces mixed schools, and they will have established a new claim to respect and confidence. Let the colored people have their own schools and churches and the white people have theirs. Let the colored people have a fair divide of the school fund, and they will find their own teachers and preachers."

## *OLD LEGISLATORS.*

The following letter from Judge E. T. Foote, who was a member of the State Assembly from Chautauqua County in 1820, to Hon. F. B. Brewer, a present member from that county, though not intended for publication, will be found suggestive. We copy it from the Albany *Express*:

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10, 1874.

*Hon. F. B. Brewer:*

MY DEAR SIR: I have just read the following in a newspaper to-day: "The veteran Thurlow Weed was in Albany last week, and on motion of Mr. Batcheller, was tendered the privilege of the floor. Forty years ago Mr. Weed was a member of the Assembly from the County of Monroe, and is probably the oldest ex-member of the Assembly in this State." You know I go against false history. Will you look at your Civil List under the old Constitution, for members of the Assembly in 1820, from Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Niagara, which then included Erie, and see if you do not find the names, Elial T. Foote, of Jamestown, also of Herman Camp, of Trumansburg, Tompkins County. I have not heard of my friend Camp's death. He is my senior in years, but in his last letter, a little over a year since, he wrote he was in good health. Will you ask the Tompkins member if he is yet living? In April, 1819, under the old Constitution, we were elected to the Legislature that assembled Jan. 4, 1820. In that year Monroe County was a part of old Ontario County, and Elisha B. Strong, of Rochester, was one of the nine Ontario members, and John C. Spencer, another of the Ontario members from Canandaigua, was Speaker of the House. Monroe County was formed A. D. 1821, and Mr. Weed, I think, was elected in 1825, five years after Mr. Camp and myself. I do suppose Mr. Camp, if living, and myself, are the oldest ex-members of the New-York Legislature. I mean of either house. Mr. Camp and I have supposed for some years we were the senior ex-members. If I am mistaken, I would be glad to be apprised of it. This is not given you for publication, as coming from me. But false history in an intelligent body like the New-York Assembly should not pass uncontradicted. Stand up for our beloved Chautauqua and her pioneers. What a change since 1820! No stage west of Buffalo, and a miserable stage wagon from Buffalo to Genesee River. I rode on horseback from Jamestown to Buffalo, and then by stage to Albany, five days on the way, including most of the nights, and fare about $25, and similar traveling in returning in April. We then had two page boys in the Assembly, and, apparently, all that were necessary, with our 128 members. We then had $5 a day, and the same for every twenty miles travel. I then boarded in one of the best houses in Albany at $6 a week, and lived well. Lobby not then known. I did not visit my family during the session. I am feeble, but not suffering, if I avoid going out in severe cold. With thanks for past favors, and with kind regards, your most obedient,

E. T. FOOTE.

## *WOMEN ON SCHOOL COMMITTEES.*

The majority of the Committee on Education in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio have reported a provision making women over twenty-one years of age eligible to any office under the School laws of that State. The Cleveland *Herald* is enthusiastically in favor of the change. It says: "The convention should adopt it. The movement for giving women a fair share in the government of the school system, as they have to bear nearly all the burden of its execution in detail, is spreading over the States. Ohio should not lag behind. There is no sense in the idea that women are the most competent to train children in the family and make the best teachers in the school-room, but are not fit to sit in the body that frames the system of education and makes the rules for the government of schools; The absurdity of the present system is shown in the fact that Boards of Education now frequently are made up of men who have no practical acquaintance with the science of education, some of whom have never been inside a public school as teacher or pupil before sitting in the board, and most of whom have no children in the public schools, while the most judicious mother, the most efficient woman teacher, or the woman of large experience and ripe judgment in matters of education is excluded from a seat in the board solely because she is a woman."

## *THE MARYLAND TWINS.*

The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following in reference to female twins, born at Tobaccostick, Dorchester County, Md., on the 4th inst., and who were joined at the breast in a manner regarded as more wonderful than the Siamese twins: "The Dorchester twins were of colored parentage, the mother being Mary Travers, who is now in excellent health. One of the twins was alive at birth, but died in a few seconds thereafter. The other, when born, was dead. The one first ushered into this world bore the impress upon its face of a genuine negro, while the complexion of the other was like that of a white person, and the hair less kinky upon its head than that adorning its sister. Dr. La Count Smith, of Tobaccostick, became possessed of the bodies of the twins shortly after their birth, and with them arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of having the bodies properly preserved, which will be done by placing them in an [illegible] night the Dorchester monstrosities were exhibited at the office of Dr. J. H. Tall, in presence of several medical gentlemen. The bond of union connecting the bodies of the twins extends from the centre of the breast-bone to the naval, thus placing the bodies face to face. The bodies are well formed, and weigh ten pounds and a half, and measure eighteen inches in length. The physicians who were present gave as their opinions that each of the twins possessed separate stomachs, hearts, livers, &c., and that a wall separated the stomachs along that portion where the bond of union exists. The only case on record where a similar bond of union ever existed is in the London Museum, and like the Dorchester novelty the twins were females."

## *MINORITY REPRESENTATION.*

### A COLORED ADVOCATE IN FAVOR OF IT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Major M. R. Delany, a colored man, who held a commission in the Union army during the latter years of the rebellion, and who has lived in South Carolina since the war closed, has written a letter on the relations of the races in that State, to Hon. J. J. Wright. Mr. Wright is also a colored man, and for some years has been one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. Major Delany, after speaking of the increased white immigration, and expressing the belief that within five years the negroes will be in a minority in South Carolina, goes on to say: "What our race requires is proper information to rightly direct it. This has been too long neglected, and should have been given by those who led them in politics. What I desire now to say is that it is your duty, as it is that of every intelligent man among us, who aspires to a leadership, loves his race, has the capacity, and is versed in the great principles of political science, and, consequently, the philosophy of popular succession, to warn his people of a great approaching reality which, sooner or later, will verify itself in history. That, having prospectively lost the popular preponderence and consequent certainty of representation in all the departments of Government, local, State and national, our only hope and chance of its future security is in the principle of cumulative voting, which secures *minority* representation as well as majority. Let our Legislature be wise enough now, while it is in the power of our own race to do so, to take such measures as to secure, by constitutional enactment, the right of minority representation, which, while it immediately secures to the whites of the State, irrespective of party, a pro rata representation, or representation in proportion to numbers, secures to the black race the same ratio of representation in counties where the whites have the majority, and when they shall preponderate in population in the State, which they most assuredly will, at no distant day. The white race is true to itself, and it is useless and doing injustice to both races to conceal the fact, that in giving liberty and equality of rights to the blacks, they had no desire to see them rule over their own race. And the blacks may as well know this at once, that there is no scheme that can be laid, no measure that may be entered into, nor expense so great, which they will not incur to change such a relation between the blacks and whites in this country. Rest assured of this, that there are no white people North nor South who will submit to see the blacks rule over the whites in America. We may as well be plain and candid on this point, look each other in the face, and let the truth be known. Radicalism, as taught by political leaders for selfish motives and personal gain, has led the masses of our untutored race to believe otherwise, and act accordingly. But it is a dreadful, terrible political heresy, which should receive the stamp of condemnation by every true friend of mankind and a just government, black and white. They are, as they should be, willing to have us participate, to concede us our legitimate and reasonable share as citizens, but not an absolute and supreme control in political affairs."

## *THE REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.*

### RESIGNATION OF ANOTHER PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MINISTER.

Rev. William McGuire, of Washington City, has sent a letter to Bishop Whittingham, of the diocese of Maryland, announcing his withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his union with the Reformed Episcopal Church. Mr. McGuire is a son of the late Rev. Dr. McGuire, of Virginia, and is spoken of as a clergyman of fine talents and scholarship. As a preacher he is said to possess marked ability. The following is Rev. Mr. McGuire's letter of resignation:

NO. 1,920 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1873.

*Right Rev. William R. Whittingham, D. D.:*

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR: Having, after much deliberation and earnest weighing of the whole matter involved, determined it as my duty to dissolve my connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to unite with the Reformed Episcopal Church, I hereby, in accordance with the canonical provision in case of those renouncing the ministry of the Church, request that my name be erased from the list of ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland, and that the usual deposition from the ministry required by canon in such cases may be performed at the time specified in said canon. I would not, Right Rev. Sir, here enter upon any full exposition of the wide reasons connected with the doctrinal and ritual attitude of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which have impelled me to the course I have marked out for myself. Suffice it now to say that in my view the position of the church as a living, acting, organization, whatever the alleged soundness of its doctrinal formularies may be, is essentially, increasingly, and hopelessly a Romanizing position. I say hopelessly so, for the one obvious reason among many, that the dominant party in the Protestant Episcopal Church cannot ever be expected to renounce its distinctive features any more than can the evangelical body in the church abandon the truth of God, which is to them dearer than life. The opposition of the two systems is diametric, and indestructible. Protestant and Romish sacramentarianism cannot now live and breathe together any more than they did when the deep and vital contrarieties of church parties in the sixteenth century culminated in the separation of the ever blessed Reformation. I sever myself from the Protestant Episcopal Church, among many graver reasons, because I am unwilling longer to bear the responsibility of a supposed upholding in spirit of the Church system with which I am connected. Membership in any organization necessarily involves toleration, and directly or indirectly patronage of the objects and operations of that organization, and in the case of a Church which as I believe has departed from the faith, to have membership therein is to contribute to the subversion of the souls of the people and to the dishonor of the Lord Jesus. With a deep sense of the solemnity of the step I am taking in this severance from the Church of my fathers, and with every sentiment of good will towards yourself, from whom, during my connection with the diocese, I have received only courtesy and kindness, I remain, respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM McGUIRE.

## *THE QUINCY BANK ROBBERY.*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS AND SECURITIES STOLEN.

The officers of the First National Bank, of Quincy, Ill., have published the following description of the funds and securities stolen from that bank on the night of Feb. 12:

"The cash contents of the money safe carried off amounted to over $80,000. Of this amount there was, in new notes of this bank, $2,600 of the denomination of ones and twos; about $1,000 in mutilated notes of this bank; a $1,000 United States Treasury note; $1,800 in new fractional currency; $4,000 in notes of $50 and $100, and the balance in legal tenders and national bank notes. There were also taken from the safe two United States 7-30 bonds, viz., No. 160,114, January series, $1,000; No. 181,116, January series, $1,000. Also, the following municipal bonds on deposit for safe keeping, viz.: Bonds of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company, each for $1,000, dated July 1, 1871, and payable to bearer on the 1st day of July, 1901, in gold, with interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July; signed by Charles A. Savage, President, and Charles H. Bull, Treasurer, under the corporate seal of the company, and with the name Charles H. Bull, Treasurer, engraved upon the interest coupons, as near as can be ascertained. Said bonds are numbered as follows: Nos. 1,002 to 1,005 inclusive, Nos. 1,092 to 1,100 inclusive, Nos. 1,127 to 1,130 inclusive, Nos. 1,151 to 1,200 inclusive, Nos. 1,2?1 to 1,400 inclusive, Nos. 1,003, 1,010, 1,023, 1,024, 1,101, 1,105, 1,106, 1,115, 1,148, 1,149, 1,207, 1,208, 1,214, 1,215, 1,219, 1,225, 1,226, 1,227, and fourteen others, the numbers of which are unknown. Also, 180 bonds of the County of Adams, in the State of Illinois, issued to the Quincy, Alton and St. Louis Railway Company, or bearer, dated Jan. 1, 1870, each for $1,000, payable twenty years from date, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, with coupons attached representing the interest; signed by Baptist Hardy, Chairman, and C. H. Morton, Clerk, with the seal of the County Court of said county. Said bonds are numbered as follows: Nos. 221 to 400, inclusive. Also, $100,000 of bonds of the City of Lagrange, in the State of Missouri, consisting of eighty bonds of $1,000 bonds, and forty bonds of $500 each, dated December, 1871, or January, 1872, and signed by J. A. Hay, Mayor, and R. McChesney, Clerk, under the corporate seal of the city. Said $1,000 bonds are believed to be numbered from Nos. 96 to 175, inclusive, and said $500 bonds from No. 186 to 225, inclusive. The foregoing is believed to be substantially a correct description of the bonds stated. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or becoming interested in said bonds, as the payment of the same cannot be enforced, and they will be worthless in the hands of any purchaser. From the appearance of the inside of the safe and the condition of some of the papers left by the thieves, it is believed that nearly all of the money and bonds taken are more or less scorched and blackened by the gunpowder explosion.

## *THE ICE SUPPLY.*

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 17th inst. says: "New-York ice-dealers are in this market looking for a supply, the breaking up there having left the companies with half a supply, with no prospect of another freeze. The annual consumption in New-York City is about a million tons. Cutting is now at a standstill. A large portion of Fresh Pond remains uncut, and a short cold snap will enable cutters to resume work. Spy Pond is mostly broken up. The Boston Ice Company has its full supply, and there has been enough cut to supply a full season [illegible]

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### *A BALL AT THE ELYSEE.*

The latest ball at the Elysée is described as follows, under date of Jan. 28, by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*: "The topic of the day is the second ball at the Elysée, which came off last night, or, as a large proportion of the guests will be apt to say, this morning, and which will long be remembered by many as the *ne plus ultra* of what is commonly called a crush. The meagre sum allotted to the President by Republican liberality for expenses of entertainment will certainly be far exceeded by the cost of his banquets and balls, and, as he has not the privilege royal personages have occasionally abused, of getting their debts paid by the nation, he is likely to be considerably out of pocket. The rather narrow accommodation afforded by the Elysée has been more than doubled by the erection of an enormous gallery and of spacious saloons, which, if their appearance as seen from the Avenue de Marigny is not very imposing, look very well inside, and afford accommodation for a larger number of guests than ought ever to be brought together at a ball in Paris, if that ball is to be both pleasant and select. Apparently, however, the organizers of these Elyséan festivities (and I declare my complete ignorance who they were) thought the enlarged palace had the desirable quality of the tent in the Arabian tale, which, at its possessor's will, formed a convenient pavilion for a single gentleman or expanded to dimensions that would shelter an army. To the first ball, as you were informed at the time, about 7,000 invitations were sent out, and about 4,000 guests attended. That number was not too great for the space comprised in the enlarged palace. If there were a crowd in the long gallery, and occasionally in some of the other rooms, there was no crushing. The ball went off well—remarkably so for an entertainment on so large a scale, and considering it was the first given in a palace which temporary additions had entirely transformed. Apparently, the organizers of the fête and the dispensers of Presidential hospitalities thought that more might be done; that the rooms would bear a little more filling than on the 14th inst., and they perhaps also calculated that the proportion of the invited who would profit by their invitations would be no greater than on the previous occasion. Accordingly, 8,000 tickets were issued, and, judging from appearances, I am disposed to think that at least 8,000 were presented. I know not whether the shadow this terrible crowd cast before it inspired those who arranged the fête with gloomy forebodings, or whether it was they who spread the report, published by a morning paper, that there was to be a third ball at the Elysée on the 11th of February. This announcement might have kept away many ladies who intended to go only to one ball of the series, and who preferred that it should be the last. But the probable good effects of the paragraph were completely neutralized by a blundering journal *officieux*, as semi-official papers are here often called, which came out in the afternoon with a prominent contradiction of the report, and said that orders were already given to demolish to-day the temporary structures in the garden of the palace. So it was the last chance for thousands to be present at a Presidential ball this season, and it seems that all went who could.

Whatever arrangements had been made—and there is no reason to doubt that they were the same as at the last ball—were utterly swamped and trampled under foot by the enormous throng imprudently invited. Between 9 and 10 the strings of carriages already extended to the Louvre on the one hand and to the Arc De Triomphe on the other, and every moment their number increased. The delay in arriving was greatly augmented by the fact that the lines of vehicles were being constantly cut and broken by those of privileged persons, who form a very numerous class. Diplomatists and a great many official people have cards, on the exhibition of which a passage is made for them by the Police. A Deputy's medal has the same 'open sesame' virtue. There are at least 730 Deputies, allowance made for vacant seats, and those who do not go themselves are able to accommodate their friends. Seen from a short distance by gaslight, the medal may very well be mistaken for a piece of money, and I heard one indignant lady, whose peculiar utterance betrayed her Transtlantic origin, and who declared she had been four hours getting to the ball, inveighing against the venality of the gendarmes, one of whom she had seen receive a bribe, and allow a carriage to break the line. I cannot say exactly at what hour, but it was not later than 11:30, that no more carriages were allowed to enter the spacious court-yard of the Elysée. There was no obvious reason for this cruel measure, which compelled ladies, in the thinnest satin shoes and with bare heads, to walk through the mud and the cold, damp air of the January night. But it was pretty clear that by that time the officials, servants, door-keepers, and others—who directed, or strove to direct, the night's proceedings had completely lost their heads—were utterly bewildered and incapacitated for sound judgment and efficient action by the trying circumstances of their position. So, for hours the great court, where there was abundant room for carriages not only to drive through, but to turn and manœuvre if necessary, had no one in it except servants, packed in one corner like sheep in a pen, men with green cards fixed to their coat fronts, who rushed about offering to call servants or seek carriages in hopes of a gratuity, and a crowd of guests, *faisant le queue* under the covered passage leading to the entrance of the house, or standing in groups in the open, expatiating on the prodigious crush and on the numerous petty disasters of the evening.

Slowly up the double staircase surged and swayed the springtide of bedizened and perspiring humanity. Here privileges ceased, and neither special cards nor Deputies' medals could facilitate the ascent of those terrible steps. When the summit at last was gained the survivors of the struggle found themselves jammed in a crowd so dense that it was scarcely possible to divest themselves of cloaks and upper coats, while the cloak-room was so thronged that it was an hour's business to reach the attendants and obtain a ticket. And many hundreds never did enter the Elysée at all, but retreated aghast from the struggle. Some got into the vestibule, but no further, and saw nothing of the ball; others managed to reach the suite of small rooms on the floor above, where there was no dancing, and which were the least crowded. Under a military President the army is naturally largely represented on such occasions, and hundreds, not to say thousands, of valiant defenders of *la patrie* mingled with the throng last night, their epaulets and sword hilts playing havoc with the ladies' finery, in which they constantly got entangled. We are under a Republic, and in a country where equality is much cherished, and I need hardly say that the company last night was what is commonly called 'mixed,' the more so as there was no practical check on the transfer of invitation cards which procured admission. Great, indeed, must have been the destruction of millinery. So far as the dense throng allowed glimpses of the ground, one was able to judge of the havoc played by the fragments that strewed it—shreds and tatters rent from flowing trains and costly laces. The large pots of flowers and evergreens which adorned the sides of the staircase were overthrown, broken, trampled, and the earth spread about. Many must have been the bruises and scratches inflicted on fair shoulders by unavoidable rough contact with stars, crosses, buttons, and other adornments of uniforms. Meantime, people were seen departing, a single glance at the crush on the staircase having deterred them, while others, more persevering, resolutely stood out in the cold, in hopes the crowd would moderate. Up to nearly 2 A. M. this was not the case, but by that time carriages had begun to be again admitted, to the consolation of many who had previously been unable either to get in or get away, and who stood in the court, mocked by the festive sounds of music, which reached their ears but faintly, as if they, too, had difficulty in piercing the crowd. Numbers of ladies, despairing after long waiting of ever getting their carriages to come to them, plucked up their courage, resigned themselves to wet feet, and bravely sallied forth, piloted by their servants, to seek their vehicles somewhere in the Champs Elysées. I suspect there must be many colds to-day, and much moaning over gorgeous apparel ruined, jewels lost, and other like disasters. The fair sufferers may console themselves with the reflection that they have been at such a ball as is never likely to be seen again, of which the intention was excellent, but the result, owing to bad organization, simply deplorable."

### *GERMAN POSTAL STATISTICS.*

The Director General of the German Post Office, Herr Stephen, delivered, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an interesting lecture the other day on postal and telegraphic communication in Germany, before the Empress and a numerous audience, in the rooms of the Berlin Scientific Society. He said that the number of letters posted daily in Berlin is 240,000, and that 40,000 of these are town letters. This makes one letter for every three persons. Eighty-six million newspapers were sent by post from Berlin alone during the past year. The number of official letters posted yearly at Berlin is 75,000,000. Of the 500,000,000 letters dispatched by the Berlin post during the past year fifteen per cent. were official, five per cent. were addressed to persons connected with art and science, thirty-five per cent. to commercial men and manufacturers, and forty-five per cent. to private persons. During the same period 10,000,000 telegrams were sent from Berlin. Of these 4 per cent. were official, 1 per cent. were newspaper telegrams, and 66 per cent. related to matters connected with commerce and the Stock Exchange. It is estimated that each betrothal in the educated classes brings in to the State, on a average, a sum of 100 marks for postage and telegrams. If the 350,000 betrothals which take place in Germany yearly (including 12,000 in Berlin) were all among persons of the educated class, this alone would represent a State revenue of 10,000,000 thalers. The amount of money sent daily through the post is 12,500,000 thalers, or 900 thalers a minute. 500,000,000 letters were sent abroad from Germany last year, and the gross yearly receipts of the German Post Office amount to 32,000,000 thalers. The total income of all the post offices of Europe is 125,000,000 thalers, and their expenditure, 100,000,000; the difference of 25,000,000 is mainly shared between England and France. These post offices have 180,000 employes, 30,000 of whom are many. Two-thirds of the German employes are married, and last year they had 107,000 children. Of the 3,300,000,000 letters posted yearly all over the world, 490,000,000 are forwarded to their destinations by means of international conventions, of which there are nearly 1,000. A letter from Christiania addressed to Melbourne has to pass through from twenty to thirty post offices, belonging to nine different Governments, speaking seven different languages.

### *THE MANSION WHICH WILL BE MISSED BY MANY.*

Probably for a hundred years or more no house in London has been so universally known as that of the Duke of Northumberland. Even the American tourist "doing" London in a week's visit was sure to ask whose was the big house with the lion at the top, in front of which the myriads of "busses" took up and set down their freight. And now that remarkable animal has retired into private life. Thackeray, in his "Lament of the Man in Brass," makes that hero say:

"But by the light of prophecy, in my last hour I know,
That now that I'm a going, there's more a-going to go;
Smithfield won't long survive me, I see within Guildhall
The mighty Gog and Magog a-tottering to their fall."

Within twenty years the banks of the Thames in the neighborhood of the old town house of the Percys have seen changes as great as the banks of the Seine; but no Londoner dreamed that the great ducal landmark would be touched. Even the London, Chatham and Dover Railroad, which appeared, ten years ago, disposed to swallow up every desirable site, had not dared to encroach here. Now, however, men feel that anything may go any day, and as an indication of the prevalent utilitarian spirit, it may be mentioned that a passenger in an omnibus, being delayed by a block of carriages on Ludgate Hill, observed that St. Paul's was a great nuisance by obstructing traffic, and that its removal was very desirable.

The sale of the Duke's residence and its surroundings gives a favorable notion of the value of property in London. He has obtained for it £500,000, which, if invested on mortgage at four per cent., will give him £20,000 a year—an income in itself far larger than is enjoyed by numbers of noblemen, who nevertheless becomingly support their dignity. The Duke is, in fact, in every way the gainer, because Northumberland House had ceased to be the agreeable abode it was when its gardens sloped to the Thames, and Charing Cross was not the "great confluence of human existence" which it has become. Apart from sentimental associations, there are few who would not prefer such cheerful sites as Carlton House terrace or Park lane. The present Duke is a man of quiet, unostentatious habits, and deeply religious convictions. His father, the Earl of Beverley, succeeded, when far advanced in life, to the dukedom on the death of his cousin. The Duchess is the only child of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, an able but eccentric man, long a conspicuous member of the House of Commons, and the leading member of the Irvingites in England. The Duke and Duchess are enormously rich, but their munificence keeps pace with their wealth. They pass a good deal of the year at Alnwick Castle, which was restored in regal style by the late Duke, and dispense a splendid hospitality. Their eldest son is married to the eldest daughter of the Duke of Argyle. Many of the treasures of Northumberland House, which was furnished in a style of magnificence which quite took people by surprise, when, two years ago, after a long period of disuse, the Duchess threw open the saloons once more for some memorable entertainments, have been sent to a yet finer abode of the Duke's, Sion House, Isleworth. This is a mansion rich in historic association. Originally monastic property it was granted by Edward VI. to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, who, in 1547, built the shell of the present structure. Here Lady Jane Grey was residing when prevailed on to accept the crown. When the ambitious Somerset was beheaded the estate was forfeited, and subsequently regranted in 1604 to the Earl of Northumberland. While Charles I. was in confinement at Hampton Court his children were in the Earl's charge at Sion House, and here the King was allowed to come and dine with them. Some very fine pictures of the Stuarts are appropriately placed in the apartments which they occupied. The gardens, which slope to the Thames, are exquisite. The place is only a few miles from London, and will well repay a visit, being, with the exception perhaps of Holland House, by far the most splendid and interesting seat in the neighborhood of that metropolis.

### *THE COUNTESS OF SYRACUSE.*

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of Jan. 25: "One, the sight of whom had for many years been familiar to the eyes of Neapolitans, has just passed away. Yesterday the last funeral honors were rendered to her Royal Highness the Countess of Syracuse, in the Church of Santa Chiara. Born in 1814, she was a connecting link between the Houses of Bourbon and Savoy, for, being a sister of Prince Carignano of Savoy, she married the Count of Syracuse, a brother of Ferdinand II. In the revolutionary events of the twenty years which preceded the downfall of the Bourbons the Princess took no part—apparently felt no interest—for she was intensely devout and retired in her habits, and scarcely anything more was known of her to the public than that she took her daily drive in the Chiaja, or in the Summer sometimes on the road to Sorrento. Peculiar in her habits, her relations with her husband, the Count of Syracuse, were of the most distant kind, being limited to very occasional visits on the part of his Royal Highness. Many, however, will miss her charities and lament her loss. Dying without having made a will, her property will pass in equal parts to her brother, the Prince Carignano, and her nephew, Principe Massimo of Rome, a son of a sister of the deceased, married to a daughter of the Duchess of Berri and the Duke della Grazia Luchesi Palli. The inheritance will not be small, for although the Princess brought no dowry with her, she was richly endowed by Ferdinand II., and her affairs have been administered with the strictest economy. His Majesty Victor Emanuel, who at all times treated her with the consideration due to her rank and her relationship to the House of Savoy, ordered that her funeral should be on a splendid scale; and so it was, everything being done to make it a right royal pageant. The body was removed from the residence of the late Countess on Friday, the streets being lined with troops or National Guards. The entire garrison was out—infantry, cavalry, and artillery; all the civil authorities were present, and all of any rank or consideration; while the windows on the line of procession were crowded with spectators. One little incident occurred in the Toledo, between the Strade S. Brigida and Fiorentini, which reminded one of something similar which occurred at the funeral of Ferdinand II. The old cry so familiar to us in revolutionary times of 'Fuie, fuie!' (Fly, fly!) was raised, and some little disorder ensued, but as no one was interested in promoting it except the pickpockets, tranquillity was soon restored. It was enough to show, however, that the Neapolitans are still susceptible of a nervous apprehension of a row. Yesterday the religious ceremonies were performed in the Church of Santa Chiara, where, by her special request, the late Countess was buried in the family vault of the Bourbons. Thus has passed away a Princess, who reminded the Southerners, by her presence, of their former rulers. Her husband, the Liberal Count of Syracuse, died a few years since in Florence, having given his adhesion to Victor Emmanuel, after having exhausted all the means at his disposal to save his family; and even the splendid mansion so long familiarly known as the Palazzo del Conte di Siracusa will lose its name. It was bought for the Count by his royal brother for 100,000 ducats, but the State had a mortgage on it for the amount, and it is believed will now enter into its rights. Retired and devout in her habits, and 'not entirely mistress of her mental faculties,' the Countess will be forgotten with her funeral. But her death has occurred at an unseasonable moment, and will interfere much with that *petite commerce* so much needed by Neapolitans. In one sense it is a public disaster, for public mourning has been ordered for fifteen days, commencing on the 20th inst. Some balls have been suspended, but it is hoped that the Court mourning will have terminated in time for the crowded entertainments of the Prefect and the King."

### *DRAMATIZATIONS OF THE NEWGATE CALENDAR.*

One of the industrious triflers who supply the Paris *Figaro* with stories of the green-room and theatrical gossip generally, has been at the pains to compile some statistics which are not without their interest. They show that dramatic authors in France are not altogether exempt from that straining after the sensational which is the prevailing vice of modern literature. Fresh from a visit to the Porte St. Martin, which M. d'Ennery has supplied with a drama of the most approved fashion, he points out that in the numerous pieces written by that gentleman there are included 18 widows, 16 sons, and 2 daughters of men who have been guillotined, 196 orphans, 60 blind persons, 10 persons shamming blindness, 93 abductions, 22 fratricides, 8 parricides, 145 foundlings, 162 children lost, 116 children stolen, and 124 changelings; 212 forged wills, 216 robberies of note-cases, 198 duels with swords, 168 with pistols, 8 with knives, and 10 with hatchets; 13 cases of arson, and 123 of arson accompanied by murder; 136 poisonings, 46 drownings, 26 convicts rightly and 62 wrongly sentenced, 80 convicts set at liberty, and 35 escaped from prison; 77 cases of asphyxiation, 115 escapes from violent death, 206 cases of lunacy, and 259 of adultery.

### *EFFECTS OF THE BAZAINE TRIAL.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A remarkable article in the *Militair-Wochenblatt*, dealing with the Bazaine trial, declares that its effect will only be fully felt by France after the next lost battle. The common soldier will then feel himself freed from any share in the humiliation of his country, and will, as matter of course, ascribe it to treason. Indeed, he will, for the future, be constantly on his guard against the treason not only of his commander-in-chief, but of all his officers. Moreover, a new blow has been struck at the whole principle of authority by thus giving an impulse to the blind passions of the masses against a servant of the State. It has sown hatred and mistrust, disturbed the good relations of the chiefs of the army, damaged the feeling of comradeship throughout the [illegible]

justice, duty, and honor. Looking only at the evidently hostile feeling cherished in France, a German may well wish success to the results of the trial. But, having regard to the higher interests of civilization, one may well view with pity the moral corruption thus revealed of a nation so highly gifted. And, though the inner life of the French army has damaged it in the eyes of Europe, the Berlin writer cannot help expressing his sympathy for the chivalrous element in it which led to a ready sacrifice of itself under the most trying circumstances."

### *BISMARCK AND LA MARMORA.*

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Jan. 29, expresses the following views of the Bismarck-La Marmora imbroglio: Herr Von Malinckrodt had asserted, on the evidence of a letter of Gen. Govone, printed in La Marmora's book, *Un po' più di Luce*, that Bismarck in 1866 had shown no reluctance to give up to France some districts of German (Bavarian and Hessian) territory on the left bank of the Rhine, had such a cession been necessary to win the good-will of the Emperor Napoleon in the war which Prussia was preparing to wage against Austria. Bismarck answered that he "never uttered a syllable" of the words attributed to him by Gen. Govone; the whole statement was "an impudent and lying invention, made in a malignant and calumnious manner, and for a false and hateful purpose." Bismarck "never dreamt of ceding a field or a meadow of German territory." The whole accusation is throughout "an audaciously-invented falsehood, concocted to blacken his character." As Herr Von Malinckrodt referred to La Marmora's book for his authority, the Prince expressed his surprise that the Opposition member should rather believe "an enemy" than a Minister enjoying his Sovereign's confidence, and added that La Marmora was disavowed by the present Italian Ministers, who blamed the General for the abuse he made of secret documents belonging to the Foreign Office, only intrusted to him in his official capacity, and during his administration, and had engaged to bring in a bill to guard against the recurrence of any act of similar indiscretion on the part of La Marmora's successors.

There is no doubt that La Marmora's publication was politically both a crime and a blunder; it has been visited with unmeasured condemnation by all right-thinking men in this country; the necessity of guarding against such a scandal for the future is universally admitted, and will be promptly acted upon. Still, Gen. Govone's letter is in print, and Govone is dead and unable to speak for himself. The charge of audacious falsehood and malignant calumny so emphatically, and in so public a manner, launched by Prince Bismarck must fall on Govone, unless the Prince means to insinuate that Govone's dispatch is an impudent forgery by Gen. La Marmora. But I need not say that no man in Italy would ever admit that such an accusation as Prince Bismarck's words convey could apply to either of the two gallant officers alluded to in his speech. La Marmora is a crotchetty, conceited, unpractical man, soured by ill-success and by what he considers want of proper appreciation of his merits and services on the part of his countrymen; but that he is the very soul of honor no man ever doubted or could doubt, and, on the other hand, Govone's letter was only borrowed, not taken away, from the archives of the Foreign Office, and any man, Prince Bismarck himself not excepted, can easily examine it and satisfy himself about its authenticity. With respect to Govone's character, it is not even necessary to question his own countrymen, as there is scarcely an officer in the English and French armies of the Crimea of 1855, or in the Prussian staff of 1866 itself, who would not bear witness to the singular uprightness and the high chivalrous honor that distinguished him. "If such men as La Marmora and Govone are not to be credited," every Italian is ready to say, "it is vain to look for common honesty anywhere in Italy." Prince Bismarck could hardly have hit on two men to whose veracity the very shadow of suspicion could with greater difficulty attach itself. What Govone stated was not that Prince Bismarck had in plain words expressed his readiness to part with German territory, but simply that Prince Bismarck had conveyed to him his apprehensions lest Austria, who was preparing for the struggle, and was anxious to enlist France on her side, should make some overtures to the Emperor Napoleon tending to purchase his good-will by the cession of the Prussian Rhenish provinces, whereupon Prince Bismarck gave Govone to understand that two could play at that game, and that, if France was to be bribed with German territory, she might as easily come to terms with Prussia as with her adversaries. Had Bismarck said that Govone had imperfectly understood him, and had given too much weight to words that were purely hypothetical and conditional, he would probably have acquitted himself of all blame without criminating a man now in his grave, and whose affirmative he can only meet by a bare negative. He did not see that he defended himself with unnecessary warmth and protested too much. He forgot that he was not in 1866 the Prince Chancellor of the German Empire—the Prime Minister of a victorious State, sufficiently strong and wealthy to be safe against the combined attacks of all Europe. In 1866 he was only at the head of a Prussian monarchy which had been for years, and with doubtful success, striving for the supremacy in Germany. He was about to venture on a war in which he must reckon on the enmity not only of the whole of Austria, but also of half Germany. The odds were, in everybody's estimation, formidably against him, and above both himself and his adversaries there was France, for many years accustomed to look upon herself as the arbiter of the world's destinies, and determined to suffer no alteration in the map of Europe that was not productive of gain to herself.

### *COSSACK MANŒUVRES.*

Writing from St. Petersburg on Feb. 2, the London *Times*' correspondent says: "After the review yesterday, the Princes drove off to the Michael *Manége*, where the Emperor's Circassian and Cossack body-guard went through their feats. These wild horsemen gave us some scenes of their predatory warfare, exhibiting a skill and activity perfectly marvelous. One after another, they galloped by the Princes, shouting fierce warwhoops and firing their long pistols and flint-locks at imaginary foes. They seemed to discharge their weapons in every position but from the saddle. Hanging on one side of the horse till the head almost grazed the ground, and taking a leisurely aim under the animal's belly, seemed the favorite attitude. One cavalier went by at speed standing on his head in his saddle; others leaped on and off their horses with the ease of circus riders. The *manége* soon so filled with smoke that it might well, for all we could see, have been some mountain defile, and the body-guard a band of robber knights swooping down on some village or caravan, or on the party of peaceable travelers represented by the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur. The Czarevna and the Princess of Wales were there also, and altogether the wild riders would have made a good day's work of it had they been brigands of the Steppe instead of the faithful body-guard of the Emperor. Admiral Popoff told me it was a fine sight to see 1,500 of these horsemen playing their warlike pranks for miles and miles about the imperial cavalcade when the Grand Duke Constantine was traveling in the Caucasus. They always turn out in honor of a member of the imperial family, going through the whole drama of their war along the road. Once or twice yesterday they divided and fought a battle among themselves. Half of them made their horses lie down, and crouched behind the animals, the long barrels of the flint-guns pointing in the direction of the enemy. Presently the assailants came riding out of the curtain of smoke with fierce cries, opening a glorious fire in all directions, which rather reminded one of some of the mêlées of our Autumn Manœuvres. Every one must have been killed, spectators included, before the bands disentangled themselves from each other and retired again to opposite ends of the *manége* to take breath and measure powder for another onslaught. It was a picturesque and inspiring sight, as utterly opposed to the precision and science of modern warfare as anything well could be. The costumes, the arms, the men, and the horses who carried them—all were wild and strange, telling us of a nation of warriors who knew not barrack yards and schools of musketry, but who knew right well how to fight in their own wild way. In real fighting these fine fellows, one may suppose, are not quite so gamesome as in the Michael *Manége*. Probably, for instance, the trooper who rode with his head in his saddle and his feet in the air would reserve that attitude till the day was over, and till he might safely indulge in the transports of victory. One of the Circassians, a burly man upon a white horse, was a son of the great Schamyl. He was presented to the Prince of Wales at the conclusion of the spectacle. More than one of the Russian officers present wore decorations earned in frontier warfare with such cavalry as those before us."

### *FINANCES OF THE PORTE.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "According to letters addressed to a Swiss journal by a well-informed correspondent, the Malieh, or Finance Minister at Constantinople, owed his extrication the other day from the embarrassment which stared him in the face from the want of ready money to meet the coupons coming due, entirely to the good feeling of the foreign bankers at Galata. The rich Turks themselves, who were well aware of the difficulty, withheld any succor to their Government. A temporary loan had been at first sought at Paris, but the financiers applied to there, knowing the pressure of the circumstances, and believing the game entirely in their own hands, asked terms so exorbitant that to have accepted them, the Grand Vizier considered, would have ruined the credit of his Government all over the world if known. He therefore telegraphed a decided refusal, and then in this dilemma took the bold course of assembling personally the whole of the foreign banking community of Galata, and appealing direct to them for aid, stating the whole of the circumstances so frankly as to obtain their promise on the spot that the required sum of a million sterling should at once be made up between them. The greater part of the loan was taken up by the Imperial Bank, the Crédit Général, and the Société Générale in equal parts. The Banque de Courtage and Société des Valeurs also subscribed largely, and the balance was absorbed between various private bankers who attended. The accommodation was to be paid for at the rate of nine per cent. for six months' use—a high rate no doubt, but moderate in a sense when it is remembered that the Porte not long ago was paying twenty-eight per cent. per annum on a rather larger temporary loan made to it by a combination of the Crédit Mobilier with certain private banking firms; and that, too, at a time when its credit stood higher [illegible]

## ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.

### *HOW THEY ARE MANUFACTURED AND WHERE.*

The human eye has been called, not inaptly, "the window of the mind;" and certainly no organ comprised in the wondrous mechanism of our bodies so clearly opens to view the inner workings of thought and feeling as that of vision. While the tongue may be taught silence, and the members held controlled, it is the eye which oftimes speaks a language when the owner would have it still. In its beauty the eye is an evidence of the consummate grace of the Creator, and by its unattainable power it testifies to His omnipotence. About the eye poets have sung and lovers rhapsodied, and upon its exquisite coloring artists have lingered with the portraying pencil. Take from the human head these gems of shining light, and darkness settles upon the countenance, and the temple of beauty is shattered. The first token of love from the babe to its mother is found in the yearning, confiding glance of the eye, before the lips can move intelligibly; and when sickness has stricken dumb the dying sufferer, it is to the fading light of this expressive interpreter that we look for a last farewell. To "guard anything as the apple of the eye" is to admit its priceless worth. And yet this inestimable gift of sight is so easily lost and the delicate organism destroyed, that it seems wonderful that so many persons escape affliction in this respect amid the countless surrounding dangers of daily life. But if many are blessed with sound vision, there are also many who walk in gloom, and also many whose eye-power is partially paralyzed. Of surpassing attractiveness in its healthy state, in its decay the eye becomes not only "a spot on beauty's face," but a source of care and solicitude to the unfortunate possessor. When nature fails, art and science seek to repair the breach; and if no human effort can restore the sight, invention can add its help in supplying the appearance of the organ destroyed. So well has the optist learned his lesson, that by his skill he can copy nature almost perfectly, and restore to the human face the expression lost when accident or disease puts out the light of the countenance. Believing that the subject of artificial human eyes was one in which many would be interested, a TIMES reporter improved a leisure hour in visiting one or two eye-manufactories in this City to see what he could see.

If there are any people who think that artificial eyes are of recent invention, let them undeceive themselves, for the ancient Egyptians, Romans, and Venetians, centuries ago, used this means of covering up the ravages of disease or the blemish of injury. Glass eyes have been found in the heads of mummies, staring with an unearthly light. In olden times solid glass eyes were used in some cases, but the artificial eye of later days is of a shell-like formation, and in its construction a remarkable nicety has been attained. So perfect has the imitation of the natural organ become that optists are sometimes deceived themselves, and cases are cited where one or the other of married couples has had a glass eye unbeknown to the respective sharer of his or her domestic joys and sorrows through years of matrimonial union. An artificial eye not only covers up disfigurement, but it strengthens the unimpaired organ by acting as a screen and preventing irritation of the maimed eye, with which the healthy one is in such direct sympathy. One would be surprised to learn of the large number of people who carry these glassy deceptions in their heads. At any rate, the trade seems to be a thriving one. A glass eye well made will last a twelvemonth, sometimes longer; but generally after a year's wear the eye offends, and the wearer is forced to pluck it out. This is owing to the action of the secretions upon the material of which the artificial eye is made, a roughness being produced on the inner surface which causes irritation, and if this irritation be allowed to increase, the result is what is called a "fungus growth." It has been found expedient on the part of wearers of artificial eyes to remove the eye at night, thereby securing benefit to the impaired organ. In the manufacture of artificial human eyes, Paris for a long time had the monopoly, and the makers adhered to a stereotyped method of manufacturing the eyes to patterns, of which the number of graded sizes was about one hundred and forty. More recently great improvements have been made in material, color, &c., and the sizes are mathematically correct, according to measurements taken in individual cases. The idea that the introduction of such a foreign body as a glass eye into the ocular cavity must necessarily be a painful one, is incorrect. The extreme sensitiveness of the living eye is limited to the transparent cornea, and as this membrane is almost always destroyed at the same time that the ball becomes disorganized, the entire sensitiveness disappears with it, and an artistically fitted artificial eye causes no pain.

The composition of the material used in making artificial eyes is, in most cases, the secret of individual manufacturers, each of whom has some point of difference in his own method of preparing the same. The labor in making false eyes is not so much in the shaping, coloring, &c., as it is in the preparing of the material of which the shell is constructed. It is necessary to guard against brittleness, and at the same time to procure a substance that will resist the action of the secretions of the eye. The French makers use butter of antimony, chalk, borax, and uranium in preparing the material. Other makers use bone matter, manganese, oxide of tin, arsenic, and fine flint. Mr. J. T. Davis, of New-York, uses a spar found in Connecticut, avoiding metalic oxides, and thus securing a greater durability. This spar in order to be made ductile and fit for use needs to be subjected to an intense heat for thirty-six or forty-eight hours. After a manufacturer has prepared the material it is in shape like the glass tubing which glass-blowers use in their work. The eye-maker must be a skillful artisan, for the delicate work requires a finished touch and a correct judgment. By means of hydraulic pressure a strong, steady flame is obtained from the blow-pipe, and to this heat the tubing is subjected. As soon as the tubing is melted to a white heat at the point of its subjection to the flame, the artist blows the bulb and shapes it. Then follows the working in of the coloring matter, which is done by fusing colored tubing into the surface of the bulb. So the pupil, iris, and delicate veins on the ball of the eye are imitated. The process is a neat one. The colored tubing is drawn out to the fineness of the finest silk thread, and from its melted tip is left the delicate vein tracery and radiated shading. After the eye has been painted into the bulb one of the tube stems is removed, leaving the bulb tipping the other stem, the whole looking as much like a young onion peeled and attached to its root as anything else. Starting from a given point the maker draws a line around the outer surface of the bulb, and by a dextrous movement cracks off the shell-like eye from the remaining stem. The shell is then taken up by forceps and thrust quickly into a strong full flame from the blow-pipe, thus turning and rounding the rough edges and annealing the surface. This is the most delicate job of all, as a mistake in judgment results in the cracking of the shell and its consequent worthlessness. The enameled surface of a well-made glass eye is really lovely. Eye-makers keep their specimen wares in cases similar to velvet-lined jewel-boxes, and the buyer can be fitted with an eye in a short time and at a reasonable price. When it is considered how varied is the appearance of the human eye and how different its shapes and peculiarities, it will appear that the optist achieves no little triumph in a successful application of his art. The fame of the occulists of this City is widespread, and in the successful treatment of this sensitive organ none but the truly scientific can hope to win renown. As an auxiliary branch of the profession, that of the optist assumes importance. When the skilled surgeon has done his work, and with the knife and applied medicines has checked disease and ameliorated pain, the eye-maker steps in, and, with the perfected results of his handiwork, supplies a handsome covering to the scars of disease.

## *EDUCATIONAL MATTERS IN NEW-JERSEY.*

The compulsory education movement, which had obtained some strength in New-Jersey, and which it was seriously proposed to secure by legislative enactment, meets with serious opposition by the facts deduced from the report of the State Superintendent. It appears that while the entire number of children in the State of the required age—between five and eighteen years—is 279,149, there is only school accommodation for 158,454, or only fifty-six per cent. If every child was, therefore, forced to attend school, the number of the school-houses would have to be doubled. Even as it is, the laws of health are violated in many localities by crowding school-rooms and neglect to provide sufficient ventilation. The statistics show that the less the accommodation, the less the attendance. Plainfield furnishes school accommodation for eighty-four per cent. of its children, and the attendance is in proportion; Rahway comes next, with seventy-two per cent.; Philipsburg follows with sixty-six; Paterson with sixty-five; Bridgeton with sixty-two; Millville, sixty; Perth Amboy, fifty-five; Camden and Orange, fifty each; Newark, thirty-eight; Elizabeth, thirty-three; Jersey City, thirty, and New-Brunswick, twenty-eight.

It is stated that an effort will be made during the present session of the Legislature to secure the repeal of the clause in the School law of New-Jersey which forbids corporal punishment in the public schools. The majority of the teachers, after a thorough test of several years, are of the opinion that the proposed repeal is required in order to make their discipline perfect.

Princeton College is making arrangements to celebrate Washington's birthday, on the 22d, with unusual pomp. The Junior Class has selected several orators, and the Senior Class has invited [illegible]

# CUBAN AFFAIRS.

## PARTY MANŒUVRING—THE VOLUNTEERS AS THEY ARE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

The fact that the Spaniards in Havana have been divided for some time regarding their political views and aims is no longer denied by the press. Formerly they could deny it, and, notwithstanding the undeniable evidence that such a division existed, no Spanish testimony could have been obtained to prove it. Even the Cubans believed the Spaniards a unit, and, during the first year of the war, common danger made them one; but from the moment the insurgents were driven out of the Cinco villas, and when the different Camarillas favoring or opposing the various Captain Generals began their machinations, from that moment the foundations of the present factions among the Spaniards were laid. The Casino and its adherents then, as now, formed the real controlling and prime power in the island, and, although its principal members were always divided on the Captain Generals, they always joined issue when any common danger threatened them. Real bona fide political parties, excepting, of course, the standard divisions of Spanish and Cuban, or rather insurgent, party, did not exist until the arrival of Gen. Pieltain. Under Ceballos the Spanish Republican Party was powerless, and its acts were impotent. The opposition was too strong, but the foundation was strong enough to give the growing bantling not only a name, but also a certain position, when Gen. Pieltain not only countenanced and acknowledged its existence, but treated it as a full-fledged and aggressive institution. The so-called Conservatives became alarmed, and attacked the unwelcome visitor. They tried to crush it by propagating the report that the Republicans were well disposed toward the insurgents, but this unwise attack only strengthened the cause and the numbers of the Republicans, and increased the rage of their opponents.

DECADENCE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

In close connection with these political movements, and obeying the same causes, yet in many respects entirely independent of them, is the institution of the famous volunteers. Every officer and over 1,500 privates were members of the Casino; the two institutions were virtually one; but when a Republican journal appeared, followed by several others, and when, in a civil sense, the Spaniards divided into Conservatives and Republicans, the volunteers did the same thing, many of them, and particularly those of the poorer and middle classes, joining the Republicans openly. At first the Conservatives tried to frighten them back by assuming control of the seceders, whom the latter disavowed and sneered at. A sort of social ostracism met with no better result. And when the abolition and working men's elements either countenanced or joined the Republicans, from that instant the party rupture or party division was established. This division had the result usual in all cases in which a schism has been made in a compact and united party; it left the minority in a helpless, but defiant attitude, powerless to attack to secure success, while it weakened the influence of the grand majority sufficiently to convince their antagonists that the giant was not invincible, as supposed, but vulnerable and assailable. From that day the halo which had hitherto surrounded the volunteers departed; they no longer were what they had been, and little by little they lost much of their influence.

QUASI-INTERNATIONALS.

Another political element, apparently Republican, but, in reality, entirely independent of Republicanism, and in most respects not only disavowing all principles of that party, but even antagonistic to it, had been forming since a difference was established between gold and notes of the Spanish bank. I may say that this party or element was and is entirely foreign to all political groupings in Cuba. It partakes of all, but its leaven is internationalism. The rights of the working men, a suitable retribution (in their opinion) of their labor, and a strong desire to make themselves felt, which perceptibly and by degrees culminated into a dislike, mistrust, and even hatred of the rich, were its salient points and platform, as far as these were openly or silently recognized. This party is almost powerless just now for aggressive purposes, but so tenacious as to cling to its principles, if many illogical and communistic ideas can be so called, and like a creeper, to at first slowly wind itself round the trunk of the tree, and then, enveloping its foliage, crush it in its coils. Many members of this party, or faction, barely know what they are doing, and nevertheless persist in a course which will ruin themselves and their employers almost simultaneously. What is worse, they are not alone when they inaugurate a movement; the lazy, noisy, and quarrel-loving, and even the rascally, portion of the population aid and follow them, thus producing a union of the poor but honest and the criminal and vagrant elements of society. When the Virginius left the harbor, and sensible people would have refrained from doing anything except to refer to the matter, a mob gathered about the palace, shouting and whooping, and demanding the liberty of the Captain of the Tornado, (who was quietly taking a stroll,) and the heads of the volunteer Colonels and *pro hombres* in political affairs of the island, Julian De Zulueta and Ramon Herrera. A few shouts of "Death to the Colonel-Minister," were also heard, but the venom of the mob was directed against Zulueta and Herrera, whom the mob overtly accused of having counseled the delivery of the Virginius, but whom they hated, I should judge, from the countenances of the crowd and from some of their remarks, because they were rich.

A COWARDLY MOB.

Since then the city has remained quiet, but ever since the 7th inst., when Gen. Jovellar issued his numerous decrees, rumors were current that a riot would certainly occur, and that the volunteers would surely make some demonstration, because they objected to taking the field according to the tenor of the decree, but desired to go by battalions and companies, commanded by their own officers. Some people imagined that their opposition arose from the circumstance that they did not want to go at all, but on inquiry among the poorer members of the volenteers it was plainly seen that most of their objections arose from the knowledge that they, as poor people, would be sacrificed, while the wealthy members, if drawn, could escape and remain at home on hiring a substitute. Whatever the cause, about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening about 300 men assembled at the Indian fountain, and took up their line of march down the Prado and Obispo streets, until they reached the palace. On the route they were joined by several hundred others, who followed as spectators, to see what they could see or to take away any loose objects. Wherever the crowd passed the doors were hastily closed; most families kept from the theatres, although some distance removed from the scene, and a general feeling of terror pervaded the community. "Now it has begun, and God help us," could be heard everywhere; women became frantic with excitement, and every paterfamilias prepared to defend himself and family. The rioters had in the meantime sent a deputation from their midst toward the main entrance of the palace. The volunteers there on guard entered in conversation with some of the rioters who were about to mount the stairs of the palace, when the Chief of Police, Col. Sachez, appeared on the scene with a dozen mounted policemen. A few remarks were made by him, but the crowd still pressed on and augmented. The chief then gave the order "draw your sabres, and charge," and the words were barely out of his mouth, when the whole crowd began to run for dear life. Ten minutes later not a soul was seen in the neighborhood. This ended the matter, but as rumors were current that another demonstration was intended, several hundred armed city police and gendarmes and half a battalion of volunteers were placed near the palace, but everything remained quiet.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Early yesterday morning the Police arrested Mr. Saturnino Martinez, foreman of the Partagas Cigar Factory, editor of the working men's paper, *La Union*, and generally considered leader of the working men and instigator of strikes among the cigar-makers. He is charged with being the prime mover of Thursday's riot, and has been confined in cell No. 5 in the Cabaña Fort, together with Mr. Ramon Castro, ex-parish priest of the Cathedral. Both are Republicans, and born in old Spain, and well-known for their talents and republican ideas. Their friends assert that they are entirely foreign to the manifestation, and neither organized nor countenanced it, and that their arrest is simply intended to injure the Republican party and deprive them of two of their best leaders, both being men of tact and intelligence. Whether they had any connection with the row is unknown, but the cigar-makers and other working-men say that they will have a terrible vengeance if any harm befall Mr Martinez. To-day everything is quiet, and opinions are divided whether a serious riot will occur before the volunteers and militia leave for the interior.

THE CASINOS.

The Havana Casino have sent a communication to the Captain General, offering their frank, loyal, and unconditional co-operation, and their services, if they should be necessary. Other casinos have telegraphed in a like sense, and all have graciously consented to approve Jovellar's decrees. That is to say, bodies of men who pretend to be only members of social clubs criticise, approve, and discuss the orders of their natural chief. The casinos have such power now that their voice is important on every matter. The Havana Casino has also congratulated Gen. Sanz, the new Captain General of Porto Rico, who is the Vice President of the Centro de Ultramar in Madrid, which defends the ultra ideas of the Spaniards in Cuba and Porto Rico.

SANTA ANA.

This celebrated relic of the olden times, Gen. Antonio Lopez De Santa Aña, whose life has been so eventful in every respect, arrived here on Thursday from Nassau, where he has been residing for several years. He is stopping with his son Angel, who for many years has kept a pawnbroker's establishment in this city. The old General looks very well, and anticipates with great pleasure the day when he will put his foot once more on Mexican soil. President Lerdo's amnesty proclamation has opened the doors for him to return, and Gen. Santa Aña says that under no circumstances will he meddle with or interfere in Mexican politics, his days on earth being numbered, and already extending beyond the time usually allotted to men. Santa Aña will leave for Mexico within a few days.

WAR NEWS.

A telegram published in the Havana journals announces that the scouts of Col. Ezponda, near Guamo, killed Don Pedro Urquiza, one of the Ministers of the Cuban Republic, and three others, and credits him also with having captured Benito Castro, a priest, who has been with the insurgents since the beginning of the revolution, a certain Juan Gonzales, and three men of less importance. A number of women and children were also captured. If the death of Urquiza is certain, it will prove a loss to the Cubans, as he was one of the principal leaders they had.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Voz de Cuba* reports that several army contractors have been locked up for frauds. It is also reported that Mr. Niceto Sola, Ex-Director of the Republican journal, *El Gorro Frigio*, has been arrested for complicity with Thursday's riot. Mr. Edward Kenney, minister of the Havana Protestant Episcopal Church, and only Protestant minister in the island, has returned and reassumed his charge.

## A PLUCKY WOMAN PUTS FOUR BURGLARS TO FLIGHT.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday relates the following: "Last Monday four burglars in disguise entered the grocery and liquor store of Mrs. Wilhelm, on the Harford road, seven miles from Baltimore, but failed to get much booty. Mrs. Wilhelm, who is a widow, slept in the right-hand chamber up stairs, and her nephew, a young man, in the room on the left. Hearing a noise at 12:30 in the night, Mrs. Wilhelm started to get out of bed, when she was confronted by two men who had been creeping on the floor. One of them caught her by the throat, put a pistol to her head, and threatened to kill her if she made a noise. The other man, who was also armed, commenced rummaging around, but found very little, except $7 Mrs. Wilhelm had left in the pocket of her dress. Notwithstanding the pistol and threats, Mrs. Wilhelm screamed loud and long for assistance, and stoutly resisted the efforts of the men to gag her. Her nephew, in the next room, was awakened by the noise, and quickly jumping out of bed, was just as quickly thrust back by two more men, armed with pistols, who also stopped his cries with the bed clothing. The two men in Mrs. Wilhelm's room hearing the scuffle in the other apartment ran hastily down stairs, hotly pursued by Mrs. Wilhelm, who picked up a yard-stick that was lying on the counter in the store, and broke it over the head of one of the men as they were both trying to get the front door open. At this point the other man turned and struck Mrs. Wilhelm in the head with his fist, felling her to the floor. After this all four of the men escaped, leaving the young man tied up stairs. As there are no other houses near the one where the affair happened, the noise and excitement was not heard by any one. The four men who entered the house were disguised in various ways; one had a false beard, another a handkerchief over his face, and one had the left sleeve of his coat empty, to make it appear that he had lost an arm. The matter is in the hands of the Police."

## A WILL SUCCESSFULLY CONTESTED.

The Reading *Times* gives the following in reference to a will case recently tried in Chester County, Penn., in which a kind of "free love" system of marriage and divorce was a leading feature: "The case was that of Snyder vs. Stubblebine, an issue from the Register's Court, to test the validity of the will of William Stubblebine, of North Coventry township, Chester County, who died in 1871, and who was a believer in the faith known as the "Battle Axes," which prevailed to some extent in that locality about the year 1840. The plaintiff, Magdalena Snyder, was also a disciple, and was persuaded by William Stubblebine to live with him, which she did for twenty-five years preceding his death, being faithful to him and their doctrines. Mr. Stubblebine had previously sent his wife away, saying that he had no cause for so doing, further than that the "Bible taught him he must." When the wife left he paid her certain legacies which were coming to her from relatives, and the property of which he died possessed was accumulated by the joint labor of himself and Magdalena, as his six children did not live with him after he broke up his family in 1840. The defence argued that he was either crazy or the peculiar circumstances of his way of living made the will invalid. The Court charged that if they found Stubblebine insane in a respect affecting this will, it was void; insanity in any other particular made no difference; or if they found that this will was produced by undue influences, it was void. If the decedent was influenced by his illicit connection with plaintiff, it was undue influence; if, however, he left her a bequest from motives of justice to her, the will would be valid. Verdict against the validity of the will. Stubblebine was well known in Berks, and himself and wife were at one time before our Berks County Courts for their peculiar Battle-Ax views, and their attempt to organize a religious sect in that belief within our county limits."

## EXCITING SCENE IN CHURCH.

The congregation in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Leesburg, Va., were startled on Sunday morning last by hearing their Pastor, Rev. Mr. Forsythe, soon after beginning his sermon, cry out, "I'm dying! Oh! I'm dying," and then seeing him fall back into a seat. Some of those present hastened into the pulpit to the preacher's assistance, and others after physicians. Dr. Mott, who was found in the Episcopal Church, soon arrived, and, having prescribed the proper restoratives, his patient was taken home, and the next morning was reported to be in a greatly improved condition.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## AUGUST REINHART'S TRIAL FOR ARSON.

The trial of August Reinhart, charged with setting fire to his premises, No. 124 Stanton street, on the 19th of September, with intent to defraud the German-American Insurance Company, with whom he was insured, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett.

Augustus Engler, an adjuster for the insurance company, testified to the nature of the fire in prisoner's apartments, and, in cross-examination, admitted that he had on several occasions after the fire visited Reinhart in his saloon for the purpose of talking over the fire, and, if possible, effecting a fair settlement of prisoner's claim. Prisoner had told him that the fire must have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and on another occasion said that he thought it was communicated from the stove-pipe, but the appearance of the room and its contents showed that this could not have been the case. Had spoken to prisoner about offering him $200 or $300 compensation for his losses, but prisoner claimed $700.

Charles H. Reinisch, of the Fire Marshal's office, described the appearance of Reinhart's rooms the day after the fire. This closed the case for the prosecution.

The defense called Samuel Hersch, a lawyer, to prove that he had commenced a suit againt the German-American Insurance Company on behalf of the prisoner, but the evidence was excluded by the Recorder. Elias Selig, Julius Rosenheim, Bernard Blee, Morris Weisbahr, and Julius Helmstein were called to prove that Reinhart was in his own saloon, at No. 168½ Delancey street, between the hours of 7 and 11 on the night of the fire, and was in Blee's saloon when informed that his apartments were on fire, whereupon he rushed out in his shirt-sleeves.

Abraham Meyers, a truckman, was called to prove that he had moved certain property for Reinhart on the 1st of last May, but the Assistant District Attorney objected to the introduction of such evidence as irrelevant and it was excluded.

Solomon Goldberg, who acted as messenger for Reinhart, testified that on the night of the fire he saw several silk dresses, velvets, and other articles of wearing apparel, as well as fifteen or twenty boxes of cigars, in the closet which was burned.

The prisoner was then placed on the stand, and testified that on the day of the fire he went to his saloon at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained there until about 10:30, when he went in company with two friends to the saloon of Blee, and stayed there until informed that a fire had broken out in his apartments. Prisoner then rushed to his rooms and found that nearly all his property had been put out on the fire-escape. Asked how the fire had originated, but could get no information. Reinhart also stated that he had fitted up the closet which had been burnt as a wardrobe, and kept his own clothing and that of his wife there, as well as a large number of cigars, all of which were entirely destroyed. Was not arrested until about three months after the fire—the day on which the insurance company was required to return an answer to his claim.

The prisoner was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who elicited the facts that Reinhart had fled from Chicago in consequence of some transactions about the sale of cigars, and that a large number of cigars, as well as several presses for their manufacture, stored in prisoner's premises, had been seized and confiscated by the United States authorities, in consequence of the prisoner having manufactured and sold cigars without a license.

A number of witnesses were called to prove the good character of the prisoner, and the case for the defense closed. Mr. Rollins, in rebuttal, called Fire Marshal Sheldon, whose evidence corroborated that of the witnesses for the prosecution, in reference to the fire and the statements of the prisoner in relation to it.

Counsel for the defense, in summing up, contended that there was no evidence to show that the fire had been the work of the prisoner, but had resulted from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in his reply for the prosecution, reviewed the evidence with great clearness, and, in the course of an able argument, contended that no other person but the prisoner had the motive or the exclusive opportunity of setting his apartments on fire. The evidence clearly pointed in this direction, and had not been impeached in the slightest degree by the testimony of the witnesses for the defense. In conclusion, Mr. Rollins called the attention of the jury to the peculiar horror of the crime which the prisoner had committed. If Mrs. Stemmler had not providentially detected the fire, nobody could estimate the amount of destruction to property and human life which might have followed his terrible deed in that crowded tenement-house. The prisoner need not be thanked that the most fearful consequences did not result from his act, and a man who was capable of committing such an awful crime deserved the severest punishment that any verdict they might render would impose.

Recorder Hackett then delivered an elaborate address to the jury, clearly setting forth the facts of the case as presented.

The jury retired at 4:20, and not having agreed to a verdict at 5:15, were locked up for the night.

## THE BROOKLYN WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Brooklyn Women's Temperance Society met yesterday at noon, in the Sunday-school of the Pierrepont Street Presbyterian Church. Over forty members of the society were present, besides several strangers.

Mrs. John Elwell, the President called the meeting to order, and led in prayer after the reading of a chapter of Scripture. The amendment to the Excise law, to be reported by the committee which the society appointed at its last meeting, was not forthcoming, because of the failure of the lawyer who was to prepare it, whereupon a general discussion as to what hadj best be done was engaged in. Mr. Morton stated that the Kings County Temperance Association were revising the Excise law, and efforts were being made to take action in the matter. It was thought best by Mrs. Elwell to call a public meeting and have the temperance societies of the city unite together to devise the best means to amend the Sunday Liquor law. A motion to that effect was carried, the meeting to take place March 3. Mrs. White thought that notices might be made from the churches of the meeting. Mrs. Elwell thought that a petition signed by ladies ought to be sent to Albany, and that the society could appoint a committee to get names. Dr. Cuyler's church was placed at the disposal of the society for a public meeting. Mrs. Elwell suggested that in connection with this meeting the petition for a newly-constructed law might be circulated and signatures be obtained. A committee was then called for to arrange for the public meeting and to decide upon the time it should be held. Mrs. D. W. Fish, of Dr. Cuyler's church, was appointed one of this committee. Mrs. Elwell was unanimously elected Chairman amid applause, and Mrs. Richmond was selected as another member. Mrs. Anna C. Field declined to serve on the committee, because she was very much crowded with duties in no ways associated with the churches, and had no idea of the best way to work in them; she belonged to the Society of Friends, and was not identified with any other religious body. Mrs. Elwell said the platform was as broad as humanity, and it need not necessarily be confined to church influence or acquaintance. Miss Meacham, Mrs. Theoball, Mrs. Gleason, Mr. Morton, and Dr. Cuyler were appointed upon the committee. Mrs. C. S. Potter spoke very effectively of the influence of women in all good works. Mrs. Elwell said that it was a significant fact that last Friday, while a meeting of 100 ladies were voting on temperance questions, 1,000 Germans were voting not to obey the law regarding liquor-selling. She suggested that the society district the saloons, and that five ladies be appointed to each saloon, and that while they were not to go to it and pray on the sidewalk, they were to visit it and watch it Sundays to see that the law was administered. In accordance with this plan each dram-shop will be carefully numbered, and this work will be commenced at once. This may require time, but it will prove effectual. Mrs. Elwell said that one liquor-saloon keeper had told her that if he had Sunday to sell liquor he didn't care for the week days. She said women would stay at home (ostensibly) and mind the house, but they would see to the dram-shops at the same time. Several of the ladies present spoke a few words each upon the importance of the work, and the willingness they felt to engage in it, and Mr. Morton mentioned several statistical facts in reference to the patronage of a saloon on Fulton street. Mrs. Elwell had a letter from Mrs. Morris stating her readiness to go to Albany for the society again, and one from Mr. John J. Allen regreting that he was unable to prepare the amendments to the "so-called liquor laws."

The meeting then adjourned.

## FORGED PAY-ROLLS.

The case of the United States Government against Lewis Massman, who was the First Lieutenant of Company B of the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, was called yesterday by Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court. The action is for the recovery of $253 79. It is alleged that in July, 1864, the defendant presented pay-rolls at Washington for the months of January and February of that year, and on the 18th of March, of the same year, it is charged he had presented pay-rolls for the same time, and received pay for them. The defendant claims that one set of pay-rolls was forged. The case went over till next term.

## COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The junior exhibition of the College of the City of New-York will take place March 6, 1874, at Steinway Hall. The following are the subjects of the orations: "Morbid Sentimentalism," by G. Putzel; "American Antiquities," by George N. Messiter; "Winged Footsteps," by Edward Jenkins; "Joseph Mazzini," by W. T. Trand; "Value of the Axion," by N. S. Spencer; "Imagination and Character," by A. Goldsmith; "The Average Man," by W. Larremore; "Home Influence," by C. Witherstice; "Value of Work," by H. Crawford; "Man's Relation to Man," by J. T. Harper; "Music and Morals," by W. R. Tuthill; "Public Conduct of Milton," by H. S. Hewitt; "Honor," by C. H. Lancomb; "The Law of Liberty," by L. Werner. The Committee of Arrangements consists of A. F. Brown, Chairman; and Messrs. Well, Burke, Fisher, and Mahony. The junior exhibition of the University will be held at Association Hall on the evening of April 2. The selected speakers are Messrs. Stevenson, Edwards, Crittenden, S. Russell, Auerback, Russak, Strieby, Hendrickson, Parmly, and W. Russell. The delegates to the Hartford Literary Convention left on the 18th.

## SALOON-KEEPERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Yesterday afternoon a mass-meeting of the saloon-keepers of this City was held at the Harmonie Rooms in Essex street for the purpose of organizing a protective union for the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards. The attendance was very large, almost every saloon-keeper in the two wards being present. Mr. Martin Nachtman called the meeting to order, stating that the meeting was called to organize a protective union, to resist the encroachments of the Excise Commission, and an increase in the price of beer by the brewers. Mr. Joseph Fricke was appointed President, and Messrs. George Greenwald and Z. Kloffmann Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Fezch, Messrs. Walbrecht, and P. Folk in regard to the present crusade by women in the interior districts of the country; that while every other tradesman was allowed to ply his business in peace they were not. They had to pay a heavy license—$100—and were open to the assaults of every one; they were not in any way protected, and if a customer was indebted to them they could not recover what was due them. Mr. Magnus Gross proposed the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, History has shown that the use of the gifts of nature and products of human industry cannot be successfully interdicted by the enactment of laws; that the course of public morals and true temperance cannot be promoted by the passage of sumptuary laws, and that the operation of the civil and criminal laws should be confined to the regulation of the traffic in these commodities, and the punishment of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and offenses against decency; whereas, the policy of prohibition and temperance by law wherever attempted has proved but an unbearable and short-lived despotism, and had a tendency to create disrespect for all laws; whereas, the clamor so often raised to the effect that all fermented liquors are poisonous and injurious to body and mind is not borne out by science, but by a close and thorough examination it is reduced to the fact that every article of solid or liquid food is to a certain extent poisonous; whereas, the policy of prohibition by law in place of regulation of the traffic in fermented liquors, beer, and wines is as clearly against the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the State, as well as the Constitution of the United States, as would be the interference with any other trade, or licensed business, or article of production paying imposts or taxes to the United States, the State, and the Municipal Governments; whereas, in spite of all the foregoing reasons to the contrary, and many more that could be adduced, fanaticism and riotous proceedings are rampant once more against the business in which we are engaged, and local authorities, as well as the Legislature of the State, are again besieged and imposed upon to pass ordinances and to enact sumptuary and prohibitory laws in contravention of clearly defined legal and constitutional grounds, as well as in contradiction of past experience;

*Resolved*, That we, manufacturers, importers, and dealers in fermented liquors, beer, and wines, for the protection of our rights as citizens and tax-payers, and the guarding of our interests in general, do hereby form and constitute a society to be called "The Protective Union of Distillers, Brewers, Importers, Dealers and Venders of Fermented Liquors, Beer, and Wines."

*Resolved*, That the said Protective Union, &c., shall be made up of all the various organizations to be formed in the different wards of this City by the native-born and English-speaking, or adopted and German-speaking, members of the trade, and that immediately after the organization of the various ward societies a central body be formed, which shall constitute the guiding organization of all the interests concerned in our business.

The resolutions were referred to a committee for consideration, and a committee of twenty-one was appointed to organize associations in each district for the purpose of looking after the interests of the saloon-keepers throughout the City, and report next Sunday at a special meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

## THE BROOKLYN SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The Brooklyn Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor Hunter in the chair. The January statement of the Commissioners was read, from which it appeared they have in the hands of

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|---|---|
| The Brooklyn Trust Company | $242,280 36 |
| The Long Island Savings Bank | 40,000 00 |
| Total | $282,280 36 |

Besides the following bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Permanent loan (Williamsburg) | $15,000 00 |
| Mount Prospect square loan | 12,000 00 |
| Fourth avenue improvement | 15,000 00 |
| Third street improvement | 15,000 00 |
| Bushwick avenue improvement | 6,000 00 |
| Wallabout Bay improvement | 21,000 00 |
| Kent avenue basin loan | 52,000 00 |
| Sewarage fund bonds | 191,000 00 |
| Knickerbocker sewer bonds | 109,000 00 |
| Assessment fund bonds, W. and S. | 60,000 00 |
| Kings County bonds | 380,000 00 |
| Tax certificates | 21,000 00 |
| Public Park bonds | 155,000 00 |
| New-York bridge bonds | 539,000 00 |
| Permanent water loan bonds | 250,000 00 |
| South Brooklyn sewerage bonds | 1,038,000 00 |
| Total | $3,229,280 36 |

The report was received and placed on file.

The Controller, in answer to an inquiry of the Mayor why so large a balance was kept on hand, said that he had put in the sinking fund some money that was to be paid out as interest in July, and that he put it there because as yet the City receives four per cent. interest on the sinking fund, and only three per cent. on the other City deposits. After the following resolutions offered by the Controller had been adopted the meeting adjourned:

*Resolved*, That all banks and other moneyed institutions holding City moneys on deposit, will be required to permit an examination of their officers by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

*Resolved*, That the expense for clerk hire of such examination shall be borne by the banks, *pro rata*, in proportion to the amount of City money held by them.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be and he is hereby directed to send to the several banks and other institutions holding on deposit City moneys, a copy of this resolution.

## THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, and completed the revision of the by-laws. They recommended the following important amendments:

In the event of the inability on the part of any member or members to meet his or their contracts or other mercantile obligations at maturity, it shall be the duty of the President, on the voluntary statement of the insolvent party or on complaint of their alleged insolvency, to appoint a committee of three members of the Board of Managers, who shall immediately proceed to determine the question of inability by summoning the party or parties in default before them, with such others as the committee may deem necessary for this purpose. If the committee shall find that the inability of such member or members to meet his or their obligations arises from unforeseen circumstances, and that his or their conduct has been consistent and honorable, the committee shall so report to the Board of Managers, whereupon the case shall be dismissed. But if the party or parties in default shall fail to appear, or if the committee shall not be satisfied with the case as presented to them, they shall refer the same to the Board of Managers, who shall proceed therewith in the same manner as if referred to them by the Complaint Committee.

The inability of either party to meet a contract shall forthwith work its maturity, and settlement shall be made or damage fixed at the prices current when the inability is declared. The question of such inability shall be determined as provided in section 49. A failure or refusal to put up a cash margin for terms of contract shall work the forfeiture thereof, and be treated as an act of insolvency.

These amendments, with others, will come before a general meeting of the Exchange for adoption on Tuesday next.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Exchange yesterday: Thomas Ambler, Martin A. Day, Thomas Fyshe, and William Stricker.

## YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, Charles Hilsey, of No. 439 East Seventeenth street, was committed for trial by Judge Murray, charged with stealing a piece of silk, valued at $45, from Mrs. Blomer Frank, of No. 52 Allen street....John Peters, an inmate of the Roosevelt Hospital, was committed to answer for an attempt to steal silver knives and forks from the dining-room of that institution....Henry Anders, of Thirty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, who, in a fit of passion, owing to family troubles, attempted suicide on Thursday, by throwing himself into the East River at Thirty-fourth street, was detained for examination as to his mental condition....Mrs. Mary Nichols, a respectable-appearing woman, who stated that she resided with her husband in Thirteenth street, was similarly arraigned, she having on Thursday night, while confined in the Thirty-fifth Street Station-house, attempted to take her life by hanging. She was at the time recovering from a fit of intoxication. Upon promising to reform she was released....Stephen Eastman was held to answer a charge of embezzlement, preferred by his late employer, Jeremiah Linehan, milkman, of No. 437 East Eighty-fourth street. The accused admits his guilt.

## AN EXPLODED "SENSATION."

In the case of John B. Wilbur and his wife, Kate A., of No. 48 University place, charged by William Dickenson, of No. 116 East Eightieth street, with the robbery of jewelry valued at $1,620, on the 2d of January last, District Attorney Phelps has consented that the complaint be withdrawn, the parties having arrived at an amicable settlement. The examination, which was set down for yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, did not, therefore, take place.

## THE BREWERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The case of the Brewers' Insurance Company of America against Henry Clausen, Jr., of this City, was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. It was an action for the recovery of $2,500 due on a call of a subscription of $10,000. The defense set up was that the conditions on which the subscription was made had not been fulfilled by plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

## THE ACCIDENT TO MRS. NOYES.

The report in yesterday's TIMES that Mrs. Noyes, the actress, had been so severely bitten and lacerated by a pet lap-dog as to disfigure her face for life, and consequently necessitate her retirement from the stage, was exaggerated. Mrs. Noyes was bitten by the dog, but was not disfigured; in fact, she intends shortly to resume her professional duties.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## POPULAR VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

THE GREENBACKS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you permit me to point out what I believe to be the great defect in the character of the "greenbacks," and to suggest the remedy? Lacking, as does all paper money, the elements of wealth, its value is limited by the service which it renders, and the value of such service is more or less affected by the character of the servant. Stability is necessary that it may inspire confidence, for with diminished faith in it its value is decreased. It will not be accepted at its full value if, through instability of character, its future is uncertain. Incapable of ever becoming a true measure of value, not even as a money measure can it be depended upon. Both the wealth which is imputed to it (of which it is but the representative) and the service which it renders, must be measured by the accepted standard of the commercial world, would we learn their true value. If we would weigh a pound, we must have a pound to balance the scale. If we would measure a yard, we must have a yard wherewith to measure. If we would pay a debt, we must pay it with actual wealth, (the paper money used is but its representative.) If we would measure the value of wealth, we must have a measure which has in itself the elements of wealth; were our currency at par with gold, we could not use it but as the representative of gold. If we would measure the value of greenbacks, (or rather the value of the wealth which they represent,) limited as is their value by the services which they render, it is the value of such services which alone can furnish us with a criterion for our guidance. As the true measure of the value of gold is the amount of gold interest which one may receive for its service, so the true measure of the value of greenbacks is the amount of gold interest which one may receive for their services. In "gold" we have the standard measure of value of the commercial world; its own value governed by the laws of demand and supply, to which commerce everywhere conforms. In "greenbacks" we have but the nominal representative of an uncertain, fluctuating quantity, ungoverned by the natural laws of trade, liable to be depreciated at any time by supplies which may be drawn from an exhaustless mine, and lacking the vital principle by which they might adapt themselves to the standard, "gold."

By the application of the gold standard, we may discover the true value of the property which "greenbacks" represent, and thus the value which is imputed to them. Costing nothing to produce, they cannot be measured by their cost of production; in themselves as wealth they have no measurable value, and it is through the measurement of their services alone that their imputed value may be learned. If we assume that the $5 gold that one may receive annually upon an investment of $100 gold in a United States bond, is the fair expression of the real value of the services which can be rendered by gold, we may also assume that the annual interest which one may receive upon a given amount of "greenbacks" invested in a similar bond, is the expression of the real value of the services that may be rendered by "greenbacks." If $5 gold be the value of the services which may be rendered annually by $100 gold, and $100 "gold" will purchase $112 "greenbacks," then the $5 gold will represent the real value of the services of $112 "greenbacks."

As in consideration of the offices which they perform we may designate both our "greenbacks" and "national bank notes" as par excellence, the "common carriers" of the nation, and as it is by their services as such that we save much time and labor which would without them be expended in the frequent transfers of wealth itself, let us for a moment consider them in such capacity. If their services as carriers, in comparison with gold, are but as 112 to 100, then 100 of our greenback carriers will not do a more valuable service than would be done by (about) $89 gold; and the real value of the wealth of which the greenback is but the representative, (when measured by the gold standard,) is but eighty-nine hundredths of its nominal value, or eighty-nine cents gold for each nominal dollar of greenbacks. Why is this so? Are our greenback carriers less strong than gold, or are they so numerous that an equal distribution will not afford them any greater burden to carry, or is it not rather that we lack faith in them, and are unwilling to trust them to the full extent of their ability, as well as that their numbers are out of proportion to our necessities?

If 100 of our common carriers have but eighty-nine pounds each to carry, whereas it would require but eighty-nine golden carriers to do the same labor, if there is not some inherent weakness which prevents them from becoming equally serviceable with the golden carriers of the world, why not discharge the eleven in each hundred which are now engaged in the unnecessary labor of helping the other eighty-nine to do a service for which they are fully competent, unaided? Merely supernumeraries, engaged in a useless service, costing nothing to produce, and in themselves valueless, there can be no loss through their final discharge. If they have an inherent weakness, if they lack that vital principle which inheres in money coined from gold, and if at the same time it lies within the power of the Government both to strengthen and to vitalize them, have we not a right to demand that the remedies shall be at once applied?

Their weakness consists in the facts that they do not represent a definite amount of wealth, and that there is no fixed time at which they will be redeemed. The vital principle is the rate of interest; and the fact that they do not command the same amount as an equal number of dollars, gold, is the reason of their depreciation.

The remedy which I think would change their character, would cure their weakness, would adapt their numbers to the services required, and would vitalize the "common carriers" of the nation, is to be found in such legislation as would assure to them for their services, the same rate of interest which may be obtained for gold. L.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1874.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your editorial of to-day relative to the Stevens Battery might well be supplemented with the following statement:

The Stevens Battery was intended by her projector to be used about the Lower Bay and adjacent waters of New-York Harbor. Before work was commenced, the Trustees decided that the hull should be completed so as to equal in strength the best iron-clad afloat. It was determined to carry this into effect by constructing an inner skin—in fact an inner hull—of iron of unusual thickness, to make the main deck of immense strength, and to add numerous bulk-heads of iron. Engineers will understand that under the circumstances of this case, this was a formidable undertaking. Among other difficulties, it was necessary to clear the hull from end to end; the engines and boilers, which were in place, had to be removed. This, besides being very expensive work, was of such a nature as to render it impossible to make an accurate estimate of the cost. This was understood by all concerned. The additions mentioned have been skillfully executed, and the Battery is now stronger than any iron-clad in the navy. Admiral Goldsborough, who was ordered by the Navy Department to examine the Battery, pronounced the work to be strikingly excellent. If she is completed on the plans recommended by Gen. McClellan and Capt. Newton, she will be a more formidable iron-clad than any in the navy. Indeed, with the exception of the Devastation and Thunderer, of the English Navy, no iron-clads have been built which are comparable in point of impregnability and offensive power; and with respect to speed, her immense engine-power and exceptionably fine model place it beyond question that she would be the swiftest iron-clad afloat. W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The following letter was sent to the *Herald*, but that paper refused to publish a correction of its misstatements:

TOMKINS COVE, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

*To the Editor of the New-York Herald:*

In this morning's *Herald*, under "The Charity Exhibit," there has been a misstatement made, which you will please correct. In page 17 of the pamphlet from which you copy, you will find the receipts of the institution for eight years to be $58,577 02. Rev. E. Gay, Jr., and his wife have always given and continue to give their services without salaries; the physician, Treasurer, and Secretary also; the only salaries have been for a teacher one part of the time at $100 per year, and for two years past $200. A gentleman to help and also study at $15 a month. The whole amount for the eight years will not average $200 per year for salaries. The report, from which you make your statement, has nothing to do with that of the House of the Good Shepherd; it is merely the report of the Ladies' Association in aid of it; not one cent of the funds of the association has been spent in salaries. The "checks to Rev. E. Gay, Jr., of $360, to Mr. W. G. Langdon, ex-Treasurer, for $200, and to Secretary, $677," were for the payment of bills for food, &c., for the "House," and a book, stationery, and stamps for the use of the association. The amount which the Ladies' Association has received in the last year, $1,249 49, has all been expended (with the exception of a present of $5 to the Janitor of Trinity Chapel for his kind services) on food, clothes, medicines, and coal for the comfort of the fifty destitute little waifs who have found a "home" in the House of the Good Shepherd. Most of them being actually off the streets of this City, appeal to all our sympathies, and the earnest hope of the comparatively few ladies who have commenced this association is, that hereafter the means of the Trustees may enable them to take and care for all the homeless little ones who even now are appealing for admission to the House. Miss E. BUTLER,

No. 53 West Thirty-second street,
Secretary to Ladies' Association.
Mrs. E. D. NELSON,
No. 44 West Twenty-fifth street,
Treasurer to Ladies' Association.

FEB. 16, 1874.

A COLLEGE IN CENTRAL TURKEY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of Jan. 27 you kindly reported at considerable length a meeting of medical gentlemen which was held at the house of Willard Parker, M. D., on the evening of the 26th, to consider the claims of medical education in Central Turkey. Will you allow me to inform the public, through your columns, that the following gentlemen have consented to act as Trustees of the proposed college: viz.: Ezra Farnsworth, Esq., Boston, Mass., President; Jas. M. Gordon, Esq., Boston, Mass., Treasurer; N. D. Clark, D. D., Boston, Mass.; R. H. Stearns, Esq., Boston, Mass.; H. Lee Norris, Esq., Princeton, N. J.; W. M. Taylor, D. D., New-York; Noah Porter, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; W. H. Thomson, M. D., New-York. Rev. C. Hamlin, D. D.; President of Robert College, Constantinople, thus writes in regard to the proposed college:

"The present is the era of education in the Turkish Empire. After the conquest of Constantinople there was a long period in which Turkish fanaticism, not without some excellences of administration, bore sway; then followed a still longer period of decay and death. The missionaries came in just at the right moment to commence their work. The Greek revolution had given a rude arousing shock to the empire. European modes of warfare must be learned. Four centuries before, Turkey had taught Europe the art of war; Europe must now teach her. The steam-boat also appeared in Turkish waters. The dense, stolid mass of ignorance and self-conceit was riven here and there. The missionaries gave to the empire common schools, with beautiful, intelligible school-books in the spoken languages; they gave also the Word of God. Attentive observers know how silently, widely, and mightily these new forces have wrought where neither missionaries nor their agents have ever been. The intelligence of all these many peoples has been wonderfully aroused. But now another great step has been taken—the people everywhere demand a higher education—the highest that can be had. The history of Aintab College, now proposed, is proof of this. In great poverty and depression a noble beginning has been made. Those who aid it will throw the transforming power of a high Christian education right into the heart of this great and dark Empire. To what nobler purpose can wealth be applied?"

I shall be happy to furnish further information to any one who wishes to learn more in regard to this undertaking. T. C. TROWBRIDGE.

ROOMS OF THE A. B. C. F. M., BIBLE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

DESERVING POOR.

NOTICE.—All derrickmen are notified not to apply for work at the corner of Third street and Bowery, as there is a legal strike for wages on said job. By order of the Union.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The above advertisement I cut from the *Sun* newspaper of yesterday, the 17th. It brought to my mind a recipient of charity in our family. A fine-looking and quite a modest-appearing man came to our door and asked for food. We gave him a half loaf of bread and a few nice slices of ham, for which he expressed himself very grateful. He was told to come again, and has come almost every day since.

A lady's curiosity induced her to ask him last Saturday if he could not get work? He said he could, and that he was a first-class mechanic, was ready and willing to work, even at half wages, to sustain himself and family, but he could not do so for fear of the trades-union society, who in the first place would not let him, and in the second place he would stand in fear of his life. He said he was American born, steady, and strictly temperate. His appearance indicated what he said, and he was very respectful in his manner. Now, gentlemen, we would like to have your comments on the above facts, to let the public know who are the deserving poor.

A LADY SUBSCRIBER.

# LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, Feb. 23, is as follows: Nos. 281, 114, 83, 26, 101, 102, 107, 116.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Holyoke et al. vs. Andrews; Smith vs. Breen; Fleury vs. Hammond et al.; motions denied with $10 costs.

Getty et al. vs. Spaulding et al.; Van Tassel vs. Van Tassel; Loughlin vs. Loughlin; Platt vs. Van Orden; Thompson vs. Brown et al.; Ruggles, Receiver, vs. Voorhees; memorandums.

Tyng vs. The United States Submarine Torpedo Boat Company; opinion and decision.

Post vs. South-side Railroad Company; motion granted with $10 costs.

In the matter, &c., Bowman; order granted.

Ashcroft vs. The Oxygen-Hydrogen Heat and Light Company; application denied.

Blake vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion granted.

*By Judge Donohue.*

Leiberg vs. Pinner; motion granted.

Doremus, &c., vs. Birdsall; motion denied.

Griffin vs. Helmbold, &c.; ordered that Sheriff tax costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

Gurley vs. Maltby; order granted.

Callaghan vs. Kellogg; motion denied.

Haywood vs. Fuller; reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Robinson.*

John Schweickert vs. Elizabeth Schweickert; judgment of divorce to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Brunt.*

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association et al.; complaint dismissed with costs.

## GEORGIA CHILDREN AT A BALL.

The following is from the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of Feb. 14: "On Thursday night our citizens gave the members of the Agricultural Convention a ball, and council voted the money to make it a success, and some of our most sterling ladies took it on themselves to see that everything was worthy of Columbus, and they did their part well, for the supper, *per se*, was a success, and many of our most worthy citizens went to the ball to bid welcome to our guests. We went, taking with us an invalid lady, to whom we believed the change for an hour or two would do good; and we were pleased to see many ladies of years there, happy at the thought of others being so. The first thing that met our gaze on entering the ball-room, was a quadrille set composed exclusively of children from nine to fourteen. We wondered, as did everybody, at this sight; and the wonder increased when we found little fellows crowding the ball-room on every hand, acting the gallants to little girls, who ought to have knelt by a mother's knee hours before, said their prayers and gone to bed. Children, as a rule, are barbarians if left to themselves, and they are utterly selfish if away from a parent's watchful eye. We saw old ladies compelled to stand while these children, with a startling coolness, monopolized the chairs and sofas, fanning with inimitable coolness and laughable burlesque the little girls by their side. These children took the best places on the floor when a dance was announced; and we were not, therefore, surprised, when supper was ready, to find them first about the tables, as they were the last to leave. They ate as if they had been starving weeks for the occasion, and this was the last square meal they were ever to enjoy on earth. We appreciated this exhibition of juvenile gorging though we sympathized with the ladies and gentlemen who could get nothing to eat; or, if brave enough to try it, did so at the risk of ruined garments. Up to this time the affair was so extremely laughable that we did not consider the moral aspect of the case till one of the many gentlemen strangers and visitors who were commenting on the extraordinary conduct of the children begged us to walk up stairs. We went up, and found a room where liquor had been provided for such of our guests as wanted it, and here, to our horror, we saw more than a dozen boys—not one over fifteen years of age—indulging in whisky raw and whisky punch, and two of them were sitting on a table 'far gone,' and vainly trying to keep two cigar-stumps in a state of enjoyable ignition. We do not blame these poor children. They were all there with the consent of their parents, and parents have a right to take their children to such places, if the managers allow it. We got the names of most of the children, and we shall watch their future anxiously and prayerfully."

## OUR NAVY-YARDS.

In an article urging retrenchment in Government expenditures, the Newport (R. I.) *News* says: "We have navy-yards at Kittery, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; New-London, Conn., and at Brooklyn, N. Y. Of these five yards three, perhaps four, ought at once to be discontinued." The *News* seems to be ignorant of the fact that the navy-yard "at Kittery, Me.," and that at Portsmouth, N. H., are one and the same. Jeff. Davis is said to have made the same mistake in 1858. When returning from New-England on his last visit to that section previous to the rebellion, he was asked if he had visited the navy-yard at Kittery, Me., and remembering that he had seen only that at Portsmouth, N. H., he posted back as soon as possible, only to find the navy-yard situated on an island in the Piscataqua River, midway between Portsmouth and Kittery, and called indifferently by either name. At least, so runs the story among Eastern men, who are inclined to the belief that at that time Davis was personally endeavoring to obtain information that he anticipated would be useful in the effort to establish a Southern Confederacy.

# NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

## THE INDIAN TROUBLE—INTERVIEW WITH SIOUX CHIEFS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Capt. Geo. H. Davis, of the Fourteenth Infantry, reports from Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, Feb. 13, that on the day before he had an interview with the Sioux Chiefs, Pawnee Killer, Two Lances, Fire Lightning, and High Bear, all of the Cut Off band. Capt. Davis says: "They came into Sidney, accompanied by Mr. Clifford, a trader, who lives in their village, and I learned from them the following: The same day the horses were stolen from Reddington they moved their camp from its former location on Pole Creek, at Brownson's, Sidney, to the North Platte, and they are now camped about thirty-five miles above Julesburg, and five miles below Riverside, nearly due south, and thirty miles distant from this post. They claim that no Indians have left their camps since their recent talk with Gen. Dudley, and but two lodges have joined from the North. They declare that no depredations have been committed by their young men, and that they have faithfully observed their promises of friendship. They had heard rumors of recent depredations, and came to Sidney for the purpose learning the truth, and showing the whites that they kept their word. They promised to observe carefully the orders which they have received from the military to prevent their young men from roaming about the country. I told them that the troops were now in pursuit of some Indians who had stolen stock and wounded a white man; that if they moved from their village and traveled about the country they would be liable to be mistaken for bad Indians and attacked by the troops. Pawnee Killer asked that I would send to the Red Cloud Agency and have the remainder of his band—some 140 lodges, under Little Mound—come to the South Platte. He said the Northern Sioux were fools, and might make war, but the 'Cut Off band' would not join the Minneconjous, and he wanted to get his whole band together south of the railroad, so they could keep away from the Northern Indians and keep out of trouble. Of course I declined to send for Little Mound. Pawnee Killer said he learned from an Indian who recently came from the Spotted Tail Agency, that he ran across the body of an Indian recently killed, near Court-house Rock, and recognized him as Two Strikes, a Minneconjou, but saw nothing of the remainder of the party. I am inclined to think that the protestations of friendship and assurances given by the chiefs are sincere, and I do not believe they are responsible for the depredations; but I feel confident they could tell all about the war party which has been operating in this vicinity if they chose. In my opinion the raiders are all Minneconjous, and the party does not number more than thirty warriors. Mr. Charles Moore reports that night before last seven of his horses were driven off from Newman's ranch, twelve miles below their post or lodge at Hole Creek. All the available cavalry forces are out with Capt. Dudley and the Indians could not be pursued. Pawnee Killer reports that about ten days since twenty-five lodges of Arapahoes crossed the South Platte and went South."

A postscript to the above says the Indians with whom Capt. Davis had the talk said several times that if there was to be war they did not want any of it themselves, and they wished the Great Father would designate a piece of ground where their whole band could settle down and live in peace with their families until the war was over. They would be glad to see the Minneconjous whipped, and their Great Father ought to have done so long ago.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning heard the continuation of the argument in behalf of Sykes in his contest with Spencer for a seat in the Senate from Alabama.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to recommend the passage of the bill extending until Dec. 1, 1876, the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The law now requires its completion by next May, under penalty of the forfeiture of a large land grant.

THE GROWTH OF TIMBER ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.

The committee also took action on the House bill amendatory of the act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, and will report amendments limiting the amount of lands that may be thus acquired by homestead settlers, in addition to the 160 acres of homestead, to forty acres planted with trees contiguous to said homesteads.

GOV. SAMUEL BARD'S NOMINATION.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had under consideration to-day the nomination of Gov. Samuel Bard, to be Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., which has been pending for some time. Representatives Whiteley and Freeman, of Georgia, appeared before the committee in opposition to the confirmation. Gov. Bard was heard in reply, as were also Mr. W. P. Pierce, and Chapman Norris, of Georgia. The committee took no action. The friends of Bard contend that the interference of members of the House of Representatives in this matter is an infringement of the constitutional rights of the Senate to pass upon nominations submitted by the President.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The House Committee on Public Buildings to-day had under consideration the resolution referred to them in regard to the hours of labor of the men employed on the Government buildings at New-York. They are authorized to send for persons and papers. They have not yet decided whether they will send a subcommittee to New-York or conduct the investigation here. Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect, has been summoned to appear next week, and others will probably be summoned on the same subject.

THE LAWS OF UTAH.

The House Committee on Territories had under consideration a bill relative to the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of Utah, by which Federal laws relative to judicial proceedings in that Territory are practically nullified. A law of Congress requires copies of all Territorial legislative acts to be submitted to Congress for assent or disapproval. No action having been taken by Congress on the Utah Land laws, they remain in operation, and this is in accordance with a decision of the United States Supreme Court. The object of the committee is to repeal all the laws of Utah conflicting with Federal jurisdiction, and these comprise a long list of them. The committee will not be called upon for reports in the House under three or four weeks to come.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Indian Appropriation bill. It appropriates over $5,000,000, being a reduction from the estimates of $1,500,000.

EXPENSES OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF DAKOTA.

The President to-day approved the act authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the Territorial authorities of Dakota for arms, equipments, military stores, supplies and all other expenses of the volunteer force of the Indian war of 1862.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

J. W. Wright, Receiver of Public Moneys at Pioche, Nev.; J. C. Foster, Register at Pioche, Nev.

*Consuls.*—James M. True, of Illinois, at Kingston, Canada; Newton Crane, of Missouri, at Manchester; Nathaniel Lyons, of Sierra Leone, to be Consul at Sierra Leone.

*United States Marshals.*—Isaac F. Quimby, for the Northern District of New-York; Edward S. Kearney, for Washington Territory; Benjamin J. Shooner, for Indiana.

*Collectors of Customs.*—James Brady, Jr., at Fall River, Mass.; Wm. R. Coddington, at Perth Amboy, N. J.; N. B. Nutt, at Passamaquoddy, Me.

*Postmasters.*—Sidney M. Cox, at Thorntown, Ind.; A. N. Kingsbury, at Horner, N. Y.; Thomas C. Chittenden, at Adams, N. Y.

## REWARDS FOR THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, has offered a reward of $2,000 for each of the bodies, dead or alive, of the five robbers of the train on the Iron Mountain, at Gadshill, two weeks ago. The General Post Office Department offers an additional reward of $5,000, while it is stated that the Governor of Arkansas will increase the amount $2,500, making in all $17,500 for the five men. Gov. Woodson says: "Be it known that I, Silas Woodson, Governor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, in order to vindicate the law, protect the fair fame of the State, and shield her citizens from such outrages, do hereby offer a reward of $2,000 for the bodies of each one of the robbers above referred to. Said reward to be paid upon the evidence of conviction before the proper tribunals, or if they cannot be taken alive, when satisfactory and conclusive evidence is furnished the Governor of the identity of the bodies taken with those of the parties who robbed the train at the place and on the day above given."

# The New York Times.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1874.


*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Love's Labor's Lost—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30—Follies.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Romeo and Juliet—Mr. Joseph Wheelock, Mrs. J. B. Booth. Matinée at 1:30—The Lady of Lyons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Erin and the Brennans—Vaudeville. Matinée at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leatherstocking—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart. Matinee at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A Round of Pleasure—Mr G. L. Fox, the Martens Family. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Black Sheep—Box and Coe.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Dr. J. Jay Villers—"Funny People We Meet."

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim, (Allegory.)


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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* Times *Office.*


*This morning* The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

There will be general approval of the views of President Grant on the Indian question, to be found in our Washington dispatches this morning. What is generally known as the peace policy has certainly been sufficiently successful to warrant the Government in persisting in it, and the country will be glad to know that the President intends to do so. To turn the Indians over to the army will have no other effect than to revive the old era of constant irritation and perpetual outbreaks. The peace policy has produced better results than the system it supplanted, and no sensible reason can be given for abandoning it. This will more especially be the judgment of the country when the facts now given to the public by the President, and his reasons for adhering to the present method of dealing with the Indians, are carefully considered.

Some of the Democratic papers continue to urge their party men in Congress to vote for a new election in Louisiana. But none of them have been able to point to the slightest evidence that the framers of the Constitution intended to confer on the National Government any such power as would be exercised in the passage of such a measure. The *World* cites Mr. Calhoun in support of its views, but the language it quotes does not help its case. The passage cited has not even the most remote bearing on the question. But a thousand passages might be quoted from Mr. Calhoun's writings deprecating any such interference as that which is now recommended. We have already shown that the guaranteeing clause was meant by the Constitutional Convention to apply to the Constitutions of the several States, and was suggested by the not unnatural fear existing at that time that anti-republican and monarchical or aristocratic forms might be substituted for those then in force in the States. Mr. Calhoun's language was quite in accordance with this view. It will be a strange sight if the Democrats in Congress should be found sustaining a measure utterly without authority in the Constitution, and which is an assumption of power by the Federal Government quite equal to anything that occurred during the war.

The subcommittee appointed by the House Committee on Ways and Means, to consider the question of codifying the Tariff laws, is one likely to accomplish definite results. Mr. Ellis H. Roberts and Mr. Dawes are not likely to overlook the demands of the mercantile community on this subject, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, ought fairly to represent the convictions of respectable Democrats on such a question. The instructions of the subcommittee appear to be to prepare a bill providing for the codification of the entire mass of involved, and to some extent contradictory, statutes relating to the collection of Customs. There are certainly materials enough at hand to show the subcommittee how the task ought to be accomplished, and of these they will doubtless make the proper use.

Three bills have passed the Assembly which should be carefully considered in the Senate before they are approved. These bills appropriate about $80,000 to the Fifth, Ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, National Guard, ostensibly to reimburse members for uniforms lost during the war. But it is well known that very few of such members remain to receive any benefit from the appropriation, and that the money will, in fact, go to the regiments as corporations. Why these particular organizations should be selected to receive a regimental fund out of the State Treasury has not yet been made to clearly appear. Col. Spencer, the commander of the Fifth, is, indeed, a member of the Assembly, but we do not consider that fact a proof of the justness of the claims, or a reason for the passage of the bills.

To the surprise of a great many conservative people, and, no doubt, to the consternation of those persons who have been making much ado about nothing, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that under the State Constitution women are eligible to be School Commissioners. The decision is rather extra-judicial, since it was given in response to a resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives; and furthermore, care is taken to say that the statutes upon the subject have not been considered. But we suppose the decision will, nevertheless, be accepted as settling a point concerning which there has been much dispute and some hot blood. If the ladies who have been elected to the School Boards are now awarded their seats, they will doubtless strive to justify the opinion of their fitness for the office which has been given by the Supreme Court Judges.

An important change in the methods of legislation is contemplated by the resolution of Mr. Sumner adopted by the Senate yesterday. It seems to be a matter of small consequence whether a bill goes to the President for signature written on parchment or printed, but when we remember that by the process of transferring a bill from manuscript to type the chances of detecting errors can be increased, the proposed change becomes one of some value. The Senate, we presume, has been moved to its action by the recent discovery that by some means not yet ascertained the term "fruits, plants" got into the law as "fruit-plants." Putting the bills into print may help to prevent such mistakes, but whether it does or not, the original laws can be preserved in this shape much more conveniently. The innovation is, however, a somewhat startling departure from a long-established custom, and doubtless the sticklers for red tape will consume a great deal of valuable time in talking about it before it can be adopted, should the Committee on Enrolled Bills report in its favor.

Happily for the country, our legislative bodies have suddenly determined to apply themselves to their duties rather more steadily than has been their custom. The House of Representatives refused to adjourn over Saturday, and our Legislature, following the precedent of last year, declined to take a vacation for ten days because the 22d inst. happens to be Washington's birthday. By the first we are spared the dreary performance at Washington known as "general debate as in Committee of the Whole," and by the latter the chances of an early final adjournment at Albany are somewhat increased. For both facts the people will be duly thankful, and especially for the latter.

The examination of witnesses directly concerned with the business of street-cleaning made a very promising start yesterday. Gen. Barlow is just the man to extract the proper kind of testimony for the purpose of the committee, and the minute acquaintance displayed by the Chairman, Mr. Eastman, with the state of the leading thoroughfares, must have been an unpleasant revelation to Superintendent Thorne. That official admitted, last night, what has been tolerably apparent to most of our citizens—"we have not swept any streets since the snow, except Broadway." Being pressed for a reason, he replied "because it is impossible." Being further interrogated, he explained that the impossibility arose from the fact that "no appropriation was made for the removal of snow and ice." That is to say, the Street-cleaning Bureau think that $1,000,000 is barely sufficient to enable them to keep up the pretense of cleaning the streets during eight months in the year, and is so small an amount that it justifies them in making no pretense at all of cleaning the streets during the other four months. Could any better evidence be wished that Thorne and his bureau ought to be reformed out of existence?

### *MR. DAWES ON RETRENCHMENT.*

On the 12th of February Mr. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives on the condition of the Treasury, its probable needs, and the duty of Congress with reference to them. Five days after, this speech, having meanwhile undergone careful revision, was published in the *Congressional Record*. It is one of the most important, we may say one of the most remarkable, speeches made in Congress for several years past. It is important because it contains the first official detailed statement of the actual condition of the Treasury, and of its immediate and contingent requirements, that has been given to the public since, in December last, the question of a deficiency was raised. It is remarkable because it contains, from the lips of the leader of the House, a Republican of more than ordinarily consistent fidelity, a clear and bold statement of many wasteful and careless expenditures into which Congress has fallen. Our Democratic friends will undoubtedly seize eagerly on the faults which Mr. Dawes exposes in the management of the public business by his own party; but we venture to say that they will entirely ignore the evidence of moral courage and sound opinion in that party afforded by Mr. Dawes' course. They are in no danger of perceiving that the Republican Party must be thoroughly determined to manage the public business rightly, at any cost, when its leading representative in Congress dares to point out to it so plainly the evil ways into which it has fallen. Had the Democratic Party allowed the same freedom to its honest members, it would not be in the hopeless and discreditable minority which it now is.

The speech of Mr. Dawes is, as we have said, elaborate. Its accuracy in some of its details is freely challenged by some gentlemen in Congress, who are in a position to know the facts. Indeed, any one familiar with the affairs of the Government will not fail, on careful examination, to discover discrepancies and omissions of more or less importance in the speech; nor would it be impossible, with some show of justice, to criticise its scope, and to conclude that it ought to have gone further, or else stopped short of its actual extent. Mr. Dawes has shown that the expenditures of the Treasury will probably approach so near the revenues of the current year that the balance on hand, July 1, will be not more than $10,000,000; and this is so small and unsafe a balance that the result is equivalent to a deficiency. He points out how much of this difficulty has come about, and how some of it can be remedied. But he does not account for much more than half of the difficulty, and he does not show us at all definitely how much his remedies will do, or in what precise way they will operate. While, therefore, his speech gives a general impression of faultiness in the administration of the Government, it does not inspire profound confidence in the ability of its author to direct a reform.

We are, nevertheless, very glad that the speech has been made. There is enough in it, of which the accuracy will not be disputed, to arouse the attention of Congress, and to set it mending some of its ways. The very errors of the speech are instructive, for they show that the affairs of the Government must need revision and its agencies reorganization, if a man of the ability and with the opportunities of Mr. Dawes is unable, after prolonged study, to make a consistent presentation of the principal facts connected with them. That there is need of very considerable changes in the method of transacting public business we have no doubt, and we welcome every attempt made to secure such changes. But we have no faith that they can be made at one session of Congress, or that the difficulties can be wholly removed. They are not peculiar to any party. They cannot be wiped out by any simple and sweeping measure. They are deeply rooted in our governmental system. They have grown up gradually, and there are no agencies in existence that can be relied on to absolutely do away with them, or to secure us against their recurrence. It does not follow, however, that much cannot be done, or that a resolute attempt to do everything possible should not now be made.

The difficulties in our affairs arise from two sources—from the way in which laws are made, and from the way in which the officers are chosen to administer them—and the effects of these are interwoven and confused in many inextricable forms. Congress does its work by piece-meal, with only a general responsibility, and that confined almost entirely to the political principles it observes, rather than to its conduct of ordinary business. For instance—for many years past if a Congressman voted against the views of his constituents on questions growing out of the war, he was thrown over, while they neither knew nor cared how he voted on the Appropriation bills, or the powers accorded to the department officers, or the reform of the civil service; and, in most cases, constituents cared as little how Congressmen voted on questions of finance. The result has been that Congressmen have no inducement to give the hard work, the close study, the tedious hours of vigilant attention to debate and investigation, which alone could fit them to do their duty properly in regard to the administrative offices.

On the other hand, our civil service has for a long time proceeded on a vicious principle—that of "patronage"—and the inefficiency, the clashing, the leakage, and the waste resulting from this fact are almost incalculable. Mr. Dawes cites the statement of the Second Auditor of the Treasury to the effect that, "if he could run his office as he should a private establishment, he would take a contract to do it for half of what it costs to-day." This is but an example, and far from an extreme one. This double expense, coupled with the demoralization of Congress by patronage, and the diversion of the Congressional mind from the duty of securing economy and efficiency in the affairs of the Government, is the price the country pays for its present clumsy and costly civil service. It might be possible for the present Congress to do much in the way of immediate retrenchment, and to reform some of the more obtrusive evils. This is the most they are likely to do. But we shall never have even a tolerable reform until the public opinion of the country is awakened to the necessity of a radical change in the civil service.

### *TRUE AND FALSE CHARITY.*

It is something new to find the New-York *Herald* engaged in a work which has any claim whatever to be considered a work of charity. But because its proprietor has seen fit to establish a number of soup-kitchens, it does not follow that the *Herald* has earned the right to vilify, in the coarsest and most reckless manner, gentlemen whose services in the cause of the poor are of much older date. Here is a selection from the volley of epithets with which it yesterday assailed the managers of two of the most active, efficient, and economically-managed Protestant charities in this City. They are first compared to "criminals," "suspected parties," and "violators of the law," who betray their guilt by protesting too loudly about their innocence. It is directly charged that these gentlemen have "enriched themselves" out of the charitable funds committed to their care, and have contented themselves with "doling out a miserable pittance to the unfortunate beings who apply to them for aid." They have been able to do this because of their success, hitherto, in satisfying "managerial stupidity" with reports "filled with anecdotes selected from a *First Reader*." But now, since the *Herald* has got on their track, these gentlemen stand revealed as "self-convicted rogues," "professional *Aminadab Sleeks*," and "salaried philanthropists who fatten on the money intended by the benevolent for the relief of the poor."

The gentlemen against whom these shameful accusations and innuendoes are directed, are singled out for attack simply because they ventured to express the opinion that the establishment of soup-kitchens by Mr. Bennett or any one else, was not the most likely way to alleviate the wants of the deserving poor. Had Mr. Bennett shown any desire to make his gift a strictly private one, his mode of bestowing it would not have been a fair subject for criticism. But he has caused his "benevolence" to be publicly advertised; he has called the soup-kitchens by his own name; and he has shown no unwillingness to make whatever business capital might be extracted from his charity. The subject is, therefore, one fairly open to discussion, and the objects of these attacks have simply exercised in giving their opinion about Mr. Bennett's donation, their inalienable right as free citizens. Yet, because of the simple protest against the presumed utility of soup-kitchens, which as long and well-tried friends of the poor they were clearly justified in making, they have been abused, day after day, in the columns of the *Herald*, after a fashion which that paper never adopted toward the convicted thieves of millions of public money.

The animus which prompts these attacks of the *Herald*, provokes the question, "What right has it earned to be the autocrat of New-York charity?" When was it ever known to originate an attempt at charity before—when did it even heartily co-operate in any such attempt? For two Summers past, the poor children of New-York have enjoyed pleasure-trips and medical attendance at the expense of a number of benevolent citizens. The expenses of disbursing that money were simply *nil*, so that it ought to have been a charity after the *Herald's* own heart. It was invited to send representatives to these excursions, and to inspect the other details of the work. But did it ever, in any shape or form, recognize the existence of the enterprise—did it ever publish a single appeal on its behalf? If it did, such notice entirely escaped our attention. And for what ends, in the past, has the influence of the *Herald* been chiefly exerted? Among the older of our readers there are those who remember the time when the contents of the New-York *Herald* were a public scandal—when the fact of its existence was simply a social disgrace. And what, in its state of comparative purity, is it now? The vehicle of scandalous assignations; the advertising medium of facilities for child-murder and concubinage. Whatever be the merits of its case, it certainly does not come into court with clean hands.

Who are the men singled out by the *Herald* for attack? First, Mr. Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, a gentleman whose twenty years' laborious and intelligent service among the poor of this City forms the best witness to the purity of his motives and the integrity of his character. Mr. Brace has been, and is, associated in his philanthropic work with citizens of the very highest character. Among the existing Trustees of the Children's Aid Society are Messrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Howard Potter, George Cabot Ward, William A. Booth, and other gentlemen of like standing. If the funds of the society are misappropriated, as the *Herald* says they are, then these gentlemen and their associates are privy to the fraud. They are certainly not the kind of men to shelter themselves under the excuse of "managerial stupidity." Their trusteeship of the funds contributed to the Children's Aid Society is something more than a nominal one. It amounts to an active supervision of the details of management and expenditure, and the *Herald* will succeed in giving the community a very violent surprise if it can show that such men lend the sanction of their names to a "bogus charity." So with regard to the Five Points Mission. Its Superintendent, Mr. Barnard, is an energetic, honest, and capable man; otherwise he would not be where he is. Morris K. Jesup is the President of this society, and among its incorporators are such names as Marshall Lefferts, W. R. Vermilye, Richard Warren, and R. A. Witthaus. When the public gives its money to the Five Points Mission, these gentlemen are prepared to guarantee that it will be honestly and economically laid out. Whom do the public prefer to believe, the Trustees and officers of these two old and well-proved charities, or the New-York *Herald*? The men who for the last quarter of a century have given time, labor, and money for the purpose of sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked, and educating those sunk in ignorance, or the paper which during the same period has enriched itself and helped to multiply the sources of pauperism, by stimulating private vices and sustaining crime in public office?

Since the *Herald* is bitten with the desire of investigating the charities, let it tell us something about the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Catholic Protectory, and other institutions of the same faith largely endowed by the State. We neither know nor suspect anything against these institutions, but the public certainly know a good deal less about the details of their management than they do about that of our great Protestant charities. Will the *Herald* induce the Roman Catholic institutions "to furnish a list of the salaries they pay, or to account in detail for their expenditures?" It has exceptional facilities for procuring such information, which has never, to the best of our knowledge, been hitherto published. Its attacks on Protestant institutions might be slightly less contemptible if it were shown that in addition to being the outcome of petty personal pique, they were not also inspired by a rancorous spirit of sectarian jealousy.

### *INFORMERS.*

Although but little light has yet been thrown upon what are known as the Sanborn contracts by the investigation which has been ordered by the House, enough has been ascertained to excuse, if it does not wholly justify, the general alarm to which the case has given rise. The facts, so far as they have yet appeared, are few and simple. The law under which these contracts was made had a suspicious origin, for it was put into the General Appropriation bill of 1872, where, being in the character of general legislation, it should have had no place. This law gave authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to this effect:

"To employ not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States, whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States. But no compensation shall be paid to such persons except out of the money and property so secured, and no person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have fully set forth in a written statement, under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the character of the claim out of which he proposes to recover or assist in recovering moneys for the United States, the laws by the violation of which the same have been withheld, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation having thus withheld moneys."

That there was a purpose in these provisions to serve individual rather than public interest may be assumed from the fact that during the same session another law was passed, abolishing the moiety system, and thus forcing the informers who had been at work under it to seek the new contractors, whoever they might prove to be.

The facts thus far stated show that the Secretary of the Treasury had full authority of law for whatever he has done in this matter. Indeed, we may go farther, and say that, taking the tax collection system as he found it, and adhering to the strict letter of the law which was furnished him, he was forced to do precisely as he did. There is no reason to complain that first Mr. Boutwell, and afterward Mr. Richardson, entered into contracts for the collection of taxes with John D. Sanborn, Malcolm Campbell, and Wm. H. Kelsey. It was of course the duty of the Secretary to keep a watchful eye upon these contractors, and to use all possible precautions to secure the honest and faithful performance of their undertakings. No evidence has yet been produced that such supervision was lacking, and until it is forthcoming, it must be taken for granted that the Secretary did his duty. It is true that it is alleged that Sanborn received large sums of money by his operations under his contract, which we think more than likely, for the law was cunningly framed to secure precisely that result. The percentage of the contractors, it must be admitted, was fixed by the Treasury Department, but we do not find that the amount which was allowed has caused surprise or scandal. The department, therefore, so far as yet appears, cannot be justly blamed in the matter.

But when the system upon which these contracts are based comes to be examined, a very different conclusion must be reached. In our judgment it is a matter of little consequence, comparatively, whether Sanborn used his contracts honestly or dishonestly. If he employed improper means to frighten people into paying taxes they did not owe, he but added to the scandal of an affair which was scandalous in its nature. Assuming that he was just and honorable in all his transactions, it is still impossible to commend the law under which he acted. It is wrong in principle, and must, therefore, be pernicious in its application. We do not intend to condemn the use of informers in the collection of Customs and internal revenues, for experience has proved them to be a necessary evil of government. We are prepared to admit that informers on a fixed salary would be worthless, and, therefore, that they must be allowed a percentage of the sums they recover. There is a large class which resorts to all possible means to evade the payment of taxes due the National Government, and it is this class which created and will perpetuate the race of informers. But these facts do not justify the Sanborn contracts, which are a departure from the long-established usage of the Government.

We believe there will be no division of sentiment as to the Sanborn contracts; they will be universally condemned as inherently bad, and certain to lead to flagrant abuse. The law under which they were made, it must be assumed, will be repealed, and it will then remain to make the collection system better than it has ever yet been. No one should be employed in this business who is not a sworn officer of the Government. The United States have an army of Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, Customs officers, District Attorneys, and other officials, whose duty it is to see that the laws are enforced and the taxes collected. This army is certainly sufficient to look after delinquent tax-payers. There must, we suppose, be informers, but let them also be regular employes of the Government. But, above all, let the percentages be cut down to a reasonable figure. There is no sense or justice in the Government paying fifty cents, or even twenty-five cents, for collecting a dollar merely because the person owing it has neglected to pay it. There must be some inducement held out for looking after delinquents, but it should be made much less than has hitherto been usual. Congress should not stop in this matter with putting an end to the Sanborn contracts, to which public attention has been exclusively directed, but it should reform the collection of our revenues altogether.

### *REFORM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.*

While the Tax-payers' Convention in South Carolina correctly stated the facts in regard to the unhappy condition of affairs in that State, it sought a remedy which it must have known could not be applied. The memorial to Congress, which embraces the facts upon which we have commented, concludes as follows:

"Suffering under such grievances, and despairing of relief from the State Government, your memorialists come respectfully to your honorable bodies for redress. The Government which thus oppresses us was virtually established by Congress, and while we believe they did not foresee the evils to which it has given rise, we cannot doubt that they will assist in removing them so soon as they are satisfied of their existence. All that we have asserted is capable of proof; but knowing, as we do, that the evils of which we complain are certain in their existence, and are more likely to increase than diminish, your memorialists must earnestly ask your aid in providing the proper redress and relief."

The members of the convention, being sensible men, versed in public affairs, must surely have known that Congress cannot actively interfere in the matter. The President, with the approbation of the entire country, has just refused to meddle in the affairs of Texas, and the Executive Department of the Government is not likely to take a different course now. All the moral support which can be given to the cause of reform in South Carolina we do not doubt will be cheerfully afforded, and with this assistance the State should be able to work out its own deliverance.

There is reason to believe that the task is not one of insuperable difficulty. Many of the negroes have been misled by white adventurers, but as a race they are not dishonest or improvident. That the condition of South Carolina is now deplorable, and that this condition can be fairly chargeable to negro rule, we are forced to admit. But we must also take the extenuating circumstances of the case into consideration. A race suddenly lifted out of bondage into control can well be pardoned many errors; and when we remember that the negroes of South Carolina fell under the influence of vicious white men, whom their instincts taught them to consider as leaders and instructors, it is not surprising that they have brought negro rule in the South into disrepute. But the fault is partly with the former dominant class, who stood haughtily aloof from affairs, and are now reaping the fruits of their mistaken policy during the era of reconstruction. They might, by hearty acceptance of the results of the war, have prevented much of the evil of which they now complain, and from which they ask to be relieved by the Federal Government. In making this request they are repeating their old error. Let them go to work to educate the negroes in honesty, thrift, and knowledge of public affairs. Only by such education can they secure any permanent relief.

In this work they will have the hearty and effectual assistance of many colored men. That this is the case is proved by a remarkable speech lately made at Columbus by Hon. R. B. Elliott, the colored member of Congress. With the courage and good sense which have marked his entire public career, Mr. Elliott condemned the State Administration, and declared that the salvation of the Republican Party depended upon its instantly putting an end to the existing abuses. Nothing which has been said of the State Government has been more severe than the utterances of Mr. Elliott, and he was not afraid to tell the negroes that, being in the majority, they are responsible for all the shame which has been brought upon the State and the ruin which is impending. And he told them plainly another truth; for he said "the national Republican Party to-day is ready to cut aloof upon the slightest provocation from the corruption now existing in the South." But what is of more consequence, he told the negroes that the remedy is in their own hands, and they must apply it. They must reform all abuses. They must turn the thieves out of office, and put in honest men. They must rid the public service of the incapables who have made a mockery and a shame of Government. The influence of this speech for good must be very great, and it is not too much to say that in making it Mr. Elliott has rendered a public service of the very highest importance.

Let all honest men of all parties and colors now side with Mr. Elliott, and the purification of the State can soon be accomplished. There are many other colored men who see with Mr. Elliott the disgrace of the present and the danger of the future. If the whites who call themselves Democrats will not seize the present opportunity and help in this great work, let the colored men themselves redeem the good name of their race by redeeming their State from misrule. They have no harder task before them than was undertaken here in the war upon the Tammany Ring. Let the complete success of that undertaking encourage them to like efforts. The occasion now presented to the colored men of South Carolina is one rarely afforded to any people. They must improve it or forfeit the esteem of mankind. The Republican Party is not, and cannot in any way be made, responsible for their past misdeeds. That party cannot and will not extend any sympathy to the present Government of the State. But it does honor to such men as Mr. Elliott. It can and will give them the aid of its great moral power in the work of reform. Let that work, then, be undertaken without delay.

### *A MODEL CHIEF JUSTICE.*

We related the other day two of the martial episodes by means of which lawyers in the West and South are wont to enliven the monotony of judicial proceedings. But we were far from suspecting the extent to which this sort of forensic relaxation has been carried in Mississippi. To have lawyers pummeling each other in open court is a cheerful and exhilarating spectacle; but to have the Chief Justice of a State drawing a knife upon one of his learned associates, and threatening him with condign extinction, is incomparably more elevating and instructive. This was the pleasing instance which Chief Justice Peyton, of Mississippi, not long since gave of the ease and simplicity of his manners, and his entire freedom from the affectation which some people exhibit of being superior to the weaknesses of their fellow-men.

Chief Justice Peyton has for his associates on the tribunal which he so adorns Justices Semrail and Tarbell. With these gentlemen "his relations," in the guarded language of the Vicksburg *Herald*, "have not been of the most pleasant," and "it is even rumored," we regret to say, "that the Chief Justice and Judge Semrall have been in the habit of indulging in language highly derogatory to Judge Tarbell." A few days since, this habit of indulgence led the Chief Justice, while in consultation with his learned brethren, to express his opinion of Judge Tarbell in terms which no stretch of vanity could construe as flattering. This excessive candor "riled and excited Judge Tarbell" so much that "that functionary was induced to take a step forward." Why he did so must forever, in all probability, remain an awful mystery. We are assured, however, on the faith of the Vicksburg *Herald*, that the Chief Justice was mistaken in supposing it a hostile movement, and he was precipitate in drawing his knife at this stage of the proceedings. That extra-judicial motion he made, nevertheless, "with a promptness and celerity," says the admiring chronicler, "that would have done no discredit to a younger man," and prepared to dissect Judge Tarbell on the spot. Justice Semrall, however, unkindly interfered, and the promised sensation was averted. But for this, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, with impressive solemnity, and a command of language that the Professor himself might envy, "it is believed that the floor of the temple of justice would have been stained with the blood of one of its own ministers."

To have a Chief Justice hanged for murder would assuredly have been a novel exhibition, even for Mississippi. But it is not a novelty that seems desirable to encourage, and the sooner Chief Justice Peyton takes himself and his knife to private life, the better for the comfort of his brethren on the Bench, and the interests of Mississippi justice and dignity.

### *HORSE CARS IN ROME.*

In the march of modern progress, the most whimsical complications are constantly resulting from the conflict between sentiment and utility. When Mr. Ruskin inveighed so bitterly against the intrusion of the steamboat into the lagoons of Venice, he gave utterance to a feeling which every person of taste has at some time experienced and found almost ludicrously difficult to reconcile with common sense. We all know that without the steam-boat and the railroad, civilization would have been delayed at least a hundred years. If men had still to trust to gondolas and stage-coaches for the transaction of business or pleasure, the world would be far from being the sage and experienced world it is. Yet no one can deny that the gondola is a more graceful object than a steam-tug, or that an old-fashioned stage-coach makes a more picturesque feature in a landscape than a railway train, though made up of palace cars. Especially difficult is it to reconcile the apparatus of modern mechanism with the romantic traditions of Venice. One can hardly imagine a descendant of the Doges going down to wed the Adriatic in a screw Bucentaur, or crossing the grand canal in a puffing little ferry-boat. Yet, if steamers in the water-ways of Venice seem incongruous, what shall be said to horse cars in the streets of Rome?

That is the latest announced invasion of the classic proprieties by the cynical spirit of utilitarianism. A horse railroad is actually to be built from the Bocca della Verità (let New-Yorkers chuckle over the delightful inconsequence of dispatching a horse railroad from the Mouth of Truth) to the gate of St. Paul's and the Basilica. Artistic orthodoxy shuddered when it heard that the streets of the Eternal City were being cleaned of the sacred dirt of centuries; that its ruins and venerable rubbish were being in some instances even cleared away to make room for decent habitations; that its grimy walls were here and there being white-washed from picturesqueness into respectability. What will it say to the prosaic apparition of the horse car, the epitome of all that is most commonplace? Custom has made endurable the pangs of being carried from Geneva the superb, to Florence the beautiful, in a real, if not very satisfactory, steam car. There are compensations for the disappearance of the much beribboned and sugar-loaf-hatted brigand, and to the truly philosophic mind the absence of dirt may be tolerated for the brief space required to wear out the novelty and efficacy of the royal brooms, even in Rome itself. But to see a horse car running from the Bocca della Verità to the gate of St. Paul's and the Basilica—what can reconcile the disciple of Eustace to so monstrous a profanation?

It requires no great stretch of imagination to see the ghosts of Rome's innumerable worthies hovering about the path of that ill-omened vehicle, and loading it with classic maledictions—Michel Angelo confiding his grief and indignation to Virgil, and Cicero pouring forth to Leo X. his profound horror and disgust. As for Mr. Ruskin, we trust he will have the sympathy of all civilized readers. What wrathful protestations he will utter under unintelligible titles we can only conjecture. That he will do entire justice to the iniquity there can be no doubt. To his care may safely be committed the proper scarification of the street-car proprietors. But to find Rome clean and comfortable, instead of artistically ruinous and poetically dirty, would be a shock to every æsthetic mind. To be compelled to travel to the Pincian or the baths of Caracalla in a horse car, as one might go to Harlem or the Central Park, straps and accessories included, is certainly too much for traveling good nature. Hereafter, if this sort of thing continue, we shall have the sentimental journeyer, long before he gets to Naples, seeing Rome and dying at once. If he does, the world, perhaps, will not be greatly the loser.

[WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

### *THE GHOST THAT JIM SAW.*

*(Kansas Pacific Railway.)*
1873.

"Why, as to that," said the engineer,
"Ghosts ain't things we are apt to fear,
Spirits don't fool with levers much,
And throttle-valves don't take to such;
And as for Jim—
What happened to him
Was one-half fact and t'other half whim!

Running one night on the line, he saw
A house—as plain as the moral law—
Just by the moonlit bank, and thence
Came a drunken man with no more sense
Than to drop on the rail,
Flat as a flail,
As Jim drove by with the midnight mail.

Down went the patents. Steam reversed.
Too late! for there came a 'thud.' Jim cursed.
As his fireman, there in the cab with him,
Kinder stared in the face of Jim,
And says, 'What now?'
Says Jim, 'What now!
I've just run over a man—that's how!'

The fireman stared at Jim. They ran
Back, but they never found house nor man,—
Nary a shadow within a mile.
Jim turned pale, but he tried to smile—
Then on he tore,
Ten mile or more,
In quicker time than he'd made afore.

Would you believe it!—the very next night
Up rose that house in the moonlight white;
Out comes the chap and drops as before.
Down goes the brakes, and the rest encore—
And so, in fact,
Each night that act
Occurred, till folks swore Jim was cracked.

Humph! Let me see; it's a year now, most,
That I met Jim, east, and says, 'How's your ghost?'
'Gone,' says Jim; 'and more, it's plain
That ghost don't trouble me again;
I thought I shook
That ghost when I took
A place on an Eastern line—but look:

What should I meet the first trip out,
But that very house that we talked about,
And that self-same man! "Well," says I, "I guess
It's time to stop this yer foolishness."
So I crammed on steam,
When there came a scream
From my fireman—and it broke my dream—

"You've killed somebody!" Says I, "Not much;
I've been thar often and thar ain't no such,
And now I'll prove it." Back we ran,
And—darn my skin!—but thar *was a man*
On the rail, dead,
Smashed in the head—
Now I call that meanness!"' That's all Jim said."

—Bret Harte.

### *RETRENCHMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution limiting the city debt and prohibiting the issuance of warrants or certificates except against cash in the Treasury. A bill, drawn up under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and urged by the Governor, reducing the city expenses half a million dollars a year, was also passed.

## ALBANY.

### LOCAL OPTION ON LIQUOR SALES.

PROTECTION OF THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK—REMOVAL OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

In the Senate to-day no business of importance was transacted. Most of the short session was occupied by a debate in relation to a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the merits of "the Williams detective ballot-box." After an hour's discussion, on motion of Senator Roy, the matter was laid on the table.

SENATE NOTES.

Senator Wellman introduced a bill providing that the voters of any town or village may decide by ballot whether or not the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted in such village or town. The bill repealing the act to provide for the erection of a new City Prison was passed without debate.

Senator King, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported in favor of the bill providing for the appointment of Directors of the Brooklyn Bridge Company. Also in favor of the bill relating to docks and providing for the erection of sheds on piers, and in favor of the bill prohibiting the throwing of ashes into the bay.

Senator Woodin presented a bill providing that the time to complete the work of revising the statutes of the State and the term of office of each of the Commissioners appointed to make such revision, be extended two years.

Senator Ledwith introduced a bill to amend the act to create the Department of Public Charities and Corrections by providing that poor children shall not be removed out of the limits of the State.

REMOVAL OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON.

The decision of the Governor removing District Attorney Britton was the principal topic of conversation here to-day. The result appeared to be received with general regret, as, whether well founded or not, the idea very generally prevailed that the crusade against Mr. Britton was prompted by motives of personal malice, and carried on by a clique with no pretensions to honor or honesty. The belief, too, was entertained that a good deal of the testimony against the accused officer had been manufactured. Thomas N. Rodman has been appointed District Attorney of Kings County in place of Mr. Britton, and has accepted the appointment.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill which provides that hereafter a record shall be kept of all the cases tried by the Court of Special Sessions, in the City of New-York.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Two bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day, containing provisions aiming to do away with the possibility of any sane person being incarcerated in a lunatic asylum.

CANAL AWARDS FOR FOUR YEARS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to a resolution of the House calling for a statement of the amounts of awards made by the Canal Appraisers during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873. The Auditor reports the following as the awards for the years named: 1870, $241,193 51; 1871, $127,257 32; 1872, $629,737 49; 1873, $159,912 94. The necessary amount required to be appropriated at this session for awards and interest thereon is $179,102 48. The amount awarded on 171 claims, known as the Black River Canal and the improvement of the North Lake Reservoir claims, as appears by the schedule of the Appraisers, was $32,753 45, and is included in the aggregate amount of the awards for that year. The communication was tabled.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed the following bills:

For the discharge of judgments against bankrupts.

To incorporate the St. Ann's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of Hornellsville.

Relative to excise moneys in the village of Monticello.

To provide for the deficiencies in the moneys of the town of Geneva.

To repeal the act to provide for the location and erection of a new City Prison in New-York City.

For waterworks at Ballston Spa.

The following bills were passed in the Assembly:

For the better preservation of horse records.

Supplementary to the act for the incorporation of religious societies.

To enable Long Island City to sell real estate.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The new Capitol Commissioners have decided they cannot go on with stone dressing under the concurrent resolution of the Legislature pledging an appropriation, as the law creating them forbids their incurring any debt.

NOTICES OF ELECTIONS.

In the Assembly the bill relative to the publication of notices of elections, requiring the Board of Supervisors in each county, except New-York, to name two papers, was so amended as to require the notices to be published in two papers in each Assembly District. The County of Kings was, on motion, excepted, and the bill was finally recommitted for perfection.

ADJOURNMENT TILL TUESDAY.

Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

"Love's Labor's Lost" is to be performed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening. Mrs. Booth is to act in "Romeo and Juliet" at Booth's. The Amateur Philharmonic Society will give its first concert this season at Steinway Hall.

THE POOR OF THE NINTH WARD.

The Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association is to give a performance at the Academy of Music, to-night, in aid of the poor of the Ninth Ward. The affair has the co-operation of many well-known citizens, and their efforts, united to the influence of the really entertaining representations for which the Murray Hill Association is noted, will surely secure a handsome response from the public.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The fourth of Mr. Thomas' highly-attractive symphony concerts this season, is to take place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. The programme is as follows:

Introduction to the third act of "Medea".....Cherubini
Concerto for string orchestra.....Bach
Symphony No. 2 in C, Op. 61.....Schumann
Bacchanale "Tannhaüser," (manuscript).....Wagner
Serenade No. 3 in D minor Op. 69 (new).....Volkmann
With Violoncello Obligato by Mr. Louis Luebeck.
Overture, "Leonore," (No. 3).....Beethoven

## THE MURDERED WATCHMAN.

IMPORTANT ARREST BY THE CENTRAL OFFICE DETECTIVES LAST EVENING.

Since the brutal murder of the watchman, Nicholas A. Schweich, at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, corner of Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, on Wednesday night, Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, and a number of his detective officers, have been busily engaged on the case, it having become quite evident that the Police of the Twentieth Precinct were utterly at fault in the matter. Almost all of the detective force at Central Office under the personal command of Capt. Irving, have been scouring the Twentieth Ward since an early hour yesterday morning. They instituted an inquiry regarding the whereabouts and conduct of the various ruffians forming the Tenth and Eleventh avenue gangs, and endeavored, as far as they were able, to learn the conduct of the thieves on Wednesday night. Late last evening information reached Detectives Mullen and Williamson, that John Conroy, a convict just released from State Prison, was hiding in Thirty-ninth street, and had not been seen since Wednesday night last. The detectives, on making further inquiries, found that Conroy was secreted in the room of a young woman, named Catherine McNally, in a rear house in Thirty-ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. This woman, it is said, has been the constant companion of a desperate gang of thieves. Knowing the character of the man they had to contend against, Detectives Mullin and Williamson on breaking into the room, at once covered Conroy with their revolvers. He evinced some slight show of resistance, but was finally overcome and handcuffed. The woman McNally was also arrested and brought to Central Office. Both were locked up in the strong cells, and Superintendent Matsell telegraphed for.

## LOCAL FIRES.

The following are the losses and insurances of the occupants of No. 10 Cortlandt street, which was damaged by fire yesterday morning, as reported in THE TIMES: The first floor of both the front and rear buildings was occupied by F. Kroeber, dealer in clocks; loss by water, $15,000; insured for $46,000, as follows: Penn, of Philadelphia, $4,000; American, of Philadelphia, $4,000; Alliance, of Philadelphia, $3,500; People's, of Trenton, $3,500; London Assurance, $4,000; Greenwich, $5,000; Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Lancashire, of England, $5,000; Queens, $5,000. The second and third floors are occupied by A. R. Hamilton, copper-plate printer; loss on stock, $2,000; insured for $2,700 in the Rutgers Company. The fourth floor is occupied by Kepper, Vogel & Co., jewelers; loss on stock, $1,500; insured for $1,000. The second floor of the rear building is occupied by J. Ambler, electrotype printer; loss, $150. The building is owned by J. B. Taylor, and is damaged to the extent of $2,500; insured.

## THE NEMPERANCE WAR IN OHIO.

THE SALOONISTS BECOMING DEMORALIZED—IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE STATE GRANGE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—When the temperance war was first begun in the city of Xenia, Ohio, it was thought by all the liquor-dealers and a great majority of temperance sympathizers that there the novel effort would prove a flat failure. They said it would work well enough in rural districts, in hamlets where less than a dozen saloons flourished; but in a city prayer would hardly meet the necessities of the case. A lack of superstition in the cities, they claimed, weakened the power of prayer, and in Xenia, therefore, nothing could be accomplished. Something over a week ago the determined fight began, and has since been vigorously prosecuted. I telegraphed you last evening that the Ohio Grangers, in session in Xenia, were urging on the ladies' work. To-day comes the intelligence that, in a body, these grangers, with their wives, marched to a place where the ladies were engaged in prayer, and there offered them the following resolutions which they had just unanimously adopted:

*Whereas,* There has been, and is, almost an entire failure of laws and municipal enactments to diminish the cause of intemperance; and, whereas, we, as patrons and masters of 555 subordinate granges of Ohio, who have families liable at all times to danger from the insidious wiles of those whose moral standing and capacity do not elevate them to a higher calling than the sale of intoxicating liquors, thereby endangering the future character and usefulness of the rising generation; therefore,

*Resolved,* That inasmuch as law and ordinances have almost signally failed to accomplish the desired end, we, the State Grange of Ohio, heartily indorse the movement inaugurated by the noble women of Ohio for the suppression of intemperance in our State, and we extend to them our sympathy and moral support in their noble and Christian work.

*Resolved,* That we, the wives of the patrons here assembled, do pledge our prayers and efforts to support the ladies of Xenia, and that when we return to our homes in the different parts of the State they will not be forgotten by us.

*Resolved,* That we request our Worthy Master Shellis to present a copy of these resolutions to the Ladies' Temperance League of Xenia, Ohio. Signed J. H. West Chairman; Isaac Lietz, Secretary.

This movement, together with the unswerving trust and faith of the women, is shaking the confidence of those liquor-dealers heretofore defiant. Phillips' surrender, yesterday, has also demoralized the pluck of the saloon-keepers, and to-night I am authoritatively informed that within the past twenty hours six dram shops have closed, one proprietor signifying his willingness to succumb by displaying a white flag. All day bells have been ringing, women singing, and liquor pouring from antiquated kegs into the streets. Phillips' surrender is a candid one, and he now proposes beginning a legitimate mercantile business. His saloon, suggestively called the "Shade of Death," is to be fitted over for a bethel, where, in place of blasphemy, praying will for some time to come be daily heard.

To-morrow the ladies purpose opening the battle with ten-fold more vigor than ever. Last evening Dio Lewis and Van Pelt addressed a temperance mass-meeting in Dayton, after which the ladies deliberately organized for work. Very slowly have they been moving, but in a manner that indicates surety. A healthy spirit prevails among the agitators, and Dayton saloonists evince, by their perturbation, that discomfort may be expected.

From London, Ohio, comes the news that an absolute stagnation of all business exists; that the schools have closed, and everybody's mind is wholly absorbed with the war. To Hillsboro have the disconcerted liquor-dealers been anxiously looking for a legal settlement in their favor in the Dunn injunction case. The first intelligence that reached this city to-day indicated a victory for the saloonist and the anti-temperates; but an exultant feeling was scarcely experienced ere the announcement that the injunction had been dissolved and Dunn made to pay costs, was thrown into their midst. Not a little depression is therefore felt, and it is determined to make the brewery meeting of next week an affair which shall tell against this uniform success of the praying woman. The following letter from Dio Lewis who lectured in Cincinnati to-night, will appear in to-morrow morning's papers:

*To the Friends of the Woman's Temperance Movement:*

I have within a week received over a hundred invitations to lecture on temperance and to help organize. I have not replied to these invitations. If the towns from which they come will send delegations to the Columbus State Convention next Tuesday they will easily secure the needed assistance. Every city, town, village, and neighborhood should be represented in this convention. I must go back to New-England next week to inaugurate our great work in Worcester, Springfield, and Boston, but shall return to Ohio by the middle of March. Here the moral forces are so vital that I see a near victory. I am anxious to return to be in at the death. When I come back I shall, as far as possible, respond to invitations already received. Friends will please be patient with me. I have neither time nor strength to answer their communications.

TEMPERANCE VICTORY IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 20.—In the House, to-day, a motion to request the Temperance Committee to report back on next Tuesday a bill now in their hands, amending the Adair law, was laid on the table—yeas, 45; nays, 31.

Ladies' prayer-meetings are now held daily, preparatory to a more active movement on the liquor-dealers. The feeling is growing each day, and much interest is manifested in the movement. No plan of campaign has yet been decided upon, although it is asserted that a plan similar to that adopted at Hillsboro is being much discussed. The general meeting next Tuesday will decide the plan to be observed.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

DESPERATE MUTINY IN A PERUVIAN BARRACKS—CHURCH AND STATE IN CHILI.

The Panama papers to Feb. 12 bring the following intelligence:

PERU.

On the night of the 25th ult. a riot among the soldiers of the barracks of San Francisco took place in Lima. It seems the regiment became dissatisfied at being continually refused leave to go outside, and a certain number determined to make their escape. A desperate attack was made by the mutineers on the picket at the gate of the barracks, and a fire was opened and returned at short range. The guard stood firm; the better disposed men turned on their insurgent comrades, and, after an hour's resistance, the rebels laid down their arms. Thirteen were killed in the action and thirty wounded. Excessive drill is said to have been one of the causes of this affray. The Government has ordered a court of inquiry.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has decided to establish a line of first-class steamers, four in number, between Callao and San Francisco, Cal.

On the first day of this year the railroad running from Arequipa to the City of Puno, on Lake Titicaca, was opened to traffic. This railroad is the third fully completed of the series projected by President Balta. Mr. Henry Meiggs took the contract for 32,000,000 soles.

The Government steamers make regular trips on the lake to the ports of the adjacent Republic, from one of which—Aygache—the capital, La Paz, may be reached after a ride overland of forty miles.

Financial affairs in Peru do not improve. The country is full of railroads, but has no money left to make an efficient use of them.

CHILI.

When Congress closed its sittings the question of separation of Church and State had not been brought to a decision. The press and public opinion, up to the date of the 15th ult., were in favor of the measure.

The relations between Chili and Bolivia were not so cordial as could be wished.

The news from the Caracoles mines continue satisfactory. The Descada mines alone in December yielded 45,000 marcs.

Owing to the existence of cholera in Buenos Ayres quarantine is established in all the ports of the Republic.

In the mint during 1873 there was coined the value of $2,491,380.

## THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

### SKETCHES OF ITS MEMBERS.

The cable dispatch received yesterday, giving the names of the principal members of the new Conservative Cabinet may be accepted as a truthful list of Ministers, containing, as it does, several of the most efficient members of Mr. Disraeli's last Cabinet of 1868, and a few of the most distinguished members of the Conservative Party. The complete British Cabinet consists of sixteen Ministers, two offices in which are of comparative insignificance, namely, the Lord Privy Seal and the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

MR. DISRAELI.

Right. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the first Lord of the Treasury, or Prime Minister, is so well known and has been the subject of so much comment of late years that very little need now be said of him. The eldest son of the late Isaac Disraeli, the famous author of the *Curiosities of Literature,* Benjamin Disraeli, was born in London in 1805. While yet a minor he took the literary world by surprise by writing a series of brilliant novels, beginning with *Vivian Grey,* followed at brief intervals by *The Young Duke, Henrietta Temple, Contarina Fleming, Alroy,* and others. In 1831 he contested the borough of Hycombe, and was defeated, but entered Parliament in 1837 as member for Maidstone. In 1847 he was returned to the House of Commons by the County of Buckingham, which constituency returned him to Parliament for the tenth time a few days ago. Despite the frequent charges of instability made against him, Mr. Disraeli has been far more consistent in his political principles than any other prominent English statesman of his age and Parliamentary fame. He adhered to the late Sir Robert Peel until the famous agitation on free trade, and for over twenty-five years has been the acknowledged leader of the Conservative Party. Under the late Earl of Derby's three administrations, Mr. Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in February, 1868, he was appointed by the Queen Prime Minister of England, which office he resigned at the end of the same year. Mr. Disraeli has been the leader of his party in more than the ordinary sense of the term. He has been taunted as often with being in advance of his party as Mr. Gladstone has with being behind his. But the old Tory element at Mr. Disraeli's back has always been found more tractable than the Radical Party surrounding Mr. Gladstone. So well has Mr. Disraeli disciplined his forces, that now, with a majority of only 50 votes in the House of Commons, according to one of Mr. Gladstone's latest utterances, he stands a better chance of a lengthened term of office than would a Liberal Premier with a Radical majority of 100. The fact of Mr. Disraeli leading his party for twenty-five years stands alone in Parliamentary history. To this must be added the fact that the Conservative Party included a great majority of the proudest aristocracy in Europe, and that Mr. Disraeli, its leader, is a Jew by parentage and descent; that he entered life without the advantage of a university training, without fortune and friends, and with no capital but his brains. Since the death of Lord Palmerston Mr. Disraeli has divided public attention with Mr. Gladstone, the fact of either gentleman being in office alone determining in general opinion which was the foremost statesman of the day. As a debater Mr. Disraeli has never had a superior in the House of Commons during his career, as a master of invective and sarcasm has never met with a rival. These two last qualities, more than any others, first made him famous, and his brilliant use of them completely destroyed the popularity of the late Sir Robert Peel, and helped to place him in his present great position. In 1868 Mr. Disraeli had the honor of declining a peerage from the Queen, but gracefully accepted for his wife the title of Viscountess of Beaconsfield. During his political life Mr. Disraeli gave the world many brilliant literary contributions, among which are *Coningsby, Tancred, Lothair,* and others. In addition to his political honors, Mr. Disraeli is a D. C. L. of Oxford and Edinburgh, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of Wellington College, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, &c., &c., and last year had the highest non-political honor of his life conferred upon him in the Lord Chancellorship of the University of Glasgow.

THE EARL OF DERBY.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is the Fifteenth Earl, and was born in 1826. He graduated with honors at Cambridge in 1848, and immediately entered political life. In 1849 he was returned member for Lynn Regis as Lord Stanley, which seat he held for twenty years until his succession to the peerage. In 1852 he was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during his father's administration. In 1855 Lord Palmerston, struck by Lord Stanley's marked ability, offered him the Secretaryship of the Colonial Office, but, faithful to his party, he declined the office, and in 1858, during the Earl of Derby's second administration, he became Secretary of State for India. During his administration of Indian affairs the famous East India Company was dissolved, and the Indian Empire handed over entirely to the Crown. In 1866 he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which office he held until 1868. The death of his father in 1869 transferred him to the House of Lords, where he has been one of the most powerful debaters and most active members. Of late years Lord Derby has gained universal popularity for his efforts in behalf of social reform. He is an admirable speaker, a man of great general information, and one of the safest and ablest political economists of the day.

LORD CAIRNS.

The Right Honorable Hugh McCalmont, Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor, is a son of the late Mr. William Cairns, of Caltra, County Down, Ireland; was born in 1819, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the English bar in 1844. In 1856 he was made a Queen's Counsel, and in 1858, during Lord Derby's administration, was knighted and appointed Solicitor General. At this time, though comparatively a young man, Sir Hugh Cairns had one of the largest practices at the Bar. His extraordinary eloquence in criminal cases procured for him more briefs than he could possibly accept, and he had to decline criminal practice entirely. As Solicitor General for the Government, his every speech was a sensation, and during his membership of the House of Commons he was generally conceded to be the most eloquent and impassioned orator of the House. In 1866 he became Attorney General; in 1867 he was elevated to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle; in 1868 he became Lord High Chancellor under Mr. Disraeli, and has since been one of the most active and brilliant debaters in the House of Lords.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

The Duke of Richmond, First President of the Council, is the sixth Duke and was born in 1818. He was educated at Oxford and entered the army in 1842. He was Aid de Camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842 till 1852 and left the service in 1856. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Poor Law Board. In 1867 and 1868 he was President of the Board of Trade. From 1841 until 1860 the date of his succession to the title, he was a member of the House of Commons representing West Sussex. The Duke of Richmond both in the Commons and in the Lords earned quite a reputation as a master of detail in public affairs, and since the death of the late Earl of Derby he has been the acknowledged leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Peers.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, was born in 1830, and is the third Marquis of that name. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the House of Commons in the Conservative interest in 1853, representing Stamford until 1868, when he succeeded to the Marquisate and his seat in the House of Lords. He was first known in the Commons as Lord Robert Cecil, and afterward at the death of his elder brother as Viscount Cranbourne. In 1866 he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and resigned that position in 1867, through the passing of the Reform bill of that year. The Marquis of Salisbury has for many years been well known in the literary world. He was a *Saturday Reviewer* for some time, and his name has lately been connected with the *Quarterly Review* and other high-class periodicals.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

The Earl of Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, was born in 1831, and educated at Oxford. He succeeded to the title during his minority. His maiden speech in the House of Lords attracted great attention, and in 1859 he was nominated High Steward of the University of Oxford. He was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1858, and was appointed Colonial Secretary of State in 1866. The Earl of Carnarvon is also well known in the literary world, having written several books of travel and lectures upon antiquarian and historical subjects.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT.

Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, was born in 1825, and educated at Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1851. In 1857 he entered Parliament for Northampton. In 1866 he was nominated Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868. Mr. Hunt has the reputation of being one of the ablest financiers in England. He is known to be a most effective debater, and one of the most active of the Conservative leaders of the House of Commons.

HON. GATHORNE HARDY.

Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, was born in 1814, and educated at Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1856, representing Leominster. In 1865 he was elected for the University of Oxford, defeating his opponent, Mr. Gladstone, after a most exciting contest. In 1858 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in 1866 he became President of the Poor Law Board. In 1869 he became Secretary of State for the Home Department. Mr. Hardy is generally looked upon as Mr. Disraeli's Lieutenant in the House of Commons, and is an energetic and popular politician.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was born in 1818, and educated at Oxford. He entered the Bar in 1847. He was returned to Parliament in 1855. When Mr. Gladstone was President of the Board of Trade Sir Stafford Northcote was his private secretary; in 1859 he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and in 1866 he was appointed by Lord Derby President of the Board of Trade. In 1867 he was Secretary of State for India. He was elected Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869, and is best known in America as one of the famous High Joint Commissioners who drew up the Treaty of Washington of 1871.

RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS.

Richard Assheton Cross, the new Secretary of State for the Home Department, is son of the late William Cross, Esq., of Red Scar, near Preston. He was born at Red Scar in the year 1823, and married, in 1852, Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Lyon, Esq., of Appleton Hall, Warrington. He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1849. He is a Magistrate for Cheshire, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire and Chairman of the Lancashire Court of Quarter Sessions. He represented Preston in Parliament from March, 1857, to March, 1862, and in 1868 was elected to the House of Commons from South-west Lancashire, which again returned him at the recent election.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal, is the eldest son of the late Earl, and grandson of the celebrated diplomatist in the reign of George III. He was born in London, on the 25th of March, 1807, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. 1828. He represented the Borough of Wilton in the House of Commons for a few months in the year 1841, when he succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his father, the second Earl, on Sept. 10. He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's Administration in 1852, and did much to bring about a friendly understanding between Napoleon III. and the English Court. His Lordship held the same position under Lord Derby's second Administration in 1858–9, when he was very active in his endeavors to avert the war between France and Italy and Austria. When Lord Derby came to power in 1866 for the third time, Earl Malmesbury became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. He was made a Privy Councillor Feb. 28, 1852, and G. C. B. June 14, 1859, and was one of the General Committee of Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862.

LORD JOHN JAMES MANNERS.

Lord John James Manners, Postmaster General, is the second son of the fifth Duke of Rutland by the daughter of the fifth Earl of Carlisle. He was born at Belvoir Castle, 1818; married, first, in 1851, Catharine, only daughter of the late Col. Marlay, C. B.; secondly, 1862, Janetta, oldest daughter of Thomas Hugham, Esq. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Commissioner of Works and Buildings in 1852, and again in 1859, and a third time from 1866 to 1868. He represented Newark in Parliament from 1841 to 1847, and London in 1849, Colchester from 1850 to 1857, and Leicestershire since that date.

## THE HARVARD ANNUAL DINNER.

The Harvard Alumni, under the auspices of the Harvard Club, held their annual dinner in those magnificent rooms of Messrs. Delmonico which are the substitute for the hospitality of the domestic American hearth. It was most numerously attended by every class and kind of alumnus, from the graduate of 1873, with the light down upon his chin, restless in his dress coat and uneasy as to his white choker, up to the men of mark who have made their way in the world, and know it. There were also some honored guests, among whom one could not fail to distinguish the pallid eagle-face of the great lawyer, Wm. M. Evarts, the self-contained, equable countenance of the District Attorney, Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, and the most gently-beaming visage of Dr. A. B. Crosby. The arrangements for the guests, who were numerous beyond the precedent of other dinners, were most excellent. There were no policemen in dress coats and white cravats at the door demanding one's ticket or one's money, but a dinner committee of suave and courteous gentlemen, who welcomed all with tact and admirable politeness. At 7 o'clock punctually the word was given to enter the splendid dining-room, and the van was led by the President of the Harvard Club for the present year, Mr. Joseph H. Choate. With him arm-in-arm was Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, who said grace. Then came one of those excellent little dinners which Delmonico has the art of giving to public assemblages, making them as enjoyable as a *partie quarrée.* Every course had its appropriate wine, and when the game arrived the famous Delmonico champagne brightened every eye and unbosomed every tongue. After the plum pudding had been discussed, and the guests were busy pulling to pieces the *pièces montées,* the triumphs of the confectioner's art, the President rose to his feet and commenced his inaugural speech. It was truly an opalescent effort, sparkling with a thousand touches of wit and humor, and interspersed with strokes of gay malice against Yale, whose representatives, Messrs. Evarts and Phelps, sat upon his right hand and upon his left. He propounded to them all sorts of examining conundrums from the Harvard lists, asking District Attorney Phelps what was the corollary of a hyperbolical schismatism, and demanding of Mr. Evarts how he accounted for the fact that the coats of the stomach do not digest themselves. He alluded to the inter-collegiate contest of brains, in which Harvard, out of mercy to other colleges, had declined to take a part, and warned them that they must not expect the great lawyer of Yale to say a word until all the rest had spoken. For he was known to prepare himself for every intellectual effort by a preliminary breakfast of calves' brains. When these had been discussed the champion of Yale would rise in his might. After some twenty minutes of most enjoyable and sparkling *galimatias,* which no one relished more than Mr. Evarts himself, the President wound up by proposing the health of Harvard, their glorious Alma Mater, who, the older she grew the younger she felt. This was responded to by Dr. Carter, the former President, in a very keen and sarcastic speech, and then the whole company sang an ode to "Harvard, Fair Harvard," to the tune, "Believe me if all those endearing young charms." Rev. Dr. Gallagher, of Elizabeth, N. J., an invited guest, responded to the toast, "Education in New-England," in a brilliant oration, which touched upon every conceivable topic save the toast; and then Mr. Evarts, amid tremendous and prolonged cheering, rose to return thanks for the toast to the sister colleges. Mr. Evarts said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HARVARD CLUB: There was one thing we were taught at Yale which never entered into the curriculum of Harvard, and that was, respect and admiration for other colleges. We looked upon Harvard as our great-grandmother, and would have thought it more honor to be a poor scholar at Harvard than a good scholar at Yale had there not been so many of the former. Surrounded as I am by so many of the best and bravest of your college, I could not retain my coolness and self-possession if I were not cheered and sustained by a certain domestic anecdote. When I was young I had some experience of the comfort and delights of a donkey. It was the most melancholy of its species. One of my sisters, a young girl of six years, thought this melancholy was the result of its being so lonely, and remarked that it would not be so when all the children that rode on it grew up. [Laughter.] So it is with me. I was lonely, but hearing your most sweet voices, and, thinking of the graduates that were springing up in Yale, I felt so no longer. With regard to some of the conundrums put by the delightful President, and especially with regard to that addressed personally to myself, why the stomachs of the coats are not themselves digested, I can only say that, answering for my own viscera, I always take off the coats of my stomach when I go to a public dinner. Let me remind him that he has not alluded to the contest of the boat-races in which, perhaps, Harvard had less fortune than she should have in those inter-collegiate intellectual courses, or spelling matches, which she has unwisely declined.

From this point he turned from gay to grave, and spoke with earnest and thrilling eloquence of the many fair daughters which had sprung from the fair Alma Maters, Harvard and Yale, instancing Amherst, Princeton, and others, winding up amid a torrent of applause as sustained and earnest as that which greeted his uprising. There were other speeches—some lively, some earnest—and the Alumni remained together till quite a late hour, separating in the highest spirits after a most agreeable evening.

## A THIEF SHOT BY AN OFFICER.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last evening Officer Klien and Detective Short, of the Sixth Precinct of Brooklyn, noticed three colored men walk through Ewen street, Grand and Graham avenues, Brooklyn, and try the doors of several houses as they went along. As a good many buglaries have been committed in that vicinity of late, Officer Klein, after watching the men for some time, came to the conclusion that they were thieves. He hastened his steps, and, having overtaken them, asked some questions as to what they meant by trying the doors. The answers not being satisfactory, he arrested all three of them. The men went quietly for some paces and then broke away. Klein called to them to stop, and by way of enforcing the demand fired his revolver in the air. The fugitives took no notice of the shot, but continued their flight, and very soon only one of them remained in view of the officer. To this one the officer again called, threatening to shoot if he did not stop. The man continued to run, and the officer fired the ball, taking effect in the back of the fugitive, causing a serious wound. The wounded man was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as George Jackson. He was subsequently removed to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. Jackson has thus far refused to give any information of his companions.

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The dissection of the band connecting the Siamese twins, the most important point at issue, having been concluded, the only point of interest is the construction and relation of the hearts of the brothers; and although no regular examination has yet been made, it has been fully decided upon by medical men that the same abnormal state existed as in the case of the livers—that is, that the *apices* of the hearts approach each other, the heart of one of them being normally situated in the left side, and that of the other in the right side, but both were perfect organs as regards circulation. Examination in this particular will be made from day to day, but a full report of the facts in relation thereto will not be ready for some time.

## THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat in New-England and the Middle States since Thursday night, and still more decidedly in the extreme North-west and in Oregon. It has fallen in the South-west. The temperature has risen especially in the South Atlantic States and Lower Missouri Valley. It has fallen rapidly during the day on the Upper Missouri. Westerly winds, with cloudy weather, prevail in the Middle and Eastern States, and easterly winds, with cloud and rain, in the lower lake region, Ohio, and Lower Mississippi Valley; south-west winds, with threatening weather, in the Gulf States. Brisk north-west winds, with cloudy weather, prevail in the extreme North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday, in New-England, north-east winds, cloud, and rain.

*For the Middle Atlantic States, south-east to south-west winds and generally cloudy weather, possibly with rain.*

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary barometer, followed by rising pressure, winds veering to south-west, and, in Texas, by northerly winds and rapidly falling temperature.

For the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, north-east to south-east winds, cloud and rain.

For the upper lakes and North-west, rising barometer, northerly winds, and very cold, clear weather.

## THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee, Dr. Muhr presiding, held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery, last night, when the committee appointed at a previous meeting to call upon the Legislature for a modification of the Sunday clause of the Excise law, composed of Dr. Naumann, Carl Schwedler, Frederick Klein, William Gellmann, and A. Dittenhoefer, submitted a report, stating that a conference on the subject had been had with several members of the Legislature. Assemblyman Scherman, who was present, explained the bill introduced in the Legislature by him on the subject of exempting malt liquors from the operations of the law in question, arguing that the bill included all the concession that would be gained by legislation in this matter. The committee was directed to take further action in the matter.


**A Distinguished Physician**

Wrote on the numbered scroll of the Colton Dental Association, in Cooper Institute, (opposite 71,277:) "Under the influence of Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas, I parted with all my teeth—twenty-six in number—without the slightest pain or injury to myself; and most willingly and cordially indorse his process of extracting teeth above all others."—*Advertisement.*

**Nick Whiffles.**

AIR—"*The Brave Old Oak.*"

Hurrah for Nick Whiffles of wonderful fame,
Who ranges the woods bold and free,
With scouts for companions and Indians for game,
Fighting best in a "diffikilty."
If you'd read of each daring and desperate feat
That has covered with laurels his brow,
It is easy enough to secure such a treat—
The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is printing it now.
—*Advertisement.*

AT THIS MOMENT there are thousands of both sexes literally coughing themselves to death, whose breathing organs could be restored to perfect soundness in a few weeks by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs.

The President of the New-York Board of Health vouches for the healing properties of Carbolic Salve.

Why endure toothache for hours when Dr. Townsley's Anodyne cures it in one minute?—*Advertisement.*

**Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.**

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

FOR ALL COUGHS AND COLDS USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

**Proved its Superiority.**

BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*

BARRY & LANE'S Elevated Oven Ranges give universal satisfaction. No. 1,138 3d av., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

**Cure for Cough or Cold.**—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing or indication of cough, take during the day a few BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

**Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond st., New-York,** devotes his careful attention to the management of children's hair, insuring in after years a healthy and luxuriant growth.

**Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful Dermatologist,** No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all eruptive and other scalp diseases. Also, falling, loss, and untimely gray hairs. Send for circular.

**Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond st., New-York,** permanently cures moist, yellow, dry, and scaly Dandruff, the most continually annoying afflictions of the scalp.

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## MARRIED.

BARKOW—CARVIN.—In Brooklyn, on Feb. 17, 1874, GUSTAVE BARKOW to JANE CARVIN, widow of Capt. George Marshal.

FARMER—WARD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Charles E. Start, GEORGE FARMER, of New-York, to Mrs. ELIZABETH H. WARD, of Newark, N. J.

MILLIKEN—SNECKNER.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., MR. ROBERT MILLIKEN to Miss MAGGIE R., daughter of William Sneckner, Esq. No cards.

PAUL—JEWETT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Ann Arbor, Mich., Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, assisted by Rev. Prof. George D. Williams, FRANK PAUL, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE L., daughter of Samuel P. Jewett, Esq.

McSHERRY—KAVANAGH.—At St. Peter's Church, Barclay st., New-York, on Monday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Father O'Farrell, Pastor, JAMES McSHERRY to CATHERINE J. KAVANAGH.

## DIED.

BEACH.—At Newark, N. J., on the 19th inst., MARY M., widow of the late Isaac N. Beach, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of E. C. Drake, No. 761 High st., Newark, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

BIXBY.—On Thursday night, Feb. 19, J. S. BIXBY, aged 59.

His remains will be taken from his brother's residence, No. 672 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 11 A. M.

BURKE.—On Friday, 20th, ELFRIDA, daughter of David H. and Mathilde Faber Burke, in the 6th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 22d, at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 145 West 44th st.

COOPER.—Thursday, Feb. 19, 1874, at the residence of her father, Dr. F. W. Ostrander, No. 95 Clark st., Brooklyn, MARGARET O. COOPER, widow of the late Henry W. Cooper.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COUDERT.—On Friday, February 20, 1874, of dropsy, following scarlet fever, CHARLES CLEMENT COUDERT, only son of Charles Coudert, Jr., and Margaret E. Coudert, aged 12 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, 12th st., near 4th av., on Monday, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

CORNWELL.—In this City, on Friday, 20th inst., HARRIET B., widow of the late William E. Cornwell, in the 51st year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 204 West 46th st.

CUTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, MIRIAM ELIOT, aged 6 weeks, daughter of Ralph L. and Laura E. Cutter.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 198 Baltic st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

FRASER.—On Thursday, 19th February, 1874, BELL VIRGINIA, second daughter of James and Ella K. Fraser, aged 9 years, 8 months, 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 26 West 51st st., on Saturday, 21st inst., at 9:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HULL.—In this City, on 20th inst., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. M. Quackenboss, CHARLOTTE L., widow of the late Wm. Hull.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 23d inst., at St. Mark's Church, 10th st., corner of 2d av., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOCKWOOD.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 20, 1874, ELISE EMILIE VICTORINE, daughter of Augustus H. Lockwood, aged 18 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, in Sussex st., between Washington and Warren sts., Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., at the residence of his son, James D. Smith, on Friday, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, Rev. JNO. SMITH, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Stamford, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock.

TAULMAN.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Friday morning, Feb. 20, PETER H. TAULMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Cincinnati Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Piermont, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Sparkill Station on arrival of the 9:30 o'clock train from foot of Chambers st., New-York.

TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, HANNAH TREADWELL, widow of Micajah Townsend.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Greenvale, Long Island, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at Glen Head on arrival of the 9:30 train from Hunter's Point.

TOMPKINS.—On Friday, Feb. 20, LECCIE E., wife of R. C. Tompkins, and youngest daughter of Lucius B. Harrington.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VANDERVEER.—At Newtown, Long Island, suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 19, 1874, MARY W., wife of George W. Vanderveer, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends, also the friends of her brother, Oliver Whitson, are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Church, in Newtown. Trains on Flushing Branch of Long Island Railroad leave Hunter's Point for Newtown at 1 o'clock P. M.

WYCKOFF.—At Hopewell, N. J., on the 19th inst., SARAH ANN WYCKOFF, sister of the late Samuel S. Wyckoff, of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, (between 6th and 7th avs.,) on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WIECHERS.—Suddenly, at Matanzas, of apoplexy, Feb. 16, ABBY E., wife of W. A. Wiechers, of New-York. Notice of funeral hereafter.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.**

Monday, the 23d inst., being a legalized holiday, the business places of the undersigned Marine Insurance Companies and Associations of Underwriters will be closed on that day:

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, by Charles Dennis, Vice President.
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| Dried Fruit, pkgs. | 31 | Cut-meats, pkgs. | 1,442 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,577 | Grease, pkgs. | 208 |
| Flour, bbls. | 10,722 | Lard, pkgs. | 2,232 |
| Wheat, bushels | 130,460 | Lard, kegs | 600 |
| Corn, bushels | 88,400 | Stearine, pkgs. | 310 |
| Oats, bushels | 30,475 | Butter, pkgs. | 1,964 |
| Rye, bushels | 8,200 | Cheese, pkgs. | 2,812 |
| Malt, bushels | 650 | Tallow, pkgs. | 89 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 520 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 1,562 |
| Beans, bbls | 439 | Pea-nuts, bags | 201 |
| Peas, bushels | 4,894 | Rice, pkgs. | 200 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 35 | Tobacco, hhds. | 352 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 300 | Tobacco, bxs., & cs. | 823 |
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By the bark Romance, for Marseilles—3,070 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 50 cks. Quercitron Bark, 740 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Pots sell in lots at $6 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal at $9 ℘ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Though not yet up to the expectations of holders, a more active call has been noted for supplies of nearly all kinds, chiefly fo the Western and near-by markets, and prices have been comparatively steady, especially on staple goods. The offerings through the auction-rooms have been more liberal and attractive, and a livelier trade has resulted, though the prices realized have been in many instances under the views of sellers. The latest Boston report is to the effect that "while trade is healthy, there is a lack of that animation that is often visible at this season of the year. The larger buyers from the prominent Western markets have returned home with a lighter stock of goods than most manufacturers expected they would purchase, but there was a determination on their part to ascertain more definitely the wants of their customers and their ability to pay for goods before purchasing a large stock, which might be possibly carried over to another season. There seems to be a universal feeling among buyers that a more cautious policy must be pursued, and that collections should be more promptly met. Manufacturers are prepared to meet this state of things, and, as they have produced fewer goods than for many seasons past, there is consequently less urgency to sell heavy bills of goods than in some previous seasons. Prices are somewhat irregular, and while some leading firms are selling at last year's prices, others have expressed a willingness to make slight concession."

COFFEE—Dull and nominal within yesterday's range; 434 bags Maracaibo, in lots, sold on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $100@$210; do. pipe, $140@$265; do. bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 50; Hoops, $40@$50.

CORDAGE—Has been in limited request, in a jobbing way, at former rates. Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, at 16½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ inch and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17½c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, bolt-rope, yarns, 18½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 16c.; fine Tarred Manila, lath yarn, 17½c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 15c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 15c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 15½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ and 5-16 inch,) 15½c.; do. do., 12 thread, 1⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15c.

COTTON—A very moderate business has been reported for early delivery at drooping prices, though the official quotations show no further change. Sales, 1,893 bales, (of which 220 bales were to arrive,) including 367 bales to shippers, 473 bales to spinners, and 1,053 bales to speculators. Business for forward delivery has been fairly active, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ℘ lb., closing weak, in view of the reports of liberal arrivals at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,900 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 21,700 bales to-day,) with 1,100 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option, at 14 15-16c.; March, 15 1-32c.; April, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; May, 15 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; June, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; July, 16 31-32c.@17c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,867 bales, including 1,167 bales from Norfolk, 86 bales from Baltimore, 790 bales from New-Orleans, and 824 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 21,880 bales, and for the week, 123,046 bales, against 128,580 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 2,948,091 bales, against 2,601,376 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 33,504 bales; exports to the Continent, 21,888 bales. Stock—In New-York, 123,811 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 857,947 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Ala. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| Good Ordinary | 13⅞ | 14 | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14 15-16 | 14 15-16 |
| Low Middling | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Middling | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16½ | 16½ |
| Good Middling | 17⅛ | 17½ | 17¾ | 17¾ |

EGGS—A moderate inquiry prevails for fresh stock, within the range of 22c.@26c., chiefly at 23c.@24c. Limed have been lightly dealt in, at from 14c.@17c., ℘ dozen.

FISH—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, which have been held quite firmly, including Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$26; No. 2 at $14@$17; No. 3 at $11 50@$13, ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 28c.@32c. for Scale, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active demand prevails for the low grades of State and Western Flour at rather firmer rates, in view of the reduced offerings. Trade and family brands have been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, at essentially unchanged prices. The sales reported since our last have been 10,850 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 30, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 90, chiefly at $6 75@$6 80; good to fancy do at $6 90@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85 for early delivery; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7; low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 75@$7 25 ℘ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour has been more sought after, partly for export, and held rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,570 bbls., in lots at from $6 50@$7 85 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and Family Extras, ℘ bbl....Canada and California Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in request and quoted steady at $4 90@$6 for poor fine to choice Superfine; sales, 380 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after, within the range of from $4@$4 45 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25 for good; $3 65@$3 85 for White do.; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 400 bbls....Bag-meal has been in moderate demand within the range of $1 43@$1 50 for Coarse; $1 50@$1 60 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 70 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in a jobbing way, at from $2 80@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ℘ 100 lbs....Oatmeal quiet, quoted at from $6 25@$8 ℘ bbl.

FRUITS—There has been less inquiry for Raisins, but prices have been unchanged. Other kinds quiet. Sales have been reported of 4,100 bxs., part at $3 05; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins on private terms; 200 bbls. Currants at 6½c.; 25 cks. Turkey Prunes at 13c.@13¼c., and 9,000 frails Dates on private terms. Of Wilmington Pea-nuts, 100 bags have been sold at $2 50.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has advanced 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, on lighter offerings of prime samples, which have been in good demand, mostly for export. Winter Wheat has been attracting rather more attention, mostly for milling purposes, at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 124,000 bushels, at $1 59@$1 62 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Duluth Spring; $1 58@$1 60 or No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 55@$1 57½ for ordinary to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 56 for lines, or boat-loads; $1 53½@$1 55 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 51@$1 54 for inferior to choice No. 2 Chicago do., closing at $1 53@$1 54 for prime to choice samples; $1 47@$1 58 for inferior to prime Ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 80@$1 90 for White Michigan, car lots....Corn has been fairly active, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily. The demand has been, in good part, for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 96,000 bushels, at 71c.@76c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 73c.@74c., and closing at 73c.@73½c. for good average lots; 73c.@76c. for New Yellow do.; 75c.@76c. for Yellow and White do.; 78c.@79c. for new and old White do., and 75c.@76c. for new and old Mixed Western, car stock; prime old Mixed Western scarce and held above the views of purchasers; quoted at from 77c.@83c. for odd car lots to full boat-loads, some holders of the latter claiming up 85c. ℘ bushel....Rye inactive within the range of $1 02½@$1 08....Barley dull and irregular; a sale of 5,000 bushels Hungarian was reported at $1 90 ℘ bushel....Of Barley-malt small lots of two-rowed State were reported sold at $1 90, and 2,000 bushels four-rowed do. at $2 10 ℘ bushel....Oats have been quoted firm, with a fair trade movement reported; sales embraced 49,000 bushels at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, from track and delivered; 61c. for good do. in store; 61½c.@63c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed moderately dealt in at unchanged figures.

HEMP—Has been dull, but steady. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold, Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at about steady prices as recently reduced; sales have been reported of 9,000 Buenos Ayres at 25½c., gold, 60 days; 1,556 Montevideo at 25c., gold, 60 days; 150 Central American, 400 Dry Matamoras, 700 Dry Texas Kips, 200 Wet-salted West India, and 930 City Slaughters, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in quite moderate request, with the finer grades firm on scant offerings, and other kinds somewhat irregular. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Foreign, 30c.@40c.; California, 35c.@48c. ℘ lb. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 572 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 17,102 bales, against 19,904 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 307 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 11,842 bales, against 10,593 bales same time last year.

LEATHER—A fair though not active inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds of stock. Sole has been in comparatively good request, especially the better qualities, which have been quoted steady; the less desirable descriptions of Hemlock have been weak and irregular in value. The receipts have been liberal, and supplies have been quite full. Upper stock has been selling moderately at about previous figures; light unfinished stock attracts least attention and favors buyers. Harness Leather is rather quiet, but held at about late figures. There has been rather more animation in the export movement.

METALS—Copper has been in rather more demand at about steady rates. Sales include 500,000 lbs. Ingot at 24½c.@25c., the latter price for future delivery. Iron has been sparingly dealt in, with prices steadily held. Recently 3,000 tons old Rails were sold on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $41; Glengarnock, $41 50@$42 50; Coltness, $45; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50. A moderate demand has been noted for Pig-lead, with foreign quoted at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 25@$6 37½, gold; sales, 60 tons domestic at 6¼c.@6⅜c., gold; Bar quoted 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c. Spelter has been inactive at 7⅝c.@7⅞c., gold, for foreign, and 7½c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been quiet and depressed, with Straits at 27c.@27¼c., gold; English at 24½c.; Refined do., 25½c.@26c.; and Banca at 30½c.@31c., gold. Tin Plates have been in light demand at unchanged prices; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal at $11, gold. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 75@$11 25; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ℘ box....Zinc neglected and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request and held with firmness. Offerings of foreign very light. A cargo of 240 hhds. Gibara, (October product,) just arrived, has been purchased at 33c. on trade account. Of Barbadoes, 150 hhds. have been sold, in lots, within the range of 40c.@45c. ℘ gallon. And of New-Orleans, 350 bbls., in lots, at 70c.@75c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Cuba, Mascovado Refining, at 32c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@40c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@60c., the latter for very fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 55c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAILS—Have been quoted weak in price, on a slow trade, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. and 60d., quoted generally at $4; 8d. and 9d., $4 25@$4 50; 6d. and 7d., $4 50@$4 75; 4d. and 5d., $4 75@$5; 3d. and 4d., Light, $5 50@$5 75; 3d., Fine, $6 50; 2d., $7@$7 25; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 25@$4 50; Finishing, $4 75@$6 25; Clinch, $5 50@$6 50 ℘ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, and quoted steady on the basis of $2 40@$2 45 for Strained. Sales, 150 bbls. No. 1 at $4, and 300 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$4 75, ℘ 280 lbs....Tar quoted firmer at $3 12½@$3 25 ℘ bbl., without, however, any further important dealings reported....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 304 bbls. at 48c., closing tamely at this price; and 100 bbls. buyer's option March, at 51c., ℘ gallon.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds, chiefly for job lots, with prices quoted somewhat irregular. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@62½c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Bleached at $1 85@$1 90; prime Lard-oil at 84c.@86c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 49c.@50c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@97c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 46c.@47½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47½c.@50c.; Yellow do. at 55c.; White do. at 62½c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ℘ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in less request and quoted weak, on the basis of 7¼c.@7⅜c. for early delivery....Refined dull and favoring buyers; early deliveries quoted at 15c., and March at 15¼c., with sales reported of 6,000 bbls., latter option, at the quoted rate, and 3,000 bbls., April, at 16c....Refined at Philadelphia inactive at 14½c.@14¾c....Refined, in cases, 21c.@22c....Naphtha, 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request for early delivery at drooping rates. Sales, 125 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $15 75@$15 87½; 100 bbls. old do. at $14 50; 25 bbls. Extra Prime at $13 37½, and small lots of Prime Mess at $14 50. For forward delivery the dealings have been unusually extensive, but at lower prices, under more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported of 6,250 bbls. new Western Mess, March options, at $15 25@$15 35, closing at $15 25; 500 bbls. do., April, at $15 55, closing at easier and irregular figures; and 2,500 bbls. do., May, at $15 60@$15 75....Dressed Hogs in less demand, within the modified range of 6¾c.@7¼c. for City, and 6½c.@6⅞c. for Western....Cut-meats dull and generally weak as to values; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies sold at 10⅛c. for 12 lb. averages; and small lots of City Pickled stock at a shade easier rates, with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6½c....Bacon has been moderately active, but at rather easier prices. Sales include 375 bxs. Short Clear at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 275 bxs. Long Clear at 8½c.; and 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 8½c.@8⅝c....There has been a fair show of animation in the Lard line, but under increasing offerings of stock prices have yielded slightly, closing weak. Sales for early delivery embrace 1,100 tcs. Western Steam at 9¼c.@9 7-16c. for about prime to choice; 50 tcs. Western Kettle at 9¾c.; 280 tcs. City Steam at 9¼c.; and small lots of Refined at from 9⅝c.@9⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., February, at 9¼c.; 3,750 tcs., March, at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; 1,000 tcs., April, at 9 7-16c., closing at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c.; 1,750 tcs., May, at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c., closing at 9½c.@9 9-16c., with June quoted at 9¾c. asked....Beef steady, but quiet; 150 bbls. sold in lots. We quote the range from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams quiet at $24@$26 for Western and $18@$23 for Southern....The inquiry for Butter has been good for the finer qualities, prices of which have favored sellers on restricted offerings. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 30c.@44c. for fair to prime State and near-by products, and at 44c.@50c. for prime to fancy; 40c.@50c. for fair to very choice do., pails, and 30c.@38c. for the range of Western, and Rolls at from 28c.@38c. ℘ lb....Cheese has been firm and in fair request. Fine stock held very confidently. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 10c.@17½c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 10c.@15½c.; Western product at 10c.@15c. for fair to choice Factory; 4c.@13½c. Skimmed stock, ℘ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. higher.

SUGARS—Trade in Raw has been quite dull since our last, and under increasing offering, prices have been quoted easier, closing weak, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been confined to 114 hhds. about fair new crop Refining Muscovado at 7 11-16c., and 110 bxs. new crop Clayed at 8c. ℘ lb. The cargo of Cienfuegos, new crop, mentioned in our last, was placed at 7⅝c. ℘ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars in moderate demand and less firm, with hard quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been held with firmness on a moderately active inquiry. Sales equal to 154,000 lbs. very good to prime at 7¾c.@7 13-16c. ℘ lb....Of Stearine, 250 tcs. Western sold at 9¼c., and 20,000 lbs. City, on private terms.

TEAS—Have been dull at irregular prices; 1,100 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate business has been reported in this line at about steady rates, Seed Leaf attracting most attention, partly for export. Sales since our last, 150 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@10½c.; 140 cases New-York Seed Leaf at 6c.@6¾c.; 260 tcs. 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts do. at 5½c.@6¾c. for Fillers, 9c.@14c. for Seconds, and 18c.@40c. for Wrappers; 778 cases Ohio at 6¼c.@7¼c.; 200 cases 1871 Sundries at 8c.@48c.; 300 bales Havana at 75c.@95c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to 99½c.@$1, closing at 99½c. ℘ gallon; sales equal to 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A more active business has been reported in the way of berth Freights at somewhat firmer rates, the engagements having been mostly of Grain, Cotton, and Bacon for British ports. Room was less plenty. Berth Freights for continental ports were comparatively dull, and though accommodations were offered reservedly, rates were somewhat nominal in most instances. The chartering movement was slow at about late figures. Vessels for the Petroleum, Grain, and Cotton trades were moderately sought after....For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 4,000 bales Cotton on the basis of ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 32,000 bushels grain at 9½d. ℘ bushel; 550 bbls. Resin, reported at 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ 280 lbs.; 2,500 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 3,500 bales Cotton 7-16d.@½d. ℘ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℘ 56 lbs.; 48,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℘ standard bushel; 3,100 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@50s., chiefly at 45s. ℘ ton. Also an American ship, 1,683 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, 328 tons, with Cotton and Sugar, reported from Bahia, at ⅜d., and 35s....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9¾d. ℘ bushel; also, a British ship, 894 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 500 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, an Australian bark, 487 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters grain, at 8s. ℘ quarter; and a German bark, 364 tons, (to arrive,) with Resin, from Wilmington, (privilege extending to the Continent and the Baltic,) at 6s....For Havre, by sail, 375 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms; and 40 bxs. Bacon at ½c. ℘ lb.; and, by steam, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 150 boxes Bacon, and 750 tcs. Lard, on private terms. Also a British bark, 319 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 37s. 6d....For Bremen, by sail, 300 tons Cedar Wood on private terms, quoted at 35s.@37s. 6d. ℘ ton. Also a German schooner, 255 tons, with tobacco, reported from Bahia, at 45s....For a direct port in the German Baltic, a German brig, 366 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 4½d. ℘ bbl....For Hamburg, a German schooner, 214 tons, with tobacco, reported from Bahia, at 46s....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American bark, 670 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Leghorn, a British brig, 332 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 1,250 bbls. Alcohol, at 7s. ℘ bbl.; and Petroleum, in cases, to complete cargo, at 35c....For Lisbon and orders, a French schooner, 174 tons, with Coffee, reported from Bahia, at 47s. 6d....For Barbadoes, a British brig, 224 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Trinidad, an American brig, 159 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 52½c. ℘ bbl....For Portland, a bark, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 30s.

### THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 20.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 21@$1 21½; No. 2 Spring, $1 18¾ cash, $1 19 March, $1 22½ April; No. 3, $1 14@$1 15; Rejected, nominal. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 57c.; 57½c. bid for March, 58¾c. April, 62¾c. May. Oats unchanged and quiet; No. 2, 42c. cash; 42¼c. March; Rejected, 38¾c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2 regular, 82½c.; Fresh, 84½c.@85c. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 70; North-western, $1 75; No. 3 Spring, $1 56@$1 58. Dressed Hogs in fair demand, but lower; sales at 6¼c. Pork in fair demand but lower; sales at $13 95, cash; $14 March; $14 25 April. Lard in fair demand but lower; sales at $8 75, cash or March; $8 95 April. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 5¼c. spot, 5½c. April; Short Rib Middles, $7 35@$7 37½ ℘ cwt. spot; $7 65 April; $7 87½ May; Short Clear Middles, $7 60, cash; $7 80 April, all loose. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 95c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 21,000 Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 24; No. 2 at $1 21½; March, $1 22; April, $1 24¼. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 40½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 56½. Rye steady; No. 1 at 80c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 75. Pork nominal at $14@$14 25. Hams in pickle nominal at 9¼c@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c., loose; Middles, 7½c.@8c., boxed. Lard dull; Kettle, 9c.; Steam, 8¾c. Dressed Hogs nominal at $6 12½. Receipts, 4,000 bbls. Flour; 6,800 bushels Wheat. Shipments, 3,000 bbls. Flour; 41,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 40@$1 43. Corn unchanged at 58c.@62c. Oats quiet and steady at 46c.@53c. Rye firm at $1 01@$1 02. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 85@$1 90 for Fall. Butter in good demand; choice firmer, but not quotably higher; stock scarce. Pork dull and lower at $14 75@$15. Lard dull and drooping; Steam sold early in the day at 8¾c.; closed at 8⅝c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats dull and lower for spot; active for futures; sales of Shoulders at 5½c., spot or March; 6c., buyer May; 6⅛c., buyer July; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c., spot; 8c., buyer May; 8¼c., buyer July; about 1,500,000 lbs. of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides sold; Clear Sides quiet; quoted 7¾c.@7⅞c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8⅝c. Live Hogs dull; light grades, $5 25@$5 50; heavy grades, $5 80@$5 95; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,000. Whisky firm at 94c., closing strong at 95c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Flour dull, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; choice White, $1 90; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 90; good to prime Red, $1 78@$1 85; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 75; Pennsylvania do., $1 70@$1 72; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 55@$1 60; Western Spring, $1 43@$1 50. Corn quiet for Southern; White Southern, 70c.@75c.; Yellow do., 70c.; Mixed Western dull and declining, 75c. Oats firm; Southern, 55c.@58c.; Western, 55c.@59c. Rye steady at 92c.@94c. Hay unchanged at $18@$23. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $16. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 9c.@9¼. Western Butter scarce and wanted; Roll at 37c.@43c.; Tub, 38c.@45c., the outside for choice. Coffee unchanged. Whisky, 98c.@99c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,800 bbls. Flour, 22,780 bushels Wheat, 34,149 bushels Corn, 30,169 bushels Oats, 3,540 bushels Barley, 600 bushels Peas. Exports—19,600 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 28,700 bushels Oats. Flour easy; Western Ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 25; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; no sales made public; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; No. 2 do., $1 40@$1 43; Chicago do. do., $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn in good demand; old a shade higher; sales of 3,700 bushels No. 2 Western at 75c.; 1,000 bushels new on track at 70c. Oats dull; Western held at 52c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 20; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 57½@$1 58. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 60½c., at East St. Louis, in elevator. Oats buoyant and higher; No. 2, 47c.@47¼c., in elevator. Barley, Low grades declined; No. 3 Spring, $1 60@$1 70. Rye firmer at 87c. Whisky lower at 95c. Provisions weak, dull, and declining; only small order trade demand. Lard in good demand; considerable done, but all sales private. Live Hogs dull; shippers, $4 50@$5; packers, $5@$5 25. Cattle—Texans range from $1 50@$4; fat Oxen and good Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 50; choice do., $3 75@$4; fair to choice native Steers, $3 25@$6. Receipts, 5,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley; 1,700 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $35. Clover-seed firm at $8 50@$9 75. Timothy firm at $3 37½. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25@$2 30. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 75; Extra, $6@$6 50. Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 37½; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$8; high grades, $8 25@$10 25. Wheat dull; Red at $1 68@$1 72; Amber, $1 73@$1 75; White Spring, $1 58. Rye dull at 92c. Corn dull; Yellow, 74c.@76c. Oats steady; White, 60c.@65c.; Mixed, 60c. Petroleum rather easy; Refined, February, 14¾c.; March, 15c.@15⅛c.; Crude nominal at 11⅛c. Whisky steady. Western iron, $1.

OSWEGO, Feb. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 59. Corn dull; sales of 3 cars at 80c. Oats—53c. for State. Barley quiet. Corn-meal—$1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $25@$26, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 20.—Flour steady. Wheat—Demand light and holders firm; Amber Michigan, $1 47; May, $1 56½@$1 57; No. 1 Red, $1 52. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 64c.@65½c.; May, 68c.; Low Mixed, new, 59c.; no grade, 57¼c.; new, 57c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 50c.; No. 2 at 47c. Clover-seed, $5 20@$5 25; Mammoth, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $6 60. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—Flour—Higher grades 25c. lower; A No. 1, $7 25; Fancy, $8 25. Wheat nominal. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and lower. Pork, $15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c. Lard dull and lower; Tierce, 9¼c.; Keg, 9¾c. Whisky, 93½c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—Flour dull and lower at $5 78@$8 50. Corn firm, scarce, and nominally 76c. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Sides, 8c.@8⅜c. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon quiet and weak; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅜c.; Sides, 9c.@9⅝c.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 20—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44½. New-York Central, 94½.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 414,000 bales, including 301,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 9s.@13s. ℘ cental for average California White.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £123,000. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58s. 90c.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for account, 92¼. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865s, old, 109¾; 1867s, 109¾. Erie Railway Shares, 44½@44¾.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 76,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export, and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 682,000 bales, including 287,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 128,000 bales, including 110,000 bales American; actual export 8,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, including 35,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, and prices have declined a fraction. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May at 7¾d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7¾d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 3-16d.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Refined Petroleum, 13½d.@12¾d. Evening—Linseed Oil, £29 05s.@£29 09s. ℘ tun. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d.@35s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 20.—Petroleum, 32f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15½@16½ reals ℘ arroba. Freights to Falmouth and orders, loading at Havana, 47s. 6d.@50s.; loading at ports on the north coast, 55s.@57s. 6d. Exchange firm; on the United States 60 days currency, 74@75½ ℘ cent. premium; short sight currency, 77@79 ℘ cent. premium; 60 days' gold, 93 ℘ cent. premium; short sight gold, 102@103 ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 94@95 ℘ cent premium.

## FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS,
GAS-LIGHT AND INSURANCE STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other stocks and bonds paying 7 to 25 per cent., all strictly first-class, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 22 years.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, as follows, viz.: No. 61,276, for 100 shares, in name of Harriot & Noyes. No. 59,542, for 100 shares, in name of J. E. Fox & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped. A reward will be paid for their return to HILL, SCOTT & CO., No. 37 Wall st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.
The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company offers par and a premium of one per cent. (101 per cent.) with accrued interest for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New-York.
The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage debt is about $3,000,000. These bonds mature April 1, 1875. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McHENRY, Secretary. FEB. 11, 1874.

$10,000 WANTED IN PRODUCE COMmission business; interest offered; will pay over twenty-five per cent.; money secured. For particulars and references address PRODUCE, Box No. 139 Times Office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIdated Mortgage, seven per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 40 Exchange place.

## FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,
divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.
Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Central Railroad Extension Company
OF LONG ISLAND.
First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each.
Interest due 1st May and 1st November.
Principal Due 1903.
Price, 87½ and Accrued Interest.
A limited amount for sale by
KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,
NO. 37 BROAD STREET.
THE ROAD IS AN EXTENSION OF A. T. STEWART'S CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND, AND IS IN FULL OPERATION.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.
J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOODWARD STEAM-PUMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made in pursuance of law, &c.—The capital stock of the company amounts to $120,000, all paid in. The amount of debt of the company is $37,815 42.
G. M. WOODWARD, C. W. WOODWARD, W. H. McMANNUS, Trustees.
CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW-YORK: W. H. McMANNUS, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the Woodward Steam-Pump Manufacturing Company of New-York, and that the matter stated in above report is true.
(Signed,) W. H. McMANNUS.
Sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1874.
(Signed,) HENRY A. BIGLER, Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1874.
THIS COMPANY IS NOW READY TO ISSUE Income Bonds to the holders of its Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, as proposed in its Circulars, dated Oct. 31 and Nov. 21, 1873, viz.: For Coupons numbers eight, nine, ten, and eleven, from the Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the Company's Six Per Cent. Bonds, having coupons attached, are requested to surrender the coupons above specified to the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, taking that Company's receipt therefor.
The Income Bonds will be issued at this office on presentation of the receipts given by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.
Holders of the Company's Registered Six Per Cent. Bonds having coupons detached will please call at this office and execute a release for the interest due and to become due to the dates specified in said circulars, and receive Income Bonds therefor.
Holders of Coupon Bonds may, if they prefer, surrender or inclose the coupons to be funded directly to this office, and they will be deposited with the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and the Income Bond or Bonds will be inclosed to the person from whom the said coupons are received.
JAMES J. TRACY, Treasurer,

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK."—It having become necessary to provide for the payment of the obligations of the company, and for the taxes of the present year, the stockholders are requested to contribute to the company $1 on each share of stock held by them. Such contribution is absolutely necessary to prevent a sacrifice of the company's real estate. In making this request the Directors are of the opinion that no stockholder, after inquiry at the office of the company, between 2 and 4 P. M., will fail to conclude that his interests will be advanced in making the contribution called for. As the pressing necessities of the company require that the contributions shall be made within twenty days, the stockholders are invited to make their subscriptions without delay. The subscription will be made conditional upon the contribution being made upon all the shares. By order of the board.
J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.
No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE, Room No. 15, Feb. 20, 1874.

NOTICE.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.
J. W. BROOKS, J. N. A. GRISWOLD, ALPHEUS HARDY, Trustees.
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

OFFICE OF "THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW YORK," No. 98 5TH AV. PITTSBURG, Feb. 16, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election for Directors will be held the same day between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company who are dissatisfied with the funding scheme proposed by the directors are invited to send their address to H. I. CLARKE, No. 193 Pearl st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders, in order that they may be called together for their own protection, (if it be found necessary,) are requested to send addresses and amounts to ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine St.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
*No. 31 Pine St., New-York,*
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations,
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.
BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878 | $50,000 |
| Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878 | 20,000 |
| Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879 | 50,000 |
| Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879 | 30,000 |
| Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889 | 40,000 |
| Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890 | 20,000 |
| Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890 | 30,000 |
| Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900 | 40,000 |

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1875; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.
Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Wanted by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCK.
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK
For sale by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider a plan for the reorganization of said Company. A full attendance is requested. O. D. ASHLEY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1874.

## DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, Feb. 11, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared upon the preferred and common stock of this company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the Banking House of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Liberty st., New-York, on the 10th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

## METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATORY SERVICES of the BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, C. P. C., FEB. 22, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preside.
ORDER OF EXERCISES:
MORNING, 10:30, Sermon, by Rev. B. SUNDERLAND, D. D., Chaplain of United States Senate.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. Dr. DURYEA, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Rev. Dr. FRENCH, Rev. Dr. CROOKS, and Rev. Dr. BALL will take part.
EVENING, 7:30, Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL, 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
P. S.—Members of the congregation must be in their seats at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening.
WM. M. PIERSON, Clerk of Sessions, Central Presbyterian Church.

PREACHING TO THE PEOPLE.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach in COOPER UNION LARGE HALL, On SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—"The Lord's Supper in the First Century." Lecture in the evening on soldiers and servants of Christ unto life's end; subject—"John Bunyan." Seats free.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH.
REV. WM. C. STEEL, REV. WM. D. THOMPSON, and WM. A. OWEN, Esq., will address a public meeting to be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in behalf of Church Extension and City Missions. All are invited to attend.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE "BOOK of Common Prayer" will be delivered in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Beach, on the Sunday evenings in Lent. Subject to-morrow evening—"The Lawfulness and Expediency of a Precomposed Form of Prayer." Service to begin at 7:30 o'clock.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. William D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Rev. L. S. Weed will preach at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. The Church Extension and City Sunday-school Society at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. A cordial invitation and kind welcome to all.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, 22d inst.—Bible Class at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, conducted by Dr. Thomson. Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock evening, followed by an address to young men. Meetings for young men on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily Union Prayer Meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER 14th st.—Sunday—10:30 A. M., scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30 P. M., Spirit Communion, Facts and Phenomena. Evening, 7:30 o'clock, "Bible Christianity." To all persons interested in the subject of the evening meeting a special invitation is extended.

A BURNING WORLD!—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Time and Manner of the Great Conflagration." Christians invited to hear.

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers are invited and welcome.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Mrs. M. L. Townsend will lecture at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, 22d inst., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. John W. Chadwick will preach. The public cordially invited.

A CARICATURE LECTURE WILL BE given by Mr. Frank Beard, in the St. John's M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, 1874. Tickets 50 cents.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH st., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at the two last services.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st. Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sunday, Feb. 22, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER DOWNing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening, at usual hours; baptism after evening service; noon-day meetings from 12 to 1 daily; revival meetings every evening. All cordially invited.

BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A SERmon will be delivered on the above subject by Rev. S. Miller Hageman, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburg, on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av. above 45th st.
Wednesday evening lectures, 8 P. M.:
Feb. 25—Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith.
March 4—Rev. Dr. Henry Potter.
March 11—Rev. Dr. Schenck.
March 18—Rev. Dr. Dix.
March 25—Rev. Dr. Washburn.
Daily at 11 A. M., except Monday and Saturday; 4 P. M., except Wednesday.
Sundays—11 A. M., 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. Dawson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, Rev. A. N. Gilbert, of Baltimore, will lecture in this Church, on "An Hour with the Humorous Prose Writers." Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Subject for morning—"The Righteous Advocate." For evening—"The Just Judgment." Baptism after service. All are invited; galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Hours of Services, 9, 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. W. Neilson McVickar, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, will preach at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 22d inst., holy communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER PARK av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Henry B. Chapin, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M., and Rev. W. W. Atterbury at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. D. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45. Subject—"Self-examination." Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Example of Washington;" and at 7:45 P. M. on "The Woman's Temperance Crusade." All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av., corner 89th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Services and sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. During the holy season of Lent services every day at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near 8th.—Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, services in behalf of Howard Mission. Forty of the children of the Mission will be present and sing. Addresses of deep interest expected.

CORBIT, REV. W. P., PASTOR DE KALB AVenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday morning on "The Bulwarks of our Republic—The Bible, The Sabbath, and The Public Schools;" evening—"The Conversion of St. Paul."

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday, 7:30 P. M. Second discourse on "The Resurrection of the Dead and the Translation of the Living."

CHURCH EXTENSION MEETINGS TO-morrow night.—Perry Street and Allen Street M. E. Churches. See notices.

DR. CROOK, LATE PRESIDENT OF BELFAST College, will reply to Fathers Burke and Lake, and expose the intrigues of Roman Catholicism in his lecture on "Our Public Schools and the Dangers that Threaten Them," in Seventh Street M. E. Church, near 3d av., on Monday, Feb. 23, 7:30 o'clock P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Extra religious services on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M., conducted by Revs. J. S. Inskip, Wm. McDonald, and John E. Cookman, Pastor. Come and see.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st., Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor.—Preaching on Sabbath next at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting after evening sermon. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. The Gospel trumpet gives forth a certain sound. Methodism as it was. Come and hear.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Divine services next Sabbath, 22d inst. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Robt. Sloss. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M.; preaching at 7 P. M. We are glad to see the approach of Spring.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES, HARVARD Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st.—Rev. Wm. T. Enyard will preach on Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Preaching every Thursday by prominent clergymen at 8 P. M. All are welcome.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EAST SIDE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.
The opening meeting of this alliance will be held in the SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between 1st and 2d avs., On SUNDAY, Feb. 22, at 4 P. M.
Dr. R. R. SUTTON, Ex-Judge VAN COTT, and others will address the meeting.
These meetings will be continued every Sunday afternoon, in this church, free to all. Ladies are specially invited.
Preaching morning, Rev. L. H. King; evening, Rev. W. H. Boole.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FORTY-THIRD STREET M. E. CHURCH, (just east of 8th av.)—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. W. H. Boole. Subject—"Baptism of Power." At 7:15 by Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, JERSEY City, Summit av., near Library Hall.—Rev. Augusta J. Chapin will preach morning and evening at the usual hours.

HANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—There will be missionary services on Sunday, Feb. 22; Rev. G. V. Saunders will preach in the morning; Rev. R. Merrideth and Rev. W. C. Steel will address the Sunday-school missionary meeting at 2 P. M., and the Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris, will preach at 7 P. M. Seats free.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"Americanism in Church and State." Baptism at close of evening service. A cordial invitation extended to all.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st., J. B. Wakeley, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. John E. Cookman will preach on Sunday, the 22d, at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor at 7 P. M. Theme—"True Greatness, as Illustrated in the Life and Character of George Washington." The Sabbath-school missionary meeting will be addressed by Rev. John Parker, at 2 o'clock, to be followed with prayer-meeting. Revival-meetings continued.

MEMORIAL SERVICE—AT ST. PAUL'S M. E. Church, corner 4th av. and 22d st., Sabbath, Feb. 22, at 7:30 P. M., in reference to the decease of Rev. Emile Cook, of France, late delegate to the Evangelical Alliance. Rev. Drs. Adams, Schaff, Foss, and others will take part in the services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 4th st. and Lafayette place, near Broadway.—Rev. W. H. Campbell, D. D., President of Rutgers College, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church on Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M. at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services morning and evening. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Subjects—Morning, "God and Pharaoh;" evening, "Christian Life in the City—Its Hindrances and Helps."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheeny, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PERRY STREET M. E. CHURCH,
(Near Greenwich.)
GEN. CLINTON B. FISK, of St. Louis, and REV. WM. H. EVANS, will speak at a public meeting to be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in behalf of Church Extension and City Missions. Welcome all.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, will exchange pulpits with the Pastor in the evening.

REV. EMILE F. COOK.—A SERVICE MEMOrial of Rev. Emile F. Cook, of Paris, (the third victim among the Evangelical Alliance Delegates of the wreck of the Ville du Havre,) will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th av., corner 22d st., (Rev. Dr. Foss, Pastor,) on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Philip Schaff and William Adams, Hon. E. L. Fancher, and, it is hoped, by Bishop Janes.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, OF BROOKLYN, DElivers the address on "Washington's Birthday," Sunday, 10 o'clock, in Cooper Institute. Evening, 7:30 o'clock, in his own church, Grand st., Williamsburg, Brooklyn, on same subject. All are invited. Young people's testimonial concert to Mr. Kendrick, Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, at Apollo Hall.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP COXE, OF WESTERN New-York, will preach in Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., near Broadway, on Sunday evening, the 22d inst., on "The Old Catholics of Europe." The service will commence at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF FOURTH STREET Methodist Protestant Church, corner of South 3d st., Williamsburg, will preach Sunday night, at 7:30, on "Washington and Our Country." All are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. DIX WILL PREACH THE FIRST ANniversary sermon for the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, services commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"A Religious View of Compulsory Education."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Bishop Cummings will preach in Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, Feb. 22, at 10:45 o'clock, and at Lyric Hall, Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism in the evening. Seats free.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH, morning and evening, in the Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. ROBERT CROOK, LL. D., OF BELfast, Ireland, will preach Sunday in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., at 7:30 P. M., and Rev. J. F. McClelland, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor.
Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, President of Brown's University, will preach in the church edifice, 2d av. and 10th st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10:30, and in Steinway Hall, at 7:45, in the evening.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats.—Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. For deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Sunday evening Rev. J. A. Spencer, D. D., will preach; next Wednesday evening Rev. Clarence Buel; and next Friday evening Rev. W. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 21st st.—Rev. Dr. Rogers will preach at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"A Merchant Prince." Evening subject—"History and Character of St. John." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. U. T. TRACY will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Collection for the Children's Home at St. Johnland.

SEVENTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, two doors west of 6th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron will preach 10:30 morning and 7:30 evening. Baptism at the close of the evening service. All invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON av. and 44th st.—Service on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE.—MEETings for the promotion of the higher Christian life are being held in the Free Tabernacle of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. every day: services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M.; preaching to-morrow (Sabbath) by Revs. J. S. Inskip and Wm. McDonald.

THE STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH continues to occupy its old field, and expects to cultivate it for many years to come. Being without a minister, Pastor Hewes will preach Sunday morning and evening. Baptism will be administered at the close of each service. All are cordially invited.

THE OPPOSITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOlic Church to our public schools will be fully presented by Rev. Robert Crook, D. D., in his lecture in Seventh Street M. E. Church on Monday evening, Feb. 23. All who desire to maintain our public school system should hear this lecture. Admission, 25 cents.

THE IMMERSION OF TEN OR MORE willing candidates will take place in the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side, at the close of the evening services. Rev. Fred Evans will preach morning and evening at the usual time.

THE NEXT SERMON IN THE COURSE UPON "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion" will be given to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., corner of 10th st., by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D. Subject—"The Relation of Miracles to the Faith."

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Robert Crook, LL.D., will preach at 10:30 on "The Heavenly Race;" and the Pastor at 7. Subject—"Almost Persuaded." Sunday school, 9 and 2. Seats free. All welcome.

THE THIRD OF THE COURSE OF LECtures on "Modern Infidelity" will be delivered by Rev. James Kennedy in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs. on Sabbath evening, Feb. 22, at 7:30 o'clock.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION—Ye "Cousin Jonathan" Olde Folks, (in ancien costume,) Great concerte in ye Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on Monday evening, Feb. 23, 1874. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Children half price.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. J. N. Galleher, Rector of Zion Church, will preach in the evening. Seats free to all.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST TO PLAY PLAIN chants and hymns at daily 5 o'clock Lenten service. Address immediately C. S. S., No. 137 East 71st st., with terms and references.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, Feb. 22, at 10:30 and 3 P. M.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## *CONSTABLE AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS.*

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND HIS LITERARY CORRESPONDENTS. A Memorial. By his Son, THOMAS CONSTABLE. In three volumes, with portrait. Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

The face which looks out upon us from the frontispiece to these volumes bears so strongly the impress of frankness, generosity, and of all that is noble as to win the affection of the reader of this memorial from the very outset. To this generation Archibald Constable is known mainly through the association of his name with that of Sir Walter Scott, and Lockhart's story of their transactions has been so long before the public, and has been so widely read, that his version of the difficulties in which the great novelist and his publisher jointly became entangled, has been generally accepted as substantially correct. It speaks well for the forbearing reticence of Mr. Constable's sons that they should so long have refrained from vindicating the reputation of their father, especially as the narrative here given furnishes complete proof that the great novelist was even more eager than his sanguine publisher to make his name the means of charming from the public the vast sums which he so lavishly spent in extending or developing his estates at Abbottsford. The third and last of these volumes is entirely devoted to an account of the connection between Sir Walter Scott and the house of Archibald Constable & Co. Everything relating to the personality of the great novelist is still full of interest, and this portion of the memoir is sure to be read with interest independently of its bearings upon the controversy to which we have alluded. Mr. Constable's career as a publisher, moreover, is so intimately associated with literary annals that the particulars of his life abundantly deserve preservation; and as the eye catches the distinguished names, which stud so thickly the index to these volumes, there can only be lively gratitude for the foresight which preserved and for the laborious care which has so faithfully collated the extensive correspondence with the numerous authors who were so eager to count Archibald Constable as a guide, counselor, and friend.

Mr. Constable was born at Carnbee, in Fifeshire, Feb. 24, 1774. He recived an ordinary education at a parochial school, and when thirteen years of age was apprenticed for six years to Peter Hill, who was then just opening a book-seller's shop in Edinburgh. Mr. Hill immediately commanded an excellent business, and his shop was frequented by the best people of Edinburgh. Burns, the poet, was a constant visitor, as were the clergy, the distinguished Professors in the university, and eminent strangers. William Wallace, who succeeded Playfair as Professor of Mathematics in the university, although Mr. Constable's senior, was one of his intimate companions, and continued to be one of his most valued friends for a long series of years. Young Constable's apprenticeship was uneventful. During the last year of it (1793) he received £50 salary, and upon its expiration he decided to remain another year with Mr. Hill as clerk. A short time previously he had fallen desperately in love with Mary Willison, and they were married on the 16th of January, 1795. A few weeks after this event Mr. Constable made a trip to London, having decided to set up business on his own account. Two friends had advanced him £150, to be repaid when he should be able, and the stock thus purchased, with £300 worth of books given him by his father-in-law, which he exchanged for those more suitable for his business, and a quantity that he picked up on an excursion through Fifeshire, made up his stock in trade. His collection was neither numerous nor of much value, but he printed a catalogue of it, and to distinguish his place of business from the circulating libraries, which were plenty enough, he inscribed over his door "Scarce Old Books," which, some of his quizzical neighbors insisted, was to be read, "Scarce o' Books." His success in business far exceeded his expectations, and the publication of his sale catalogue in May, 1795, procured him the correspondence of a number of distinguished men in various parts of the country. His keen discrimination of what was likely to prove of the greatest value was indicated by the fact that his great ambition was to pick up curious and valuable works relative to the history and literature of Scotland. The attention which he paid to this specialty, for instance, brought him the acquintance of John, Duke of Roxburghe, the eminent collector.

Mr. Constable's first publication was a pamphlet, by a Mr. Black, then a student of divinity, entitled *Anecdotes of the False Messias.* His second and third were *Observations on the Slave Trade* and a letter to Mr. Pitt, both anonymous, and written by Dr. Inness, of Gifford. These ventures were all unsuccessful, but the author bore all the expense, so that the young publisher incurred no loss. Gordon Turnbull's narrative of the insurrection in Granada, where Gov. Horne was massacred, had quite a large sale. Meanwhile Mr. Constable's retail trade was steadily increasing. About 1796 he formed the acquaintance of John Graham Dalzell, and through him of Mr. Alexander Gibson Hunter, who afterward became his partner. The first sum he paid for literary labor was some £20 or £30 to Mr. Dalzell, for editing the *Fragment of Scottish History.* His first purchase of a copyright was a volume of discourses by Dr. Erskine, for which he paid £100. The autobiographical fragment, from which we gather these facts, is so brief as to make us join in his son's regret that this sketch of his life had not been fuller and more satisfactory. Still his voluminous correspondence has supplied all the material needful for a biography which is here most faithfully worked out. In those days a book-seller's commissions were by no means confined to his own line of business. Thus a country minister in Ettrick wrote to Mr. Constable ordering a copy of *Rawlins on Justification,* and in the same letter he asked him to buy lottery-tickets for himself and servants and to send a supply of tea, sugar, wax, and wafers, while in another he leaves to his discretion the selection of a governess, who is to bring her own piano, if she has one, and requests him at the same time to look out for him and send "a good model for a sermon on the Celebration of Peace." A clerical correspondent in the far north, along with a commission for books, gave special instructions for the choice of a new wig, while a book-seller in Stirling enjoined on him to rise early the next morning, that he may buy on the best terms and dispatch by the first conveyance ten baskets of the finest strawberries the market could afford. Certainly it was not strange that as Mr. Constable's legitimate business increased the time for filling these commissions became more and more limited, and before long his correspondence abounds in complaints of his inattention to these unreasonable demands upon his time. It speaks volumes for the freshness of his affections and for the joy brought him by the wife whom we have already mentioned, that his biographer found in one of his most sacred repositories several documents relating to his marriage carefully tied together by a faded satin ribbon and bearing this inscription, "16th January, 1795—the happiest day in the life of A. C."

Mr. Constable's visits to London resulted in [illegible] close communications with Mr. Thomas N. Longman, then head of the well-known firm of that name, and his energy and capacity were also speedily recognized by Mr. William Blackwood and others of his fellow-tradesmen. Some of these acquaintances grew into warm friendships, which in turn were followed by estrangements developed by the rivalries of business. These are fully traced by Mr. Constable's biographer, but possess no interest to the public at this late day. On Oct. 10, 1802, Mr. Constable issued the first number of the *Edinburgh Review,* the success of which was immediate and complete. To Sydney Smith was unquestionably due, as Lord Cockburn and Lord Jeffrey have conceded, the credit of suggesting this enterprise, which, of course, brought its publisher more prominently than ever before the reading community of Great Britain. In 1803 Mr. Constable found that his business had increased to such an extent as to compel him to associate with him a partner. He did not care so much for one who had been bred a book-seller as he did for one who could relieve him of the outside business of the house, and such a partner he found in Mr. Alexander Gibson Hunter—a man of strong literary tastes, of great ability, and of a very active mind, and one whose wit and good fellowship made him a welcome guest at the tables of the neighboring lairds, and gave him a strong hold upon the kindly regards of the authors with whom the house of Archibald Constable & Co. was connected. Thus we find him writing to his senior, during Mr. Constable's absence in London: "Our turtle dinner turned out admirably well. Graham was delighted; never saw anything better dressed. I cut a most distinguished figure; ate seven plates of calipash, and two of calipee, besides about three of the fins. We had four kinds of Madeira, and claret till 11:30," &c. Eskmount witnessed many of these carousals. On Sept. 13, 1805, we find Mr. Hunter writing from there: "Yesterday Maule and Charles Hay (afterward Hon. Lord Newton) came here along with us, and stayed till near 3 this morning—a terrible drink—three bottles of claret per man, besides punch after supper. I do not think I was ever in so good order as at present. I have seen everybody a stage past me, and asleep each night, and I am this day better than ever; Maule pounded each night, though none of them totally." And when one of the London publishers ventured as far north as Edinburgh, this Scotch hospitality well nigh overwhelmed its recipients. In 1806 Mr. John Murray made a visit to his literary co-laborers, and Mr. Hunter took him in hand, with what result he shall himself tell: "We had a most dreadful day at Brechin Castle that day I wrote you—one of the most awful ever known, even in that house. What think you of seven of us drinking thirty-one bottles of red champagne, besides Burgundy, three bottles of Madeira; and nine bottles were drunk by us after Maule was pounded, (he had been living a terrible life for three weeks preceding,) and of all this Murray contrived to take his share. How he got over it God knows; but he has since paid for it very dearly. He has himself principally to blame, having been so rash as to throw out a challenge to the Scots from the Englishmen, in which he was encountered, as you may suppose. He has since been close at home at Eskmount, very unwell; but yesterday I got him physicked, and to-day we dine with Mayor Ramsay at Kelly—from which God send us a happy deliverance." It is not strange that these incidents remind the biographer of Dean Ramsay's story of the Forfar laird, who, on returning on horseback from a convivial party, heard himself fall into the ford that he was crossing, and called out to his servant, "John, what was that played plash?" and who, on another similar occasion, when his hat and wig had been blown off, indignantly refused the latter when it was restored to him, exclaiming, "John, this is no *my* wig; this is a *wat* wig;" until John rejoined, "There's no wale (choice) o' wigs in Pitmossie muir," and induced him to resume the dripping covering. The same worthy was once so far *gone* that he could go no further, and his host, to satisfy his uncontrollable homeward impulse, placed him astride a stone wall, whip in hand, with John behind him, who, after a sufficient time had passed, assisted his master to dismount, and led him away to a strange apartment, to sleep off the effects of his carouse. It speaks well for the strength of Mr. Hunter's head, that he never acknowledged the power of Scotch whisky to such an extent as this. At least, if he did the fact is not on record. The incidents which we have quoted, however, show the temper of the times in which he lived, and speak well for Mr. Constable's shrewdness in securing the services of a partner who could so efficiently and thoroughly relieve him of the discharge of those duties of hospitality which seem to have been an essential part of the publishing business in Scotland early in the century. In 1810 Mr. Hunter's father died, leaving him a handsome property, which at once called for his attention, and in September of the same year he writes from Pitcaithly to his partner: "You will not be less surprised to learn than I am to inform you, that last night I was seized with a—pain in my foot, which I at first attributed to a tight boot, but which has since turned out to be neither more nor less than a proper fit *of the gout.* And here I am, sitting with my left foot swollen the size of a two-shilling loaf!! Here end the comforts and commence the troubles of A. G. H. After all, I had rather have gout than rheumatism." Early in 1811 Mr. Hunter decided to retire from business. He had paid into the concern on entering it £2,500. This and £4,000 more he drew out, and received in addition £17,000 for his interest upon the dissolution of partnership. He died suddenly in 1812, and his feelings toward Mr. Constable are sufficiently indicated by the fact that one of the last letters he wrote was addressed to his old partner entreating him to take him back into business, while the biographer places this emphatic estimate of him on record: "Among my father's numerous correspondents, literary or commercial, he had never, I believe, a truer friend than Alexander Gibson Hunter."

It is the earlier business life of such a man as Archibald Constable which sheds the clearest light upon the successes of his maturer years, and for this reason, and because these glimpses of life in Scotland are in themselves amusing, if not instructive, we have lingered perhaps longer upon them than their actual importance warranted.

We now pass to a hurried review of the very interesting summary which these volumes give us of Mr. Constable's literary correspondences. The letters, which occupy so large a space in these volumes, are nearly all weighted with an infinity of detail regarding pecuniary negotiations between Mr. Constable and his authors which a discriminating editorship would in many instances have largely curtailed; but in the method which he has pursued the editor has, perhaps, conciliated the majority of his readers, who can thus satisfy themselves fully regarding the authors in whom they may happen to feel the closest personal interest. It is curious, for instance, to find Thomas Campbell, the poet, laying his plans for two years' absence on the Continent, with the intention of writing a work of travel. The number of the volumes in which his observations were to be recorded, the amount which he was to receive in the way of copyright, &c., were all determined upon, and a payment was actually made on account; but the project was abandoned, and the advance which had been made was refunded, with interest. This plan, to which Dr. Beattie, the biographer of the poet, makes but the briefest possible allusion, is here drawn out at length in Campbell's own letters. Then, again, the numerous authors of "Beautiful Snow," of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and of "Saxe Holm's Stories" will be interested in Mr. Constable's contribution to the puzzle which agitated the literary public of Great Britain early in the century—whether Campbell was the author of the "Exile of Erin," or whether it was written by a Mr. Nugent, for whom it was claimed by an Irish provincial newspaper on the strength of the statement of Mr. Nugent's sister that she saw it in her brother's handwriting at an earlier date than its possible composition by Campbell.

Of Dr. John Leyden, the great Oriental scholar, and of Alexander Murray, who was ranked by many as his equal in linguistic attainments; of George Chalmers, who claimed himself to be "the best antiquary, and not the worst historian, that Scotland has produced;" of Dr. Duncan Forbes, who, as Mr. Constable asserts, "in a Valhalla of human oddities would certainly claim, and probably occupy, a distinguished place;" of Joseph Ritson, the "half-mad pedant," "the narrow-minded, sour and dogmatical little word-catcher," as Lockhart styled him—of these and many other notable literary characters of the time, we have characteristic reminiscences in the first volume of this memoir. In the second volume we are introduced to Anna Seward, to whom Walter Scott himself assigned a "high rank in the annals of British literature," although Lockhart asserts that "Scott felt as acutely as any malevolent critic the pedantic affectations of her epistolary style." We have glimpses also of Miss Lydia White, whom the great novelist described "as what Oxonians call a honess of the first order, with stockings nineteen times nine dyed blue, very lively, very good-humored, and extremely absurd;" of Dugald Stewart, the eminent philosopher; of William Godwin, whose singular moral and social theories carried their own best commentary in the fact that his first wife, Mary Wollstoncraft, brought an illegitimate daughter into his family when she married him in 1797. The distinguished contributors to the *Edinburgh Review,* Lord Brougham and Lord Jeffrey, also appear in these papers, and with them others whose names are not so well remembered, but who, perhaps, are quite as well deserving recognition. Such, for instance, was "the universally beloved and lamented Francis Horner, whose brilliant career closed at the early age of thirty-eight, after he had been already ten years in Parliament." Regarding him, we are told that "the following characteristic paragraph from a letter of Sydney Smith seems at once to attest and account for the unanimous award." In speaking of Sir Francis Horner, that cynical judge of men said: "There was something very remarkable in his countenance—the commandments were written on his face, and I have told him there was not a crime he might not commit with impunity, as no judge or jury who saw him would give the smallest degree of credit to any evidence against him. There was in his look a calm, settled love of all that was honorable and good—an air of wisdom and sweetness; you saw at once that he was a great man, whom nature had intended for a leader of human beings; you ranged yourself willingly under his banners, and cheerfully submitted to his sway.

Among the letters from Mrs. Amelia Opie, who was one of Mr. Constable's most persistent, albeit she was one of his most neglected, correspondents, we find a detailed and circumstantial denial of the story, which had quite wide currency at one time, that she kissed in open court the author of the *Diversions of Purley,* at the close of his trial for high treason. Mrs. Opie writes: "I never saw Horne Tooke till I saw him on his trial, and the charge of my having scrambled over chairs and tables to get at him in public court is as false as it is malignant. Such conduct not even my youth could have excused, and never at any period of my life could I, I trust, have been guilty of such an outrage on the delicacy of my sex and such a violation of my respectability as a gentlewoman."

Among Mr. Constable's other lady correspondents appears Mme. De Stael, to whom he engaged to pay £2,000 for the English copyright of the memoir of her times. The arrangement, however, fell through, and the work was published by another concern on terms which did not publicly transpire. Lady Morgan, also, wished to be enrolled upon the list of authors for whom Constable & Co. published, but she wished £1,000 for the copyright of her recollections of life in France. Mr. Constable considered her proposal, but finally wrote to his partner, then in London: "I shrewdly suspect that Lady Morgan's subject is beyond her powers, and her terms what I dare swear you will not give into. I will act upon this supposition and say nay. So much for Paddy Morgan!" Mr. Colburn, however, placed a different estimate on the value of Lady Morgan's recollections, and published them in 1817 upon the terms which Mr. Constable had rejected.

Washington Irving is the only prominent American author with whom Mr. Constable seems to have had dealings. Upon Sir Walter Scott's recommendation Mr. Constable was induced to bring out the *Sketch-book,* and it is a singular fact that as long ago as 1825 he suggested to Mr. Irving, who was then in Paris, that he should contribute to his miscellany a memoir of George Washington. Mr. Irving declined the proposition, alleging that to do Washington justice his biographer must be in America, where he could have access to documents, and frankly adding, with reference to the undertaking, "I stand in too great awe of it." Possibly, as the biographer of Mr. Constable suggests, this hint may have been the germ which bore fruit thirty years afterward in the volumes which embodied Mr. Irving's last important literary labor.

As we have already stated, the third volume of this interesting work is entirely devoted to a detailed account of Sir Walter Scott's relations with Mr. Constable. To give anything like an adequate account of these transactions would occupy more space than we have at our command, while nothing but the complete statement would be satisfactory to those who are at all inclined to investigate the merits of the questions at issue. The narrative of the overwhelming success of *Waverley,* of the popular furor with which the novels that succeeded it were received, and of the attempts to penetrate the mystery which at first surrounded the authorship, reads like a romance in itself, and revives clearly and distinctly the most remarkable episode in the literary history of the present century. Mr. Constable was quick to seize upon the name of the "author of *Waverley*" as a talisman wherewith to invoke the golden shower, and the sums which passed from the pockets of his countrymen into his own, and the amounts which were placed to the great novelist's credit in return for the copyright of his successive works even at this day, seem almost fabulous. We find the publisher suggesting not only subjects for novels, but drawing out literary schemes of which his judgment was not once at fault in supposing the name of the "author of *Waverley*" would insure the popularity. Never in all literary history were skill and daring in projection on the part of a publisher so ably and completely seconded by ability in execution on the part of an author. Works the first word of which had not been written were made the basis of contracts involving the payment of immense sums to Sir Walter. Even this wonderful increase of his resources did not keep pace with his wants. Finally, a double set of accommodation paper[s] between the author and his publisher was created, and while the largest amount of this was out the crash of 1826 occurred. Constable struggled bravely against his fate, but his efforts were unavailing; and the result has passed into the mercantile history of the times. The accumulations of long years of sagacious enterprise and untiring industry were swallowed in the same gulf with the generous rewards with which a nation had testified their admiration of the genius of the greatest novelist of the present century. Details of the disaster are needless. The narrative, as we have it here, proves incontestably that Constable by no means deserved the censure which Lockhart visits upon him in his life of Sir Walter Scott. Rash as these transactions appear in the light of their sad result, it is more than probable that a postponement of the commercial crisis to which we have alluded would have enabled author and publisher to consummate their schemes, in which case there can be no doubt that their joint success would have been greater than their joint failure was disastrous. In their sympathy with those who suffered so heavily the public have forgotten the loss which they themselves sustained by the paralysis of these co-laborers. Their ruin crushed enterprises which, could they have been consummated, would have afforded the English reading public large stores of amusement and instruction. We can allude to but one of these undertakings—an edition of Shakespeare, annotated by Sir Walter Scott. The completeness of the disaster which overwhelmed Mr. Constable is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the manuscript of this work, which was partly ready for the press at the time of the failure, was sold some years afterward in London *for waste paper.*

Mr. Constable survived his ruin but little more than a year. He died on the 21st of July, 1827. His last words to his son, the compiler of these volumes, reflected the tenderness of his affections, his sense of the disaster that had overtaken him, and his indomitable energy, even when disease had prostrated him. "Dear Tom," he said, "I leave you very poor; had it pleased God to spare my life for a few years, it might have been otherwise; but I trust that at least you will find the name you bear no disadvantage to you."

It is impossible to close these interesting volumes without testifying to the nobility of character of the man whose career they cover. The singular geniality and generosity of his disposition drew around him hosts of personal friends; the outspoken frankness and transparent honesty of his nature disarmed the distrust of that proverbially suspicious class—authors—and brought him from them spontaneous and substantial proofs of their sympathies in his misfortunes, while his sagacity in anticipating the demands of the literary public, his skill and taste in supplying their wants, his boldness in planning, and his exhaustless energy in executing, great enterprises, marked him as pre-eminent among the many distinguished men of the present century whose names will always be held in the highest honor for their labors in diffusing intelligence among the masses and in satisfying the taste of the more cultivated.

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THOUGHTS OF LENT. By Right Rev. ASHTON OXENDEN, D. D., Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. New York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1874.

Although written especially for members of the Anglican Church in Canada, this will be found an equally appropriate and well-timed aid to those in the Protestant Episcopal communion here. The subject is treated with much sagacity and moderation, and is made the medium for conveying very excellent suggestions and advice. The whole is comprised in seven short chapters on "The Object and Use of Lent," "The Nature of Sin," "Conviction of Sin," "Conversion," "Self-examination," or "Prayer," and "Living unto God," and is, in all particulars, eminently practical, and calculated to throw much-needed light upon the duties of church members at the special season of Lent. In a few instances the writing of Dean Goulburn and Dr. Caird have been had recourse to, but otherwise it is an original work, both in matter and treatment, and one that, for its liberality of sentiment, will probably meet with many to approve of it, even outside of the Church to which the author belongs.

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THE POET'S GIFT OF CONSOLATION TO SORROWING MOTHERS. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1874.

To whom we are indebted for this compilation we do not know. It may be to some one who has found consolation for the loss of a favorite child in thus collecting from many sources a series of poems bearing upon such a subject. If so, the object which has brought the book into being will meet with many sympathizers, and it is to such that it must be addressed. Some of the poems are anonymous, and some are, of course, inferior to others, but when we state that we find among the authors such names as those of Mrs. Browning, Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, T. B. Aldrich, and others fully as well known, enough has been said to mark the character of the selection. The publishers have done their portion of the work equally well. It is excellently printed and tastefully bound.

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SCIENCE IN STORY. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D. New-York: Murray Hill Publishing Company. 1874.

This is a small book, the first of a series intended to present to children certain facts in science which may be given in connection with topics of common occurrence in daily life. Physiology is here touched upon, and the subject is handled with considerable ingenuity, but the author must be pronounced a rather unsafe guide in natural philosophy. The idea of a monkey traveling over land and water at the end of a kite-string, is rather original than scientific. We have no objection, however, to the Doctor's physiology, nor to his book, other than that mentioned. The object is good and the story is very well told.

### *BOOKS RECEIVED.*

*Bells.* Boston: W. D. Berry.

*Publicans and Sinners.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

*The Parisians.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

*Bébée; or Two Little Wooden Shoes.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

*The Conspiracy of Catiline.* Boston: Ginn Brothers.

*The Parisians.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

*Bessie Wilmerton.* New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

*Braithwait's Retrospect of Medicine and Surgery.* New-York: W. A. Townsend.

*Introduction to Physical Measurements.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

*Puerperal Diseases.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

*Nature of Gun-shot Wounds.* New-York: W. Wood & Co.

*Essays on Educational Reformers.*

*Chicago and Its Suburbs.* Chicago: T. A. Hungerford & Co.

*Holy Bible, with Commentary.* Volume IV. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

*Ten Years in Washington.* Hartford: A. D. Worthington & Co.

*Structure of Animal Life.* Third edition. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

*Life and Correspondence of J. Johnson, D. D.* New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

*Pelham.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

*Self-Culture.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

*Sermons for Lent.* New-York: Catholic Publication Society.

*The Minor Prophets Expounded.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

*A Strange Story.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

*Hand-Book of Sterling Exchange.* New-York: John Polhemus.

*New and Not New.* Boston: A. Williams & Co.

## *THE MARCH MAGAZINES.*

In the *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. T. B. Aldrich has given us two more chapters of "Prudence Palfry," a work which well sustains a foremost place among the several good novels that are now appearing in the serial press. "Baddock and That Sort of Thing," by C. D. Warner, and "Mose Evans," by W. M. Baker, are also resumed, and will impress the reader favorably. Among the other articles are some, however, which claim the attention that is demanded by contributions of greater weight. Of these, not the least noteworthy, is one on the "Aborigines of California," by Stephen Powers, which in many of the details supplied is an important contribution to the anthropology of that State. Mr. Powers has recently taken a pedestrian tour of several hundred miles through California, and he then availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to collect data from the native Indians upon which the opinions he here expresses are founded. His inquiries are characterized by much care, as well as a good knowledge of the scientific requirements of the investigation; and his paper is at once interesting and instructive. From evidence, mainly but not exclusively of an etymological character, he concludes that Healdsburg is the approximate site of a Chinese colony planted in the distant past which spread into the interior, and at length met an earlier Tungurio migration near Mount Shasta. This view accords with the generally-accepted opinions of a more general nature as to the ethnology of our Western States, and thereby it assumes a more special import, the evidence adduced aptly coinciding with theoretical deductions. "Life in the Backwoods of Canada," by H. D. K., should be read and pondered over well by everybody who feels likely to be fascinated by the Canadian governmental offers of free lands in Muskoka—dreary, desolate Muskoka. It is written by one who has experienced the pains and miseries, and penury even, that too often follow the fate of people who accept those offers, and exile themselves into the rocky, barren region where the people of Ontario are offering to freeze up their too-trusting immigrants. The author pretends to nothing more erudite than a sketch prepared from notes which were made in the form of letters to a daughter remaining in Europe, but to persons who are about selecting a place for settlement, it is a truly valuable picture of what they may expect if they decide to accept a free grant—with its "conditions"—in the far North. We look forward to a continuation of this account of H. B. K.'s experiences, for it is a most enjoyable narrative. Mr. J. H. A. Bone has, too, a capital contribution on a mediæval naturalist, in which some curious items, gathered from unfrequented corners, are presented. A brief notice by N. D. Howells of the late Ralph Keeler follows a very good specimen of the style of Mr. Keeler, in an account of Owen Brown's escape from Harper's Ferry, in which also is given some insight into the deeper part of John Brown's plans toward the removal of slavery. The article has therefore a two-fold interest. There are two or three contributions in rhyme which if space permitted we should be glad to quote in full; but it does not. "Patience Dow," by Marian Douglas, tempts us most, and we yield so far as to give the concluding stanzas. The story may be guessed; if not it can be read.

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"In the farm grave-yard, 'neath the black,
Funereal pine-trees on the hill,
The poor, worn form the stream gave back
They laid in slumber, cold and still.
Her secret slept with her; none knew
Whose fickle smile had left the pain
That cursed her life; to one thought true,
Her vision-haunted, wandering brain,
Secure from all, hid safe from blame,
In life and death had kept his name.
Yet, often, with a thrill of fear,
Her mother, as she lies awake
At night, will fancy she can hear
A voice, whose tone is like the drear,
Low sound the grave-yard pine-trees make:
'I know not if 'tis right or wrong—
I go from life—I care not how;
I only know he loved me once—
He does not love me now!'"

Other papers and contributions we must perforce pass by, noting merely that there are several of considerable merit which will amply repay perusal, while a series of excellent notices under the heads of Literature, Art, and Music, complete a number which in all respects equals the best that the conductors of this excellent magazine have given.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* presents a series of contributions of average excellence. The two serials which are now among the first attractions in this magazine, "Malcolm," by George Macdonald, and "The New Hyperion," by Edward Strahan, the latter with Doré's quaint illustrations, are, of course, continued. The trip from Paris to Marly, by way of the Rhine, loses none of the bright touches and admirable descriptions which have pleased so many readers since the first chapters made their appearance. The arts of the writer, by which he has won so many followers, are well displayed in the short page where he describes the sensation of being lost in the monotonous region of the Black Forest. But we cannot quote it. Mr. Strahan can only be adequately appreciated in this work by those who will follow him faithfully throughout. A notice of "Ferdinand De Lesseps," by J. E. Nourse, fails to do justice to the subject. It is an imperfect paper, loosely written, and does not give the information which one looks for from the title. A Description of Cannes, by R. Davey, serves, however, to compensate it. This is a pleasantly-written sketch, and conveys several items of information, which, if not in themselves new, will be appreciated by all who have made Lord Brougham's pretty marine resort a part of the European tour. Not inferior in interest is the first of two papers on a journey "In a Caravan with Gérôme, the Painter," unless, at least, the public is becoming surfeited with the East. Even then it may turn with advantage to this contribution. There are some good anecdotes in it, several well-developed portraitures of Egyptian incident, and a few statements which will serve to dissipate some long-established popular beliefs. A portrait of a native girl is worthy of careful study beside the figures that are familiar upon ancient bas-reliefs, and well illustrates the accuracy with which the true Egyptian type has been maintained through a long series of years. It would have been more valuable if M. Gérôme had told us in what ethnological division of the people he had found it. We must pass over several good items in the contents of this number, all of which would be worthy of notice, did space permit, to draw special attention to the columns of "Monthly Gossip." "Christmas at Rome," by Adolphus Trollope, is a short, light sketch; but an account recalling the early history of the Siamese twins, by Fanny Ropes Feudge, will have a peculiar interest just now. It gives us the impression, though, that the author might have told us much more.

—The *Galaxy* opens with an interesting notice of Thomas Francis Marshall, one of the foremost orators that Kentucky has produced, but who, even by the more familiar designation of Tom Marshall, under which he was always known, has well-nigh passed out of the memory of most of his countrymen. Mr. Shipman has rendered good service to history, as well as justice to the subject of his papers, in these reminiscences of a somewhat remarkable man. "Tom" was one of those instances not unfrequently met with where commanding genius is mingled with indecision and irresolution. His life was useful in nothing more certainly than in the lesson it affords to others; and although Mr. Shipman has not purposed to set this forth with the prominence that might be given, it is quite easily to be gleaned from his brief but pleasant memoir. The continuation of "Linley Rochford" hardly bears us out in the favorable opinion we last month expressed upon this novel, but Mr. Justin McCartny shows more than his usual discrimination, and much less than his usual amount of faults, as an essay writer, in a well-considered article on Gustave Doré. We have some misgivings as to the propriety of regarding M. Doré as "the great French painter" of the day. He has been successful, and that, as the French proverb has it, is the highest success. But he has trifled with his popularity, and very many of his works would never have been tolerated if they had come from a man without a name. "Gustave Doré," says Mr. McCarthy, "is a short, stout man, with a large head, a fine brown *chevelure,* a broad forehaad, a handsome face, very bright beaming eyes, and a peculiarly frank and winning smile. There is something indescribably animating about his friendly and cordial manner. He is rather more than forty years of age, but he looks much younger; and he has been so short a time, comparatively, before the world that one is surprised to learn that he has even attained his fortieth year." The Constitution of the late Southern Confederation is the subject of a noteworthy contribution by Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia, who claims for it many features which might, he thinks, with advantage be imitated in the Federal Constitution. Although not going to the extent of a responsible parliamentary Government, it comprised certain principles which approximated to that, as, for instance, where it imposed upon the Executive the duty of calling for appropriations, and allowed the principal officer in each of the executive departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measure appertaining to his department. During the brief life of the Confederacy this system worked so well that Mr. Curry would advocate its adoption for the Union. His paper is more in the character of a sketch than an attempt at argumentative display. It is not on that account the less worthy of notice. Mr. R. G. White attacks the late John Stuart Mill for his use of words; and Mrs. M. L. Thompson has an able notice of Johann Sebastian Bach, which merits warm commendation. Aspirants to musical fame will derive much instruction from it. The remaining contents are of lighter texture, but they call for no special notice. The entire number, however, is much superior to some of its immediate predecessors. It closes with the usual miscellaneous collection of scientific and literary notes.

—In the *Aquatic Monthly* there are several attractive papers. Over the signature of "Reform" are some thoughts about "The Fastest Time on Record," which cannot receive too much practical consideration. The fault there complained of is one that is inflicting much injury upon the reputation of many of our racing records for strict accuracy, and, if allowed to continue, it will certainly be productive of results that American sportsmen will not be gratified by. Another noteworthy contribution is one containing a suggestion for the inauguration of Corinthian matches during the next season, after the fashion instituted by the Temple Yacht Club in England. According to the rules of that club, all yachts that compete for prizes in the club regattas are required to be manned exclusively by the owners or some members of the club, or their family or individual friends, no paid hands being allowed on board. The system has proved most successful on the other side of the Atlantic, and has resulted in turning into very good shipmasters many owners who would otherwise probably have still remained nothing better than passengers in their own yachts. The modeling of yachts is a question that still continues to create much interest, and is treated of by more than one or two writers, sometimes with considerable evidence of irrevocable determination, as to the accuracy of particular views. There are likewise some papers of more general character, intended, we presume to commend this most useful magazine to the wives and daughters of our yachtsmen, and here we may take occasion to indorse the wish of one writer, that yacht-owners would contribute sometimes narratives of some of their sailing experiences. Apart from the interest which such descriptions would have, they would be of much practical value. We advise the respective friends of the Vision and the Meta to read a paper in this number from "Cuttyhunk." Some of them will be apt to write a rejoinder, or we are much mistaken.

—The *Musical Monthly* (J. L. Peters, New-York,) is worthy of the attention of persons who desire to obtain good music at low prices. The music usually published in subscription-books is often of very little merit, hence an exception to that rule deserves commendation—and we certainly have one here. The pieces in the *Musical Monthly* are all good, and some are of superior excellence. In the recent number, "A Harvest Festival," in the key of D, with change to G, is a most pleasing composition. It is written by Aug. Pacher, and, although in *tempo di mazurka,* it is full of originality. The "Amaryllis Schottisch," by Florence Kinkel, is another good work. *La Crême de la Crême,* by the same publisher, and also published monthly, is more pretentious, and aims at supplying the wants of more advanced players, but while the contents are of a high order they are not such that a moderately-experienced pupil with a little perseverance could not master them. The first in the current number is a selection from "I Puritani." There is also the "Frühlingslied" of Mendelssohn, and a very pretty impromptu by H. Lichner, beginning in E flat, and somewhat in the style of the old favorite "Pluie de Perles." Fully equal in merit is an exceedingly apt and original composition by Anton Schmoll, in the key of G changing to D, and entitled "The Spinning Wheel," where the suggestion is admirably sustained with a most charming effect throughout.

## *DUELING IN VIRGINIA.*

The following is the letter of Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, pardoning W. Page McCarty, of Richmond. This young man, it will be remembered, was convicted of "involuntary manslaughter," in killing his antagonist in a duel, and was fined $500 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 17, 1874.

There is but one ground upon which Executive clemency should be exercised in this case. It is proved by medical testimony of very high character that the condition of the prisoner is such that his life would be greatly imperiled by further imprisonment. The life of a citizen may not be taken except in pursuance of a sentence lawfully declaring its forfeiture. Pardon is granted in this case solely because it is necessary to save life. The reasons upon which clemency is invoked in the numerously-signed petitions filed in the case are wholly disapproved, and it must not be doubted that the penalties of the Anti-dueling act will be inflexibly enforced so far as their enforcement is devolved upon this office.

(Signed,) JAMES L. KEMPER.

## *DEMOCRACY AND REPUDIATION.*

The Selma *Times* is in favor of electing a Democratic Governor in Alabama next November, but it insists that the thing cannot be done unless the Democracy inscribes repudiation on its banners. It says: "We do not believe that any man can be elected Governor of Alabama who favors paying the illegal, bribe-obtained, and fraudulent bonds of the State. The ignoring of this question will never carry the day, and the sooner the distinguished leaders who are supposed to shape the politics of the State, and who 'fix tickets' and 'manufacture platforms,' realize the fact, the sooner will enthusiasm seize the toiling tax-payer, and good men be elected to office. Let our supposed leaders remember this, for their plans will be as naught unless they reflect the wishes of the people."

# SOMETHING ABOUT SUGAR.

## *ITS REAL VALUE AND VIRTUES.*

To the delight, as may safely be assumed, of every child to whose ears the words snall come, and to the equal surprise, doubtless, of many a fond and cautious parent, the eating of sugar is now considered, by high medical authority, as not only not injurious, but positively beneficial. One of the ablest and best known English physiologists, Dr. Bridges Adams, investigated this subject some time ago in a manner that left him in no doubt as to the value of sugar in its relation to food. Knowing, by experience, the difference in nutritious effect produced by the flesh of tired cattle on a march, and those slain in a condition arising from abundant food and healthy exercise—that, in the former case, any amount might be eaten without the satisfaction of hunger, while in the latter a smaller amount realized that purpose—his investigations led to the discovery that certain other food, of a different quality, such as grape sugar and fruit, would help the tired meat to assimilate, and thus remove hunger. He asserts, therefore, that puddings and fruit tarts are not to be regarded as simply flatteries of the appetite or palate, but as really digestive agents, provided that they are not themselves made of indigestible materials. The fondness of artisans for confectionery, and the inclination of patients just discharged from a hospital to ask for sweets, rather than for substantial food, are examples of a correct instinct; and, in the case of children, in whom the requirements of growth call for a rapid and efficient transformation of food into tissue, there is no doubt that nature's demand for sweets is very imperious and parents should, therefore, understand that the jam-pot increases the amount of nutrition extracted from beef and mutton.

This view of the nature and effects of sugar was entertained by the late Prof. Liebig, who was accustomed to say that, instead of sugar being, as thought by some, the most dangerous constituent in pastry, it is in reality the least so; that is, if not added in too great a quantity to cakes and tarts, sugar is transformed into lactic acid, and assists the stomach in digesting. Both by sugar and honey, indeed, Liebig asserts, is the quantity of the digestive juices increased, and the digestion promoted; it also, while being digested, enriches the gastric juice with a substance which assists in dissolving the aliments—for the sugar, on coming into contact with the saliva, has been partly transformed into lactic acid, which acts upon the alimentary principles in the same manner as does the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice.

In regard to the effect of sugar on the teeth, the correctness of the popular belief is met and refuted by the fact that the teeth of the West Indian negoes—a community remarkable for the amount of sugar consumed among them—are of a bright white. The reasoning of medical science is, that phosphate of lime being the chief constituent of the bones and teeth, but not before adult age, an increase of the phosphate of lime is the essential characteristic of the development of the bones of children, and as lactic acid dissolves the phosphate of lime of the food, sugar indirectly supports this solution, and facilitates the conveyance of lime to the teeth.

In frequent cases, white sugar has been employed as efficaciously in remedying drunkenness as ammonia. No rationale of a very satisfactory character has as yet been adduced for the action of so simple a substance as sugar under these circumstances, except that it serves to bring on a different fermentation than the existing one in the stomach, and to neutralize, by the formation of new compounds, the action of the liquors. *Per contra,* a French chemist has found, by experiment, that, under certain conditions, electricity produces the same effect on sugar as fermentation does—transforming it into alcohol; that is, it was ascertained that, by passing an electric current through very sugary white wine, the wine loses all its sugar, and becomes much more alcoholic. It appears, however, that the effect of the action of light on absolute alcohol is, under some circumstances, to retransform a portion of the alcohol back into sugar; the alcohol becoming very sugary, and losing several degrees of strength.

The antiseptic property of sugar is now well known; fruits, flesh, &c., may be indefinitely preserved in a syrup of sugar, as they also can in honey, or in glycerine. A curious fact has long been observed, namely, that the life of animals which breathe in water is incompatible with the presence therein of even an inconsiderable quantity of sugar. One of the explanations of this phenomenon is that of the diffusive tendency of these bodies, which prevents the life and propagation of animalculæ, or ferment cells, as these organisms swell and even burst in syrupy solutions; the high density of a liquid is, accordingly, of chief importance in determining its antiseptic properties. In some parts of Europe, one of the methods pursued in the preservation of fish consists in removing the viscera and sprinkling sugar over the interior, keeping the fish in a horizontal position, so that the sugar may penetrate as much as possible. It is said that fish prepared in this way can be kept completely fresh for a long time, the savor being as perfect as if recently caught from the water; and salmon, in especial, treated in this manner before being salted and smoked—a tablespoonful of sugar to a five-pound fish—possess a much more agreeable taste.

Some of the improved processes brought forward, of late, in the manufacture of sugar exhibit much ingenuity of investigation, as well as of practical scientific application. One of the most recent of these is known as the diffusive process. It is, of course, a fact familiar to all, that when sugar-cane is crushed for the extraction of its juice a large portion of the latter is taken up by the fibre, and the amount saved is consequently much less than that which actually exists in the plant. To remedy this defect the process in question is thought to be more successful than any other yet devised. The plan consists simply in dissolving out the saccharine matter with water, and then concentrating the juice in the proper manner. In a certain sugar establishment in Madras, where this method has been adopted with very satisfactory results, the cane is cut into thin slices by machines, six of which are capable of cutting nearly one hundred tons of the cane in twenty-four hours, the subsequent treatment being similar to that with beet-root juice, and requiring no filtration through animal charcoal. The result is said to be, that eighty-two per cent. of the saccharine matter is by this means secured, against about seventy per cent. by the ordinary mode. Another plan consists in carrying out the whole process of diffusion in a single vessel, in which the extraction of the sugar is carried on continuously by introducing the slices of cane through a feeding apparatus at the bottom of the vessel, from which they rise slowly to the top, while fresh water is constantly running in at the top of the diffusing vessel, and is drawn off at the bottom as diffusion juice, after having remained in contact with the slices a certain length of time. The liquid during this time is kept in an agitated state by suitable machinery, and the whole operation is simple and effective.

A process proposed some time ago, and which has attracted considerable attention, consists in pumping the juice down from the top of the vacuum pan, at the moment of granulation, through a "rose." In this way the juice is distributed in small streams through the air contained in the evaporating vacuum chamber, the surface thus exposed, as compared with the ordinary system, being said to bear 1,000 to 50. This evaporating chamber is a kind of long cylinder, with the ordinary round pan at the top and bottom; and the juice, before reaching the chamber, is pumped in through a number of pipes surrounded by steam in a cylinder. Among the advantages claimed for this system are, that the juice is protected from excessive and long continued heat; long exposure to the injurious influence of the atmosphere is avoided; great rapidity in carrying on the evaporation is secured; the juice is transferred to the vacuum pan, or evaporating chamber, immediately after defecation and filtration; the cost of fuel is greatly lessened; the finest sugar is produced without the expense of animal charcoal; and, the crystallization being perfect, there is no loss by drainage.

For more perfectly refining sugar various methods have been suggested, especially in relation to the alkaline substances. By treating the saccharine juices with milk of lime, several of the bases of the alkaline salts present in the juices are separated from the acids they were at first combined with, and, by thus being set free, and remaining mixed with the sugar, impede crystallization; one part of alkaline matter can absorb as much as four parts of sugar. To remedy this defect sulphuric and phosphoric acids have been resorted to, the use of which, however, is, on some accounts, quite undesirable; what is asserted to be a valuable substitute is the introduction of sulphurous acid, in a gas form or as a weak, active solution, into the vacuum pans.

That the present system of manufacturing sugar is far from being perfect is readily admitted, and important improvements are, it is thought, likely to be developed before long. Indeed, M. Moigno, in *Les Mondes,* intimates the probability of a process by which the juice of the beet-root, treated immediately after its extraction, first by lime, and then by "some sovereign agent," shall furnish spontaneously, and in the condition of very pure crystals, all the sugar which it contained! The great question is, what is the "sovereign agent" which shall work this magical transformation?

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 Western Union... 77⅛ | 100 C., C. C. & Ind.... 84 |
| 200 do....... 77¼ | 400 Union Pacific....... 35⅝ |
| 700 do.......c. 77 | 1100 do....... 35½ |
| 2000 do....... 77 | 400 do.......s3. 35½ |
| 2000 do....... 76⅞ | 700 do.......s3. 35⅝ |
| 1100 do....... 76¾ | 500 do.......s3. 35¼ |
| 800 do....... 77⅛ | 1000 do....... 35¼ |
| 900 do....... 76¾ | 800 do....... 35⅜ |
| 800 do....... 76⅞ | 300 do.......b3. 35⅜ |
| 800 do.......b3. 76¾ | 300 St. Paul....... 47 |
| 1200 do....... 76⅞ | 700 do....... 46⅞ |
| 1400 do....... 76½ | 100 do.......s3. 46¾ |
| 800 do....... 76⅞ | 200 do.......s60. 46½ |
| 500 do....... 76⅞ | 500 do....... 46¾ |
| 100 do.......s3. 76⅞ | 100 do....... 46⅞ |
| 200 do....... 76⅞ | 100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 33 |
| 700 do....... 76⅞ | 200 do....... 33⅛ |
| 400 At. & Pac. Pf.... 21 | 200 do....... 33 |
| 400 do....... 21⅛ | 100 Tol. & Wab....... 51⅞ |
| 200 Pacific Mail....c. 42⅞ | 100 do.......s3. 51⅞ |
| 200 do....... 42¾ | 100 do....... 51⅝ |
| 100 do....... 42⅞ | 200 do....... 51½ |
| 100 do....... 42¾ | 15 do....... 52 |
| 200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 104⅞ | 200 do.......c. 51⅛ |
| 100 do.......b4. 104¾ | 200 do....... 51½ |
| 200 do.......b3. 104¾ | 200 do....... 51⅝ |
| 200 Bos., H. & E....b3. 2⅛ | 100 do.......s3. 51½ |
| 4100 Lake Shore....... 82⅛ | 100 do.......s3. 51⅝ |
| 2200 do....... 82 | 100 Han. & St. Jo....... 32⅝ |
| 300 do.......b3. 82⅛ | 100 do....... 32½ |
| 1100 do....... 82 | 200 do....... 32⅝ |
| 200 do.......s3. 81⅞ | 100 do....... 32¼ |
| 1200 do....... 82 | 100 C. C. & I. C....... 32 |
| 400 North-western....... 59 | 100 do.......c. 31⅞ |
| 300 do....... 58¾ | 100 do....... 31⅞ |
| 500 do.......s3. 58¾ | 300 do....... 32 |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 120½ | $2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....119½ |
| 10,000 do....12.120⅛ | 10,000 do....... 119⅝ |
| 13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C., 12....... 121 | 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....... 121⅛ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....... 120½ | 12,000 do....... 121⅛ |
| 3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....... 120⅛ | 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....... 120½ |
| 16,000 do....... 120 | 30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....... 119½ |
| 30,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.116⅛ | |
| 10,000 U.S.5s,'81,C...114¼ | |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $11,000 Tenn. 6s old. 87½ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. R.... 91⅛ |
| 5,000 Va. 6s Con.... 51 | 200 Un. Pac. b. c.... 35⅜ |
| 7,000 N. C. 6s, spe. tax, 3d c.... 10½ | 100 do.......b5. 35⅜ |
| | 200 do....... 35¼ |
| 10,000 Mo. 6s....... 95 | 200 do.......s3. 35¼ |
| 5,000 N. Y. C. 1st M. c105½ | 900 do....... 35⅜ |
| 2,000 Erie 1st M....103 | 200 do....... 35⅜ |
| 6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 98⅜ | 1300 do.......c. 35¼ |
| 12,000 do....... 98⅜ | 100 do.......b3. 35⅜ |
| 3,000 Mich. S'n 2d.... 99 | 300 do....... 35¼ |
| 1,000 U.P.R.R.1st M.. 85⅜ | 100 L.S.&M.S. b.c..b4. 82 |
| 500 A. & T. H. Inc.. 78 | 200 do.......s3. 82 |
| 1,000 T. & W. 1st M. 95¼ | 600 do....... 82 |
| 3,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Division.. 87½ | 200 do.......b5. 82 |
| | 100 do....... 81⅞ |
| 1,000 C. & N.W. Con. 93 | 50 do....... 82⅛ |
| 10,000 C. & N.W. Con. C. Gold B.... 88½ | 2000 do....... 82 |
| | 500 do.......s3. 82 |
| | 300 do....... 82⅛ |
| 5,000 do....... 86⅜ | 100 Chic. & N. W.... 58⅞ |
| 13,000 C.C.C.&I.1st...102 | 100 do.......b.c. 59 |
| 2,000 C.,R.I. & P. 7s. 103¾ | 100 do....... 58¾ |
| 10,000 N. J. C. conv. 101½ | 200 do....... 58⅞ |
| 3,000 O. & M. 2d.... 81¾ | 100 C.&N.W.P.b.c.s3,. 75½ |
| 4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.... 99⅝ | 100 H. & St. Jo....... 32⅜ |
| 1,000 M.& St.P. 7s. G. 89 | 100 do.......b.c. 32½ |
| 1,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div.... 92 | 80 C. & P., G'd....b.c. 87¾ |
| | 58 C. C. C. & Ind. b.c. 82½ |
| 1,000 M.&St.P.8s 1st 105⅝ | 100 do....... 82 |
| 5,000 M. & St. P. 2d. 81 | 79 do....... 80¾ |
| 8,000 Chic.&Mil. 1st. 94 | 200 do....... 80 |
| 1,000 C.Laf.&C. 1st.. 86 | 100 do....... 79¼ |
| 5,000 Pa.R.of Mo. 1st. 79½ | 300 do....... 79 |
| 1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 31½ | 270 do....... 80 |
| 1,000 do....... 31¼ | 10 do....... 81 |
| 10,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 56½ | 260 do....... 80½ |
| 40,000 do....... 57½ | 160 do....... 80⅞ |
| 1,000 do.......b.c. 55 | 100 do....... 81 |
| 10,000 D.&H.R.R.'84. 103 | 100 N. J. Cen. b. c.... 106⅞ |
| 10 Bank of Repub.... 106 | 100 Chic. & R. I. b.c.. 107⅛ |
| 20 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 106 | 100 do.......c. 107¼ |
| 47 Imp. & Trad. B'k. 195 | 500 do....... 107¼ |
| 100 Cons. Coal b. c.... 48⅛ | 100 do.......s3. 107⅛ |
| 100 Am. Dist. Tel. b.c. 60½ | 300 do.......c. 107¼ |
| 100 do....... 61¾ | 300 C. M. & St. P....b.c. 46⅞ |
| 700 do....... 62 | 100 do....... 47 |
| 300 Un.M.Co. of Tenn. 3½ | 200 do.......s3. 46⅞ |
| 90 Wells-Far. E. b.c.. 77 | 100 do....... 46⅞ |
| 10 do....... 76½ | 500 do....... 46¾ |
| 400 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c. 42¾ | 100 do....... 46⅝ |
| 100 do.......s3. 42¾ | 160 C.M.&St.P.Pf. b.c.. 73½ |
| 900 W.U. Tel....... b.c. 76¾ | 400 Tol.W.&W.b.c.s3. 51⅝ |
| 160 do.......b3. 76⅞ | 100 do....... 51⅝ |
| 100 do....... 76⅞ | 100 do.......b4. 51⅝ |
| 500 do.......c. 76⅞ | 1600 do....... 51½ |
| 600 do.......s3. 76⅝ | 500 do.......s3. 51⅝ |
| 500 do....... 76¾ | 400 do....... 51⅝ |
| 800 do....... 76⅞ | 200 do....... 51⅝ |
| 1100 do....... 77 | 100 do....... 51⅝ |
| 2100 do.......b3. 77⅛ | 100 B. H. & E. b.c..s3. 2⅛ |
| 1600 do....... 77⅛ | 200 Del. L. & W.... 111⅝ |
| 300 do....... 77⅛ | 10 St. L. & I. M..... 64 |
| 200 do.......b3. 77¼ | 50 Mor. & Essex.... 92½ |
| 300 do.......s3. 77 | 200 At. & Pac. Pf. b.c. 21⅛ |
| 600 do....... 77 | 500 Ohio & Miss. b.c.. 33⅜ |
| 300 do....... 76⅞ | 100 do.......b3. 33⅜ |
| 100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3. 104½ | 100 C. C. & I. C.....b.c. 32 |
| 300 do....... 104⅝ | 100 do.......b30. 32⅛ |
| 100 do.......b. 104⅝ | 100 do.......b3. 32 |
| 20 do....... 104½ | 200 do....... 32 |
| 100 do.......b. 104⅝ | 100 Quicksil. M. Co.... 32¼ |
| 100 do....... 104⅞ | |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| 700 West. Union....... 76⅞ | 100 C., C., C. & I.... 81½ |
| 100 do.......b3. 77 | 200 do....... 81¾ |
| 1000 do....... 77 | 100 do.......c. 81¾ |
| 100 do.......s3. 76⅞ | 300 do....... 82 |
| 300 do....... 76⅞ | 100 do....... 82½ |
| 100 A. & P. Tel....... 17⅝ | 900 St. Paul R.... 46¾ |
| 200 do....... 17½ | 300 St. Paul Pf.... 73½ |
| 200 Pacific Mail.... 42⅞ | 300 Tol. & Wab....b3. 51⅝ |
| 200 Lake Shore....... 82⅛ | 300 do....... 51⅝ |
| 400 do....... 82 | 100 Ft. Wayne R.... 93¾ |
| 800 Union Pac....s3. 35¼ | 500 Del., L. & W.... 111¾ |
| 100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 31⅞ | 100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 33 |
| 300 do.......b3. 32 | 200 Ohio & M. Pf.... 63 |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....... 120¼ | $20,000 U. S. Cur. 6s, b. c....... 116⅝ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 Va. 6s Defer.. 11¾ | 300 Union Pac. b c.b3. 35⅜ |
| 3,000 N. C. Spe. Tax 3d class....... 10½ | 300 do....... 35⅜ |
| | 400 do.......s3. 35¼ |
| 10,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 9¾ | 3100 do....... 35¼ |
| | 100 do....... 35⅜ |
| 5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex-coup. b. c. 70 | 500 do....... 35⅜ |
| | 100 C. & N. W. b. c. e. 58⅝ |
| 5,000 Erie 3d....... 101 | 1000 do....... 58⅞ |
| 23,000 Un. P. 10s In.. 81 | 300 C.& N. W.Pf. b. c. 75⅝ |
| 1,000 Un.Pac.1st.b.c. 85⅛ | 100 C., Cin., C. & I.... 84 |
| 4,000 Mil. & St. Paul 8s 1st....... 105¾ | 300 do.......c. 83½ |
| | 40 do.......c. 83¼ |
| Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 C. 94½ | 100 do.......c. 83¼ |
| 3,000 C. N. W. Con. C. gold bonds.. 86⅛ | 200 do.......c. 84 |
| | 11 do....... 83½ |
| 10,000 M. Cen. 7s. b. c. 98⅛ | 300 do....... 84 |
| 4,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 81 | 400 do....... 83⅞ |
| 400 Am. Coal..b. c.s3. 69 | 100 do.......b3. 84 |
| 300 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 77 | 100 N. J. Cen....b. c. 107¼ |
| 100 do....... 76⅞ | 200 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 107⅜ |
| 100 do.......b3. 77 | 200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 46¾ |
| 200 do.......c. 77 | 300 do.......b4. 46¾ |
| 600 do....... 77 | 100 do.......s3. 46⅝ |
| 4100 do....... 76⅞ | 100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. s3. 51½ |
| 1100 do....... 76¾ | 200 do....... 51⅝ |
| 100 Am Dist. Tel. b. c. 62 | 200 Del., L. & W. b. c. 111⅞ |
| 10 Adams Ex....b. c. 96½ | 200 do.......s3. 111¾ |
| 100 do....... 97¼ | 100 Bos., H. & E. b. c. 2⅛ |
| 5 American Ex.... 65 | 100 St. L. & I. M. b. c. b30. 64½ |
| 200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 42⅞ | 200 Ohio & M. b. c. b3. 33⅜ |
| 200 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 82 | 200 do....... 33⅛ |
| 100 do.......b3. 82⅛ | 400 do.......s3. 33 |
| 1100 do....... 82⅛ | 200 do....... 33 |
| 1400 At. & P. Pf. b. c. 21 | |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 600 West. Union.... 76⅞ | 500 Union Pac....b3. 35¼ |
| 1100 do.......s3. 76½ | 100 do.......s10. 35 |
| 20 A. & P. Tel.... 18 | 300 do....... 35⅛ |
| 100 do....... 17¾ | 500 do.......b3. 35⅛ |
| 300 Pac. Mail.... 42¾ | 400 do.......s3. 35⅛ |
| 500 Lake Shore.... 82 | 100 do.......s3. 35 |
| 700 do.......s3. 82 | 200 do.......s30. 34⅞ |
| 25 St. Louis & I. M.. 65 | 700 do....... 35⅛ |
| 30 Morris & Essex.. 92½ | 1000 do....... 35 |
| 100 Han. & St. J..b3. 32½ | 200 do....... 35⅛ |
| 300 Pac. R. of Mo.... 43⅞ | 100 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 104⅝ |
| 200 At. & Pac. Pf.... 20¾ | 326 C., C., C. & I.... 84 |
| 200 do.......s3. 20¾ | 100 St. Paul R.... 46⅝ |
| 300 do....... 20½ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 33⅛ |
| 200 do....... 20¾ | 300 do....... 33 |

FRIDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The votes in the Senate yesterday on the National Bank Circulation, which Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had proposed to make free, and the conflict of opinion developed at the close of the day, on the whole Currency problem, caused general dullness in the markets to-day. The speculation in Gold was comparatively steady, but the speculators in the Gold Room, as well as the Stock Exchange, appear to be at sea as to what Congress will really do. The House has to-day postponed the final vote on Free Banking to March 1. Our own belief since December has been that it will be Midsummer before these questions will be definitely settled between the two Houses. This opinion was somewhat shaken a few days ago when a reasonable prospect was developed that the Senate might come to some sort of conclusion on the Bill now pending for the redistribution of $25,000,000 of National Circulation from the Eastern to the Western States. But the action yesterday, we apprehend, postpones final decision to the same late day in the long session, which the signs, soon after Congress met in December, foreshadowed.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 112⅝@112¾@112⅝@112½ ⅌ cent. Bills on England, $4 84@$4 84½ to the £ Sterling for 60 days, and $4 87½@$4 88 for sight. Money, on call loan, is 5 ⅌ cent., and on prime paper 6@7 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange business was, for the most part dull, and the volume of transactions, it will be noticed from the official list of sales, smaller than usual of late. The orders for Western Telegraph are kept up with some spirit, and the demand for Union Pacific continues free. The Western roads are not strong, and New-York Central is indifferently supported. The strongest point in the market is the demand for the public funds of the United States. The New 5 ⅌ cent. Stock is 114¼ ⅌ cent., or 1¼ ⅌ cent. above the par of Gold. The Coupon 5-20s of 1865, May and November, sold at 121¼ ⅌ cent., or a fraction above the long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881, January and July. The Registered, as well as Coupon 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, reached the highest points of the season, and the 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40 Coupon, sold up to 116⅛ ⅌ cent. The Railroad Bonds were in continued good demand on investment orders at the Exchange. In regard to the recent mortgages, some of which are in trouble since the panic of last September, we regret to notice a serious conflict of views and purpose on the affairs of the New-York and Oswego Midland Road. They involve about $30,000,000, of which $8,000,000 First Mortgage is represented by holders, many of whom are reluctant to go into a general readjustment or reorganization of the concern. Their own lien they feel to be entirely secure, under the laws of the great State of New-York, and the intimation in the report of the Committee representing the other interests, as well as their own, in suggesting measures for reorganization, that they are to be held to their "absolute *legal* rights in the premises," has failed to promote a mutual good understanding.

The Stock Exchange on the Railroad Shares closed dull and prices generally weak.

**Closing Quotations—FEB. 20.**

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 114½ | 114¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 121½ | 121¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 120⅝ | 120½ |
| American Gold | 112⅝ | 112½ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 84½ | $4 84½ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 105 | 104⅝ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 107⅞ | 107¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 43⅛ | 42⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 47¼ | 46½ |
| Western Union | 77¼ | 76⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 35⅝ | 35⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 82½ | 81⅞ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 52⅛ | 51½ |
| Harlem | 133½ | 133 |
| North-west | 59¼ | 58¾ |
| North-west Preferred | 75⅞ | 75½ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 32⅛ | 31¾ |
| Adams Express | 96 | 95¾ |
| United States Express | 72¼ | 72 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 77½ | 77 |
| American Express | 64¾ | 64½ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 112 | 111¾ |
| Central New-Jersey | 107½ | 107⅛ |
| Panama | 116½ | 116 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 74 | 73¼ |
| Erie | 48¾ | 48½ |
| Atlantic and Pacific | 21⅛ | 20¾ |

The prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....120 | 5-20 reg., '67....119¼ |
| 6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81..121 | 5-20 coup., '67....120½ |
| 5-20 coup., '62....118⅛ | 5-20 reg., '68....119¼ |
| 5-20 reg., '64....119½ | 5-20 coup., '68....120¼ |
| 5-20 coup., '64....120¼ | 10-40 reg....112½ |
| 5-20 reg., '65....119½ | 10-40 coup....116 |
| 5-20 coup., '65....121¼ | 5s coup., '81....114½ |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., '65..119⅜ | 6s Currency....116½ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65..119½ | |

The following prices were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, old....... 90 | Missouri 6s....... 95 |
| Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. 71 | Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is. 91½ |
| Tenn. 6s, n., ex coup. 72 | Connecticut 6s....... 101 |
| Tenn. 6s, new series. 72 | Rhode Island 6s....... 100½ |
| Virginia 6s, old....... 36 | Ark. 7s, Funded....... 33 |
| Va. 6s, new bonds.... 42 | A. 6s. L. R. & Ft. S. Iss. 20 |
| Va. 6s, Con. Bonds.. 51¼ | Texas 10s of 1876....... 85 |
| Ga. 7s, New Bonds.. 87 | Ohio 6s, 1881....... 102 |
| N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.& J. 35 | Ohio 6s, 1886....... 102½ |
| N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O. 35 | Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877....... 96 |
| N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, Jan. & July.. 25 | Ill. Coup. 6s, 1879....... 96 |
| | Ill. War Loan....... 96 |
| N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, April & Oct.. 25 | Indiana 5s....... 101 |
| | Mich. 6s, 1878-79....... 96 |
| N. C. 6s, F. A., 1866.. 23 | Mich. 6s, 1883....... 96 |
| N.C.6s, N. B., J. & J. 19 | N. Y. R. Bounty Ln. 106½ |
| N. C. 6s, N.B., A.&O. 19 | N. Y. C. Bounty Ln 106½ |
| N.C.6s, Sp. T. class 1. 10½ | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74. 110 |
| N.C.6s, Sp. T., class 2. 10½ | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75. 100 |
| N.C.6s, Sp. T., class 3. 10½ | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77. 100 |
| S. Carolina 6s....... 25 | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78. 100 |
| S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 9 | N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75. 100 |
| S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 12 | N. Y. 6s, C.L., gold, '87. 112 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York....... 125 | Bank of North Am.. 90 |
| Merchants'....... 118 | Irving....... 124 |
| Mechanics'....... 130 | Metropolitan....... 129¼ |
| Union....... 132½ | Continental....... 77 |
| America....... 145 | St. Nicholas....... 104⅛ |
| City....... 265 | Marine....... 150 |
| Mechanics' & Trad's. 121 | Importers' & Trad's. 194 |
| Gallatin & National. 122 | Central National....... 99 |
| Merchants' Ex....... 79½ | Ninth National....... 100 |
| State of New-York.. 108 | Oriental....... 165 |
| Commerce....... 116 | Gold Exchange....... 118 |
| Mercantile....... 115 | German-American.... 93½ |
| American Exchange. 109¼ | Germania....... 113 |
| Chatham....... 130 | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 20.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 100¼ | 100½ |
| City 6s, new | 102⅞ | 103 |
| Camden and Amboy | 123¼ | 123½ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 103¾ | 104 |
| Reading | 115½ | 116 |
| Lehigh Valley | 60 | 60¼ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 43 | 43¼ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 22 | 22¼ |
| Northern Central | 37 | 37½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 93 | 93¼ |
| Lehigh Goal Loan | 97 | 97¼ |

The funding of the State Debt of Tennessee, now going on rapidly under the act of the Legislature of 1873, has carried up the old Bonds, with 30 ⅌ cent. arrearages of Coupons, (July 1, 1869, to January, 1874,) to 90 ⅌ cent., and the same Bonds, Ex Coupons, to 72 ⅌ cent. The new Funding Bonds are also worth 70@72 ⅌ cent. There seems to be no doubt that the July Interest on the whole of the Bonds will be promptly paid, and a reasonable measure of confidence is felt that the taxable resources of the State may be relied upon to pay the future Interest upon the debt now consolidated. The doubtful point on this subject is the readiness of future legislation to levy and collect taxes sufficient to pay this Interest, (about $1,500,000 a year,) and the ordinary expenses of the State Government. The holders, for years past, of the old Bonds with the 5 years' Coupons attached, who are now able to realize at 90 ⅌ cent., can determine this question for themselves.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,457,866; amount marketed, $3,779,071.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

☞ $185,000 ELIZABETH CITY FUNDED DEBT bonds, authorized "by virtue of the city charter and the supplement approved March 17, 1870," due Jan. 1, 1893, with interest at 7 per cent., semi-annually, deliverable in $500, $1,000, or $5,000, either registered or coupon, for sale at 94 and interest.

The total funded debt of Elizabeth, including the above amount, representing her public parks, market-house, school buildings, fire-engine houses, and other city property, is but $882,000, for which annual tax levy is provided by law to pay interest and for sinking fund.

The City of Elizabeth is the most thriving of any in the vicinity of New-York, and has always paid both principal and interest promptly at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Bonds of the city due at any time in 1874 will be taken at par and interest in exchange for the above-named bonds.
AARON G. CRANE,
No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

FEB. 17, 1874.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—First mortgage bondholders desirous of joining for the purpose of protecting their common interest, with the foreign holders of first mortgage bonds, who are now united to the extent of over two million dollars, are requested to communicate immediately with
HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 112 Broadway, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other legitimate enterprises possessing [illegible]

## FAMILY MARKETING.

There were no visible changes in the retail quotations yesterday in Washington Market from those given in our report of last Saturday, except in fresh Fish and Vegetables, the prices on which ranged somewhat higher. The following were yesterday's quotations:

MEATS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porterhouse St'k, lb. | 35@ .. | Loin, lb. | $ 11@ .. |
| Sirloin Steak, lb. | 25@26 | Pigs' Tongues, lb. | 10@ .. |
| Round Steak | 22@ .. | Beef Tongues, lb. | 1 00@1 25 |
| Stewing pieces | 12@15 | Bacon, lb. | 15@ .. |
| Suet | 10@ .. | Tripe, lb. | 8@ .. |
| Mutton, hind q'rs | 15@18 | Lard, lb. | 14@ 15 |
| Mutton Chops | 20@22 | Smoked Beef | 25@ .. |
| Pickled Hams | 15@ .. | Smoked Hams, lb | 15@ .. |

FISH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon, lb. | 35@40 | Pickerel | 15@20 |
| Codfish | 12@15 | Salmon Trout | 18@25 |
| Fresh Shad | 50@75 | Fresh Mackerel, lb. | 20@25 |
| Halibut, lb. | 20@25 | Smelts, lb. | 18@25 |
| Perch | 10@12 | Striped Bass, lb. | 18@30 |
| Sunfish | 10@ .. | Frostfish, lb. | 10@ .. |
| Whitefish | 18@20 | Blackfish, lb. | 12@16 |
| Bluefish | 15@18 | Eels, lb. | 20@ .. |
| Flounders | 12@ .. | Carp, lb. | 15@20 |
| Black Bass | 15@20 | | |

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smoked Mackerel, lb. | 18@ .. | Oysters, large, gallon | $1 50@2 00 |
| Dried Cod, lb. | 10@ .. | Oysters, small, gallon | 75@1 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 20@ .. | | |
| Smoked Eels, lb. | 25@ .. | Hard Clams, gallon | 50@ 75 |
| Smoked California Salmon, lb. | 18@20 | Soft-sh'l Clams, gallon | 40@ 80 |
| Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb. | 20@25 | Soft-sh'l Crabs, dozen | 50@ .. |
| Salt Mackerel, each | 12@25 | | |
| Pickled Lobsters, each | 25@ .. | Hard-sh'l Cr'bs dozen | 50@ 75 |
| Smoked Bloat, each | 3@ .. | | |
| Frische Buecklinge, each | 6@ .. | | |

POULTRY AND GAME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, lb. | $ 16@$ 20 | Prime Wild Turkey, lb. | $ 18@$ 22 |
| Spring Chickens | 18@ 23 | Partridge, pair | 1 00@1 25 |
| Philadelphia Turkey | 18@ 22 | Geese, lb. | 15@ 18 |
| Common Turkey | 15@ 18 | Pigeon, doz. | 1 75@2 50 |
| Tamed Squab, doz. | 4 00@4 50 | Flight Pig., doz. | 1 75@2 50 |
| | | Grouse, pair | 50@ 60 |
| Rabbits, pair | 50@ 65 | Quail, doz. | 3 00@3 50 |

VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turnips, hf. peck | $ 20 @$ 25 | Parsley, bunch | $ 10@$ 15 |
| Potatoes | 20 @ 25 | Celery, bunch | .. .. |
| Potatoes, bu. | 1 25 @ .... | Onions, hf. pk. | 40@ 60 |
| | | Onions, quart | 10@ .. |
| Sweet Potatoes, peck | 1 00 @ .... | Lettuce, head | 10@ 18 |
| Squashes, lb. | 5½@ 6½ | Beets, bunch | 6@ .. |
| Thyme, b'ch | 3 @ .. | New Carrots | 6@ .. |
| Cabbage, hd. | 12 @ 15 | Sage, bunch | 4@ .. |
| Leeks, b'nch | 8 @ 12 | Water-cresses, bunch | 10@ .. |

FRUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pears, dozen | $1 50@$1 75 | Filberts, lb. | 25@ .. |
| Apples, bbl. | 4 75@ 5 00 | Prunnells, lb. | 25@ .. |
| Apples, bkt. | 1 50@ 1 75 | Seedless | 20@ .. |
| Apples, h. pk. | 40@ 45 | Cranb'ries, qt. | 15@ 20 |
| Honey-comb, lb. | 40@ .. | Malaga Grapes, lb. | 30@ 35 |
| Maccaroni, lb. | 16@ 25 | Prunes, new, lb. | 20@ 30 |
| Brazil Nuts | 20@ .. | New Dates, lb. | 9@ 12 |
| English Nuts, lb. | 20@ .. | Raisins, lb. | 14@ .. |
| | | Figs, lb. | 15@ 20 |
| Hickory-nuts, quart | 10@ .. | Box Figs | 35@$1 00 |
| | | Almonds, lb. | 30@ 50 |
| Black Walnuts, quart | 10@ .. | Cocoanuts | 8@ 12 |
| Pecan-nuts, quart | 20@ .. | Dried Cherries, lb. | 18@ 20 |
| Lemons, doz. | 20@ .. | Dried Plums, lb. | 25@ .. |
| Dried Peaches, lb. | 20@ 25 | Can Peaches | 30@ 40 |
| Dried Apples, lb. | 12@ .. | Can Pears | 45@ .. |
| | | Can Pine-apples | 30@ 40 |
| Dried Pears, lb. | 10@ .. | Can Plums | 45@ .. |
| Dried Currants, lb. | 10@ 15 | Can Quinces | 40@ 45 |
| Oranges, doz. | 30@ 40 | Can Cherries | 40@ 45 |

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Family Butter | 40@45 | Eggs | 10 for 25@ .. |
| Common Butter | 35@40 | Cheese, ⅌ lb. | 15@18 |

PICKLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chow-chow, quart | 20@25 | Onions, quart | 20@25 |
| Mixed Pickles, qt. | 20@ .. | Red Cabbage, quart | 20@ .. |
| Cauliflower, quart | 25@ .. | White Onions, qt. | 25@ .. |

## NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

Trade in Beeves was slow and small on yesterday and to-day, and almost all the business effected was at Harsimus Cove. The quality of the Cattle on sale was not good enough to enable salesmen to force sales, therefore the herds to hand were not cleared off on yesterday nor yet again on to-day. Prices ranged from 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 59 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows continue slow of sale. Smooth quality Veals sold at 11c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves were not quoted. Sheep sold at from 5c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs had to be handed over to slaughterers; City Dressed opened on yesterday's quotations, which were from 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed from 6¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb.: trade was dull and small, and the quality of the Hogs to hand not good enough to suit the packers' trade.

SALES.

Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for W. Snyder 32 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 158 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 26 coarse Ohio Oxen at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt. The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had 634 head of horned Cattle on sale which were disposed of as follows: F. Samuels sold 46 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 coarse Missouri Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers from 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. H. Meyer sold 32 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 80 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 64 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 coarse Illinois Bulls at 5c. ⅌ lb., gross weight 1,450 lbs. ⅌ head. D. Waixel sold 288 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8¼ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove, J. N. Pidcock sold 197 poor quality Ohio cull Sheep, weight 14,450 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 198 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,940 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 170 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,850 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 171 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,010 lbs., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 337 Indiana Sheep, weight 33,610 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 25 poor quality Jersey Sheep, weight 2,310 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb. Kase & Sons sold 150 coarse Kentucky Sheep, mixed Bucks, Ewes, and Wedders, average weight 95 lbs. ⅌ head, at $6 14 ⅌ cwt.; 141 Kentucky Sheep, average weight 106 lbs. ⅌ head, at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. J. N. Pidcock had due for this afternoon, 5 car-loads of good quality Sheep, about 900 head.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

West Washington and Washington Market proper are over heavily supplied with Meats, therefore trade was slow, and even on a reduction of rates business could not be forced. J. Strauss reports common quality City-dressed Beef from 8c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. in sides; from 6c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. in fore-quarters; and from 10c.@11½c. in hind-quarters. M. Strauss reports City-dressed Beef, from common to fair, selling in sides, from 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Taylor & Cummings report City-dressed Beef from 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb., in sides; City-dressed Mutton from 6c.@10c. ⅌ lb.; City-dressed Veal from 8c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Snowden & McCanville report City-dressed Beef, from good to choice, from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. ⅌ side; fore-quarters at 9c. ⅌ lb.; hind-quarters from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.; choice ribs at 16c. ⅌ lb. Western-dressed Beef, shipped from Detroit, sold from 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb., native steers, in sides; Western-dressed Mutton, shipped from Detroit, sold from 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb. T. Loughran reports fair quality City-dressed Beef, in sides, from 8½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. J. V. Thurston reports 50 hind-quarters of Buffalo Beef, shipped from Kansas City, selling at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 143 Pennsylvania Veals, average weight 150 lbs. ⅌ head, sold at 11c. ⅌ lb.; country-dressed Jersey and Pennsylvania Veals selling from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Ege & Otis report State Veals, weights from 60 lbs. to 120 lbs. ⅌ head, from 11c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Veals, quality better than last week, weight from 75 lbs. to 140 lbs. ⅌ head, sold from 12½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.; common quality Calves sold from 7c.@9c. ⅌ lb. All of these were country dressed, and trade was dull. State Hogs, 200 lbs. ⅌ head upward, sold from 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.; State Pigs, 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ⅌ head, sold from 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; State Pigs, 150 lbs. down, sold from 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Hogs, 200 lbs. upward ⅌ head, sold from 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Pigs, 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ⅌ head, sold from 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Pigs, 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. ⅌ head, sold from 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; choice Jersey Pigs, 100 lbs. ⅌ head downward, sold from 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. These quotations are of country-dressed Hogs and Pigs. Western-dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. ⅌ head, sold from 6⅝c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. downward, sold from 6¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove, for yesterday and to-day, 1,376 head of Horned Cattle, 1,876 sheep, and 9 cars of Sheep due, 1,496 Hogs.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS**

FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.
10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Wortherspoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.
1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.
3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

**BROOKLINE WATER-WORKS.**

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings:

452 tons of Pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of Pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of Pipe, 12 inches diameter.
60 tons of Pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of Pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of Pipe, 6 inches diameter.
85 tons of Special Castings.

For specifications and further information, apply to
E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer,
[illegible]

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS**

FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 14, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x8 inches.
300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, 1¼ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish 1½ inches thick.
24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1½x2¼ inches.
1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2⅜ inches.
2,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2½ inches.
3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2¼ inches.
7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2⅜ inches.
4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2½ inches.
1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x3½ inches.
6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.
6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 1¾ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for hand-rails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

**PROPOSALS**

FOR MARBLE WORK FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 12, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 23d day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of marble work at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

17,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
4,000 (more or less) half Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
20,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 feet, superficial, (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from four to twelve inches, all one inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the white tiles of best quality, white veined Italian, or white veined American marble equal thereto; the black tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian or Glenn's Falls marble.

The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

**PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR BULK-HEAD.**

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing GRANITE to build a BULK-HEAD or RIVER WALL will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of The Recording Steam Gauge Company of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, which has been adjudged bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LESLIE G. SLOCUM and SUTCLIFF RUSHWORTH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Leslie G. Slocum and Sutcliff Rushworth, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.
WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-law6mS*

NO. 4,536.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER SCOTT and LOUIS P. COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Walter Scott and Louis P. Cohen, heretofore copartners, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874.
ROBERT J. HOGUET, Assignee,
No. 112 Duane street, New-York City.
BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway, New-York City.
f7-law3w8*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of L. GOTTSCHALK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of L. Gottschalk, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. SAWYER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
f14-law3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUST HIRSHBAUM and SIGMUND HIRSHBAUM, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f7-law3w8* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.**

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

ACAPULCO, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.
COLON, Capt. ——— ———, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

**INMAN LINE.**

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Feb. 21, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, [illegible] or [illegible]. $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

**CUNARD LINE.**

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BOSTON. |
|---|---|
| *Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25 | Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28 |
| Cuba, Wednesday, March 4 | Parthia, Saturday, March 7 |
| Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11 | Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14 |
| Calabria, Wed'day, March 18 | Hecla, Saturday, March 21 |
| Algeria, Wed'day, M'rch 25 | Marathon, Sat'day, ... 28 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

**STATE LINE.**

STEAM-SHIPS:

| | |
|---|---|
| STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA | STATE OF VIRGINIA, |
| STATE OF LOUISIANA, | STATE OF GEORGIA, |
| STATE OF MINNESOTA, | STATE OF FLORIDA, bld'g, |
| STATE OF ALABAMA, | STATE OF INDIANA, |

STATE OF NEVADA, building.

TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, &c.

State of Pennsylvania sails.........Saturday, March 7
State of Virginia sails.........Saturday, March 21
State of Georgia sails.........Saturday, April 4

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
WEEKLY SAILINGS NEXT SUMMER.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $60 and $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency; prepaid, $32, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 9 A. M. | Italy..Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.
Greece.Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.........Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.........LEMARIE.........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT.........LACHESNEZ.........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.........DAURE.........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.........ROUSSAN.........Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 9 A. M. precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 A. M.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Feb. 24, 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.**

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

**ATLAS MAIL LINE.**

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.........March 13
CORINTH.........April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.........March 6
ETNA.........March 24

First-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
[illegible]

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

**GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT**

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Feb. 21.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

**ANCHOR LINE**

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,
every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

**FOR HAVANA.**

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).........Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct).........Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........March 12

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,**

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

**NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.**

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

**SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.**

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Rockaway, [illegible]

**RAILROADS.**

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.
ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-law6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN, } Executors.
HENRY COLTON,
ja17-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the offices of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
d20-law6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.
CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
n22-law6mS Executors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.
JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, } Executors.
d6-law6mS* TOWNSEND WANDELL,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.
THOMAS R. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
f14-law6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.
WOLF JACOBS,
ja3-law6mS* MOSES DE WOLF. } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.
n22-law6mSa* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.
WILLIAM JOYCE, Executors of
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN. } John S. Howell, deceased.
au30-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-law6mS* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York the 15th day of January, 1874.
HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.
CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
f21-law6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.
LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-law6mS* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
o18-law6mS* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—PETER GOELET against TERENCE FARLEY, Lewis O. Corbet, William K. Thorn, Henry McShane.—No. 6.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 31, 1874.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 38 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1874.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
f7-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SIMON WORMSER, against WILLIAM B. SCRANTON, Charles D. Kellogg, and Mary E. Kellogg his wife; George H. Mackay, George W. Elston, and Lazarus Rosenfeld.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 3, 1874.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1874.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
[illegible]

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb. 20, but for to-day legal sales are announced to take place as follows:

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. B. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 18.6 by 105, No. 671 Second avenue, west side, 67.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95, on Gansevoort street, south side, 124 feet west of Fourth street.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a C. C. Moore lease of a plot 58 by 142.4, with building thereon, located on West Twenty-third street, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, with lot 8 by 55, in rear, fronting on Twenty-fourth street; lease dated Oct. 12, 1866; term twenty-one years, with renewal; ground rent about $700 per annum.

At private contract Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having recently sold one full lot on Eighth avenue, south-west corner of Ninety-first street, for $30,600.

The list of sales for next week will be published as usual in this column on Monday. Two legal sales are noticed for Monday, but it being a legal holiday they will be adjourned and no business will be transacted.

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Thursday, Feb. 19.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bleecker st., No. 307, n. e. s., 80.3 ft. s. e. of Grove st., 13.5x75 | $8,000 |
| Boston road, s. e. s., 75 ft. n. of Wall st., 29.10x104x25x120.6, Morrisania | 2,350 |
| Boston road, s. e. s., 50 ft. n. of Wall st., 29.10x120.6x25x137 | 2,400 |
| Cedar st., s. e. corner Trinity place, 26.9x25.5x25x25, all title to above, as well as to all other property, real or personal, of the late Henry Wortman, his father | 650 |
| 32d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x98.9, half part | 5,000 |
| 32d st., n. s., 135.9 ft. w. of 2d av., 17.10x98.9, half part | 6,000 |
| 87th st., n. s., 296 ft. e. of Lexington av., 14.8x80 | 20,000 |
| 41st st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th av., 30x98.9 | 16,700 |
| 44th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.4 | 13,000 |
| 53d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x100.4 | 18,000 |
| 53d st., n. s. 340 ft. w. of 6th av., 35x100.5 | 16,000 |
| 53d st., n. s., 258.4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x102.2 | 18,000 |
| Avenue C, e. s., 72.4 ft. s. of 4th st., 48x60, ½ part | 7,500 |
| 2d av., e. s., 119.4 ft. s. of 84th st., 29x100 | 21,500 |
| 2d av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 118th st., 20x90 | 3,500 |
| Same property | 3,500 |
| 2d av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 82d st., 38x62, ½ part | 14,000 |
| 2d av., n. w. corner 34th st., 39.10x76 | 24,500 |
| 2d av., e. s., 89 ft. n. of 30th st., 19x60, ½ part | 6,000 |
| 2d av., w. s., 118.6 ft. n. of 34th st., 19.8x76, ½ part | 7,000 |
| 2d av., e. s., 74.4 ft. n. of 30th st., 16.4x60, ½ part | 6,000 |
| 2d av., e. s., 107.1 ft. n. of 30th st., 16.4x100, ½ part | 6,500 |
| 4th av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 126th st., 25x90 | 6,500 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broome st., No. 1, s.w. corner East st., store and cellar, 9 years, per year | $1,000 |
| Chrystie st., No. 84, 3 years, per year | 1,680 |
| Cherry st., No. 166, 3 years, per year | 1,500 |
| 45th st., n. s., 575 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year | 480 |
| 3d av., No. 7, 7 years, per year | 2,000 |
| 8th av., No. 602, 5 years; 2 years, per year, $3,600; 8 years, per year | 4,000 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS. AND THE CROSS STREETS. Printed lists can be had on application at their office, No. 7 Pine st. Branch office, No. 33 Union square, north.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE, NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23 by 100 feet; possession. Price asked, $60,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 11 LEXINGTON AV.—A POSITIVE Bargain.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, situated north-east corner of Lexington av. and 22d st., for sale low, and terms to suit purchaser; size 26x50. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

**WM. S. GAVEY,**
REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT, No. 34 Bleecker st., New-York City and country property rented and sold; rents collected; management of tenement property made a specialty.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—THE three-story brick house, No. 240 West 53d st., handsomely furnished; is in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**WILLIAM H. FALCONER,**
Real Estate, No. 100 4th av.
SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING
Carefully attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, AND STABLE ON rear of the lot; room for eight horses; good dwelling-house with eleven rooms; lot 25x100 feet; in West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price, $11,500; terms easy. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE.—$17,500—A THREE-STORY BROWN stone, high stoop house; all the modern improvements; one block from the south-west entrance to Central Park. Apply to J. W. STEVENS & BROS., lumber dealers, No. 4 7th st. and North River, or No. 6 Pine st. at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—No. 31 5th av., near 10th st., east side, four-story high-stoop brick house, about 26.4x100; can be bought at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WE HAVE AN ACTUAL PURCHASER FOR a good medium or full sized house, situated between Park and 6th av., on or near Murray Hill, at a price not to exceed $50,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$10,750.—NO. 345 EAST 83D ST.—FOR sale, basement and three-story brown-stone house; new, eleven rooms, with all improvements; three minutes' walk from Eighty-fourth street steam-boat landing.

FOR SALE, NO. 325 WEST 45TH ST.—A THREE story, brown stone, 18.9x50x100 feet; Astor lease, sixty years; price, $13,500; terms easy. Address No. 402 West 54th st.

FOR SALE—GOOD TENEMENTS AND STORES, 54th and 55th sts.; 9th av., four-story brick, well located, $11,000 to $15,000; terms easy. Address OWNER, No. 402 West 54th st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 108 East 26th st. Apply to E. H. ALLEN, Jr., Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE, DESIRABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 50 and 52 Watts st.; building 42x80 feet deep; convenient to shipping and railroads. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 250 Hudson st.; also No. 66 East 9th st.; large room to let, Broadway and 10th st., in second story. Principals only apply to GEORGE SLOANE, No. 787 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THAT FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 54 West 56th st.; price $37,000. GEORGE MOORE, West Side Bank.

$20,000.—IN 18TH ST., NEAR IRVING place, four-story high-stoop house for sale. Apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, 39 Nassau st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Brown-stone-front house for sale or to let, furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box 1,339 Post Office.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Westchester County, one hour from City, ten minutes from depot; elegant house, numerous outbuildings, abundance of fruit, extensive water view, and in every respect a remarkably attractive and desirable place. Price of entire property of fifty-five acres, $65,000; or house and four acres, $20,000; or house and ten acres, $30,000; or house and thirty acres, (twenty-six acres of it being farm land, pear orchard, vineyard, &c.,) $35,000. Terms easy; or will exchange for good Brooklyn or Harlem property lightly encumbered. Also, beautiful cottage on Grand Park Heights, Mamaroneck; new, unsurpassed; $10,500. Also, choice building plots and residences at Delancy Park, same vicinity. SAYRE & HALSTED, No. 162 Broadway.

A BARGAIN AT JERSEY CITY—AN ELEGANT corner brown-stone mansion, with lot; fourteen rooms; handsomely finished in hard wood; all improvements; fashionable and beautiful location; few minutes' walk from the ferries; cost owner $17,000; will be sold to a prompt purchaser for $14,000; easy terms. Also a handsome three-story suncellar and basement brick house, thirteen rooms, with lot; all improvements; Nicolson pavement; elegant location; near ferry; only $7,000; terms easy. J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City. Send stamp or call for "circular."

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME FRENCH-ROOFED cottage residence, containing six bedrooms, bath-room, ample closets, for lease from April 1, on Glenn av., Mountain Side, near Llewellyn Park depot; one and one-half acres in lawns; fine stable and carriage-house; excellent neighborhood. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, at their Orange office, opposite principal depot, on 23d February, (Monday legal holiday;) New-York Office, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEPARATE OR ALL.—SIX LOTS, NOS. 21, 30, 32, 40, 41, 31, each 262½ acres, north half, Township 8, Hamilton County, N. Y. Also two lots, Nos. 81, 82, Warren County, N. Y., Township 11, each 320 acres. Further particulars, address FRANKLIN NORTON, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

$60,000.—EXCHANGE—ON BANKS OF Hudson, one-half mile river front; beautiful country seat and farm, all complete order; only principals inquire. No. 73 Beekman st., third floor, from 12 to 4.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY.)—HEALTHFUL mountain home, nine rooms, furnished; stable, half acre, excellent neighborhood, macadamized road; $8,000. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st., New-York.

JAQUES, NO. 208 BROADWAY, OFFERS two beautiful places at Plainfield, and one at Elizabeth, at extremely low prices; payments easy; great bargains.

YONKERS.—SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE, HOUSE, delightfully situated, Warburton av., near station. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

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## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x26; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 255x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

"THE BEST!—DECIDEDLY!"

**RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.**

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; D. Van Winkle, Rutherford Park, N. J.

A FAMILY IN SEARCH OF A GOOD, COMFORTABLE home in one of the finest locations on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find an old-fashioned brick house, with ten rooms, in prime order, one and a half blocks from the depot; plenty of shade, good garden, ample grounds, with stable. For sale or to rent. Very desirable. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling-house; modern improvements throughout, situate in the most desirable part of Hoboken; possession at any time; terms reasonable. Apply to HAZEN KIMBALL, Office, Hoboken Fire Insurance Company, corner Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, COMPRISING seven acres of land, and having 300 feet of river front, situated at Yonkers, for sale at a bargain. Also, a great variety of other property for sale or rent. Address UNDERHILL & ACKERMAN, Real Estate Agents, Warburton av., opposite City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOMES LESS THAN AN HOUR FROM WALL st.—We have photographs of several beautiful houses on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, near depots, combining taste, economy, and comfort, either for sale or for rent, at moderate price. WILLARD & STONE, No. 162 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET AT Pleasantville, Westchester County, a large double house, pleasantly situated, on a rise of ground, ten acres of land, and an apple orchard in good bearing order. For particulars inquire of REMER & SEE, No. 183 West st., or of C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

***MORRISTOWN, N. J.***
SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE.
HENRY TAYLOR,
No. 4 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN the City or on Brooklyn Heights, a pleasantly-located cottage-house of twelve rooms, near Englewood, N. J.; hot and cold water conveniences, furnace, &c. Address Box No. 5,451 Post Office, New-York.

THIRTEEN ACRES OF FINE LEVEL LAND for sale, suitable either for building sites or farming purposes, situated within a few minutes' walk of depot; terms very easy. Apply to JOHN PEED, Rockville Centre, Long Island.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN Island, and convenient to ferries, a fine farm of sixty-two acres of level land, of naturally good soil, and under a high state of cultivation. For particulars apply to the owner, No. 112 East 37th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
A valuable property in Jersey City for sale, situated in one of the best business locations. Address E. W. B., Box No. 2,368 Post Office, New-York.

NYACK.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, TWO COTtages, ten and twelve rooms; modern improvements; elegant fruit. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—MONDAY, 23D FEBRUARY, (legal holiday.)—The office of HAMILTON & WALLIS, opposite principal Orange depot, will remain open. Real estate for sale and rent in this vicinity a specialty.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation, $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

RAHWAY, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE or to let cheap; also farms near. Col. J. A. MARTIN, No. 122 Main st., Rahway, N. J.

STAMFORD.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES; HOUSES erected to order on easy terms; also, fine villa for sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., 61 Liberty st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL
AT AUCTION,
by order of
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver,
that very
VALUABLE LOT
and
BANKING-HOUSE,
on the north-westerly corner of
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
known as the
NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
on
TUESDAY,
March 3, 1874,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Size of lot, 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet on Pine st. The building contains over thirty offices and basement, independent of the banking-room and rear offices.

NOTE BY AUCTIONEERS.—This banking-room could be very much enlarged by making an entrance on Pine st. See plans and other particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.—OFFICE, NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR SOMEBODY.

UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY to purchase at positive auction sale, on as easy terms as ever were offered, the real estate of a gentleman going abroad.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET—80 feet west of Seventh avenue Boulevard.—Magnificent four-story brown-stone house, two floors, finished in hard wood; every convenience requisite in a first-class dwelling.

No. 478 CARLTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story Philadelphia-brick front house, suitable for a genteel residence of a family who wish to economize.

FOUR LOTS IN NEWTOWN.—Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on Linden Hill map, located on Flushing av. (Fresh ponds.)

The attention of all who wish to make an investment that will pay enormously is called to above sale.

Maps of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee:

CHAMBERS STREET—The valuable five-story brick building and lot No. 108 Chambers st., south side, 50 feet west of Church st. Size, 26x75 feet; building covers lot.

For full particulars, &c., apply to auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 173 THOMPSON ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON STREET—The three-story high-stoop brick house (with brown-stone trimmings) and lot, situate on westerly side of Thompson st., near Houston st., known as No. 173. House 25x50 feet, five feet back of street line; lot 100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 13 WEST 45TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased:

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 13. House is about 60 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and finished in hard wood. Lot, 17 by 100.5.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
A large corner office, second floor of Methodist Book Concern building, corner of Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

[illegible]

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET.**

**Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the**

**DREXEL BUILDING**
BROAD AND WALL STS.
TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house. Apply to E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

SIXTH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—TO lease for a long term of years, for improvement, eight lots on the north-west corner of 6th av. and 40th st.; a very desirable location for almost any kind of business, (theatre, hotel, or flats,) directly opposite Reservoir square, and from the upper windows in view of 5th av. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 210 5th av.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF THE BUILDINGS on the north-west corner of Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., entire or divided; they are six stories, about 76x122 feet; they are kept open for examination, and all particulars obtainable by addressing A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK building Nos. 34 and 36 Elizabeth st., near Canal st., suitable for a manufactory; building 50x30; lot 50 x100; if required the building will be enlarged; good brick stabling; immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, agent, 174 Canal st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front; first-class five story, basement, and sub-cellar; marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS, IN THE Domestic Sewing-machine Company's building, Broadway, corner 14th st., to rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE STORES TO LET—ON 8th av., between 14th and 2(?)d sts. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NOS. 636 and 638, being 5(?) feet front, and extending through to Crosby st.; alterations will be made. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th av.

TO LEASE—MAIN FLOORS NO. 240 BROADWAY; store and basement corner Mercer st.; whole building between Mercer and Greene. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place.—To lease, new double store, 52x200, running through to Mercer st.; best lighted building on Broadway. Apply to D. W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT OR CORNER medium-sized house between 20th and 40th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. Also, from 50 to 150 acres, improved, on east side of Hudson River, and below Poughkeepsie, for unincumbered lots on the grade near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN G. BOLEN, No. 19 Maiden lane.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS CITY, OR country adjacent, worth from $15,000 to $25,000, in exchange for a valuable collection of oil-paintings, mostly by foreign artists. A rare opportunity to embellish a home with works of art, without expenditure of cash. Address, stating price, location, and dimensions, Box No. 181, Office New-York *Times*.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$2,000.—WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL house between 4th and 6th avs.; possession May 1, 1874; rent, $2,000. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,513 New-York Post Office.

AN OLD DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED—For a light, clean, business purpose. Address, (stating rent and terms,) by mail, J. H. G. McGLONE, No. 17 West 4th st.

PERSONS DESIRING TO RENT THEIR houses are invited to enter them in our books. No charge unless tenant procured. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 1,292 Broadway.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A SMALL house, unfurnished, by a small family, below 23d st., west side. Address, stating particulars and rent, which must be moderate, B. B., Box 129 *Times* Office.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH.—TO LET, FURNISHED, TO A private family only, from the 8th of June next to the 15th of September, one of the prettiest and most commodious villas on the shore; bathing-house, kitchen garden, well stocked; croquet lawn, billiard-room, ice-house, full of excellent ice; stabling for three horses, coach-house, room for two carriages. Apply to Mr. ARTHUR WALLACK, Wallack's Theatre, Broadway, where a photo of the place can be seen.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A NUMBER OF high-stoop and English basement houses, at rents from $1,000 to $4,000, mostly between the 6th and 10th avs. and between 14th and 41st sts. May be seen by applying for permits to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LET LOW—TO A GOOD TENANT, THE DESIRable house No. 51 East 10th st.; has been put in thorough order. Apply to AUG. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—NEW HOUSE, OPPOSITE PARK, near 62d st., $5,000; houses in West 32d st., $1,100; in East 83d st., $1,160; cottage, No. 107 New Boulevard, $400. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

## AUCTION SALES.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1874.
AT AUCTION.

Fire apparatus, engines, and trucks. The following property of the City of Brooklyn will be sold at auction, on Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the repair-yard of the Brooklyn Fire Department, corner of Myrtle av. and Hampden st., where it can be seen any day from date to day of sale:

Six steam fire-engines of the following makers: Lee & Larnard, James Smith, Allentown Iron Works, Clapp & Jones, and Joseph Banks.

Four hook and ladder trucks, suitable for use in a volunteer fire department.

One cracked fire-bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds.

Terms of sale cash: twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within ten days thereafter.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

BOND & MORIARTY, AUCTIONEERS.
At the
KEELER ART GALLERY,
NO. 282 BROADWAY,
between Reade and Duane sts.,
a large and fine collection of
OIL CHROMOS AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS
will be sold at auction, without reserve, on
SATURDAY, 21ST.,
at 11 o'clock.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 16, 1874.

There will be sold by public auction at this office, on MONDAY, March 16, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., a lot of unserviceable commissary property, consisting of office furniture, scales, hardware, &c.
Terms cash.
M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges, ex steam-ship Republic, landing on White Star Dock; 1,000 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship India, landing on Pier No. 21 North River; 100 boxes Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Rotterdam; also, balance cargo barrels, landing on Pier No. 7 East River; also, 500 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Russia, landing on Cunard Dock, Jersey City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1874, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of J. Nelson Tappan, Esq., Assignee, &c.,)
200 shares Relief Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
70 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
190 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS EFFECTUALLY relieved by the use of Datura Tatula; for, "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—DR. J. MCVEAGH. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—GEN. ALEXANDER. Sold as tobacco in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond st., London, and by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers throughout the States.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association are prepared to show samples and receive bids for all the cattle horns and hair tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874, inclusive. Bids to be opened at their office, 44th and 45th sts., East River, on TUESDAY, 24th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—[illegible]

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 1½ WEST 38TH ST. APPLY to L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 83 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a second floor, in suits or separate, to gentlemen or families. Also, third story rooms; terms moderate; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARlors, first floor, and two small rooms; first-class board. Nos. 200 and 202 West 23d st. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable room, first or third floor; southern exposure; small family. To agreeable party terms to suit. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished, unusually large and pleasant rooms on second floor to let, without board, in strictly private family.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—PARTIES WISHING board by the year, from April or May, can make advantageous arrangements by applying immediately; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH or without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everitt Library, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

ONE ELEGANT SET OF ROOMS, WITH first-class board, to a family or single gentlemen; no moving in May. Opposite Stuyvesant square. No. 304 2d av., near 18th st.

GLENHAM HOTEL, 5TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST and 22d sts.—European plan; a few suites of rooms now vacant; also single rooms. A. H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME large front room on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR AND THIRD floor to rent, with or without board; best of references. No. 147 West 45th st.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, MAY BE had at No. 48 East 21st st. House and location unexceptionable.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV., Corner of 28th st.—Rooms on second floor to rent, with board.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—EXTRA SIZE HALL rooms on fourth floor, with board.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent. C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

## BOARD WANTED.

IN THE COUNTRY—BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer for four in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, with stable accommodations; farm-house preferred. Address, stating terms, Box No. 118 Williamsburg Post Office, Long Island.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED IN A PRIvate family where there are no other boarders, on reasonable terms, for a young couple, with infant and maid; highest references given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family by two adults; location between 23d and 50th sts. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BAKER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY TO ATtend a bakery or confectionery. Address Miss E. E., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for three days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A German young woman, who is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; has best of City references. To be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of reference; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, OR HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY ENGLISH young woman; is competent, able, and willing to take general work and care of house or home; City or country; has satisfactory references; superior cook in all branches. Can be seen at the "Home and Bureau," No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SCOTCH WOMAN, WITH first-class references, in a gentleman's house as cook; understands everything in the culinary line, and is kind, sober, and obliging; will work for moderate compensation; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COLORED SERVANT AS COOK OR laundress in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS THOROUGHLY capable of all branches of cooking; City or country; is good disposition, sober, honest, tidy; has satisfactory references; wages moderate. Call at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TWENTY-FIVE years of age; is a very good cook; has excellent City references; will do no washing. Can be seen at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A willing and industrious girl; expects moderate wages and fulfills her duties. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking, meats, soups, pastry; has the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A SKILLful hair-dresser, solicits the patronage of ladies who wish to be waited upon at their residences; will give perfect satisfaction; terms $2 per week. Call at No. 128 West 30th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE COLORed young woman for general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; is willing to oblige every way; has plenty good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE, ENGLISH girl, with good reference; understands the care of children well, and is kind and patient with them; will also make herself useful as chamber-maid, &c., if required; wages low; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,
No. 1,502 Broadway second door below 45th st., furnishes faithful, capable SERVANTS, in every capacity, for City and country, at moderate wages. This Directory is conducted by ladies, and means a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent ten days in advance of visit.
Protestant cooks wanted; also French and German nurses.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; was six years in his last place. Address F. C. Thorburn's, No. 15 John st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; only those in want of such a man need apply; best City references. Call or address D. B., No. 21 East 33d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY REspectable couple; the man is a good cook and waiter, or can make himself useful; the woman is willing and industrious house-worker; both highly recommended, and no objection to any distance to the country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A FRENCHMAN; MARried, no family; wife dress-maker; understands greenhouse, graperies, flower and vegetable gardening, laying out grounds, &c. Address No. 242 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A STRICTLY SOBER, INDUStrious man; married, small family; thoroughly understands his business; hot and cold graperies, green-house and hot-house, vegetables, fruit, flowers, and laying out of new grounds; best of references. For particulars, address N. R., gardener, No. 376 Broadway, care of Mr. Bridgeman.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; married, no family; best of references. Address R. P., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

OVERSEER OR FARMER.—WOULD TAKE charge of a gentleman's place; parties wishing to travel; good reference given. Address J. W. P., Hyde Park, N. Y.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLORed man, as first-class waiter in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; has the best of City references; is honest and trustworthy. Address J. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants and business men [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:45. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.......Proprietor and Manager

TO-DAY AT 1:30,
LAST MATINEE AND LAST PERFORMANCE OF
FOLLINE!

TO-NIGHT AT 8
will be acted, for the FIRST TIME in the City of New-York, SHAKESPEARE'S fanciful comedy, in five acts, entitled

LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST.

Produced with entirely new scenery by Mr. James Roberts, Mr. Louis Duflocq, and Mr. Charles W. Boell, and an entirely new SYLVAN TABLEAU for the end by Mr. Charles W. Witham.
Entirely new historical costumes by Mme. Finchette.
New and ingenious properties and appointments by Robert Cutler; and
The new mechanism by Mr. Thomas Kelly.

THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual strength.

The whole production given under Mr. DALY'S personal direction.

The King of Navarre.......Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Biron, one of the King's favorites....Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Longaville....} companions of {...Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Dumain......} the King. {...Mr. HART CONWAY
Don Adriano de Armado, a fantastical Spaniard, at the King's court....Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Sir Nathaniel, a parson.......Mr. D. WHITING
Master Holofernes, the schoolmaster...Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Dull, the constable.......Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Costard, a country clown.......Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Moth, the page of the Spaniard, Miss STELLA CONGDON
A Forester.......Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Jacquenetta, a country wench, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
Pages, Men-at-arms, &c.

THE EMBASSY FROM FRANCE.
Mercade, the courtly.......Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Lords.......Messrs. GILBERT and BEEKMAN
The Princess of France.......Miss ADA DYAS
Rosaline, a favorite in her suite, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Maria.......} Ladies of the {...Miss SARA JEWETT
Katherine...} Princess' suite, {...Miss NINA VARIAN

CHARACTERS IN THE PAGEANT.
Heims, or Winter.......Mr. JAMES G. PEAKES
Ver, or Spring.......Mlle. GRETCHEN

SYNOPSIS.
ACT I. SCENE: The Party and Palace of Navarre. (ROBERTS.)
ACT II. SCENE: The Encampment of the Princess. (BOELL.)
ACT III. SCENE: The Forest of Navarre. (ROBERTS.)
ACT IV. SCENE: The Princess' Tent. (DUFLOCQ.)
ACT V. SCENE I: The Party—and old Palace. (ROBERTS.)
SCENE II: The Tent of the Princess, with the PAGEANT OF THE NINE WORTHIES.
Pompey the Great, by.......Costard, the Clown
The Conqueror Alexander, by Sir Nathaniel, the Parson
Judas Maccabeus, by.......Holofernes, the Schoolmaster
The Valiant Hector, by.......Don Armado
The Infant Hercules, by.......Moth, the Page
Tableau I.......WINTER: "When Icicles Hang."
Tableau II.......SPRING: "When Daisies Pied."

Mr. DALY begs to announce that the evenings devoted to SHAKESPEARE'S comedy are strictly limited in number, as by his contract with the author of the latest London sensation,

CHARITY,

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, (author of PYGMALION AND GALATEA, and also THE FAMOUS "BAB BALLADS,") Mr. Daly is compelled to produce that play without delay. It is therefore announced that CHARITY will be acted for the first time in this country on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, unless public interest in "LOVE'S LABORS LOST" will necessitate its postponement to the following week, when it must positively be produced.

Mr. DALY has also to announce, for early and elaborate production, Mr. ALEXANDER DUMAS' most brilliant successful play, the sole success of the Parisian stage during the present season,
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.
Due notice will be given of its first performance.

GILMORE'S
MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS,
ARMORY, 14th st. and 6th av.
The thirteenth of these largely-attended concerts will be given at the Armory, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. The entire force of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, with all its soloists, will be present and take part. The programme will be new and varied, and is well calculated to satisfy the musical amateur and critic, as well as the popular demand. Besides the other features, there are embraced in it solos for those eminent performers, Arbuckle, Lefebre, and Kegel. The constant and severe rehearsals of this band give to their performances an exceptional unity and finish. Tickets, 50 cents. At the door, and of members of the regiment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DANIEL BOONE.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
LAST MATINEE AT 2 — LAST TIMES OF MR. JOHN A. STEVENS, in his new Drama of DANIEL BOONE. — LAST NIGHT AT 8.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING WITH ABOVE.
The specialty artists, FELIX LA GLOIS, FOSTER SISTERS, GUY FAMILY, WATSON BROS., &c.
MONDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, THREE PERFORMANCES, AT 11 A. M., 2 AND 8 P. M.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND PROMENADE CONCERT, Seventh Regiment Armory, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1874.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment; positively no tickets will be sold at the door.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(TWELFTH,) SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

## MEETINGS.

RAPID TRANSIT.

A mass-meeting of the people of the City of New-York will be held at Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock, to consider the subject of Rapid Transit on the basis of the bill presented to the Legislature by Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, with such amendments as the meeting may see fit to adopt. All citizens and associations friendly to the movement are invited to attend.

Hon. H. G. EASTMAN,
Hon. W. J. McALPIN,
Hon. HOMER A. NELSON,
And other eminent speakers will address the meeting.
L. M. BALLARD, Secretary.

## LECTURES.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL AT the urgent request of a crowded audience, give another free lecture to ladies, preparatory to a third course, in Robinson Hall, on 16th st., between Broadway and 5th av., at 3 P. M., MONDAY, Feb. 23. Subject—"Physical Improvement of Women and Children."

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—For sale, a first-class flouring mill, five run of stones and all necessary machinery; water-power unsurpassed; located on railroad and canal; surrounded by excellent wheat-growing country; mill running, and has large country trade; will sell cheap; one-half purchase money remain on bond and mortgage. Post Office Box No. 333 Syracuse, N. Y.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—A HALF INTEREST in a daily morning paper, published in the interior of the State, is offered for sale; a rare chance for a thoroughly competent newspaper manager. Inquire for two days at room No. 16, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, or direct to same address.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER GENERAL OR special, with from $25,000 to $50,000 capital to engage in the linen and upholstery goods trade. Applicant understands his business and can give one of the best names in the trade to a concern. Address W. A., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A RESPONSIBLE MAN OF LARGE MERCANtile experience and high standing, would like a responsible position in finance or the general conduct of a large business or manufactory. Address MERCHANT, Post Office Box No. 4,079.

$4,000.—WANTED—A PARTY AS PARTner to take charge in this City of a branch of an Eastern manufacturing company; profits large and sales certain; references required and given. Address COMPANY, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—AT GREAT SACRIFICE, MANUfacturing business connected with the woolen interest of New-York, over thirty years; $2,000 capital required; safe cash business. Inquire UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 120 Chambers st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEWSPAPER AND STAtionery store in Terrytown, opposite Hudson River Railroad Depot.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS ALDRIDGE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
f21-1aw3wS* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EGYDIUS ROESSNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Egydius Roessner, of the City of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1874.—Dated at New-York the 17th day of February, 1874.
f21-law3wS* WILLIAM DIECKMANN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM W. PARRISH, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
f21-law3wS* E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

## HELP WANTED.

FARMER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF farm, a short distance from the City; must understand gardening, care of stock and poultry, and his wife must be competent to manage the dairy. Address FARMER, Box No. 33 New-York Post Office, with references and full particulars.

WANTED—IN THE BRANCH OFFICE OF A CITY Company, a young man familiar with the [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. NILSSON.
MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The management respectfully announce to the public that, fearing lest the sickness from which Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON is now suffering may prevent her from appearing in Donizetti's opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor," at the Academy of Music on Monday next, as announced, it has been considered the more advisable on that evening, as an appropriate opening of the Spring season in the Metropolis, to present the last and grandest work of Verdi's,
AIDA, AIDA, AIDA,
with its gorgeous *mise en scene*, colossal chorus, orchestral effects, and its brilliant cast, as follows:
AIDA, an Ethiopian slave.......Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI
AMNERIS.......Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
RADAMES, Captain of the Guard, Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
AMONASRO, King of Ethiopia, and father of Aida.......Signor DEL PUENTE
RAMFIS, Chief Priest.......Signor NANNETTI
THE KING, father of Amneris.......Signor SCOLARA
Increased Chorus and powerful Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.......Signor E. MUZIO
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M., SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, BROOKLYN ACADEMY, LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.
General admission, $2.
Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
Private boxes, $16 and $20.
Admission Family Circle, $1; reserved 50 cents extra.
Seats can now be secured for either or all of the above at box-office of Academy of Music, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.
NOTICE.—Those having purchased tickets for operas originally announced can exchange them at box-office.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

**73d to 80th**

PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

**LED ASTRAY,**

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21,
TWELFTH MATINEE,
AND MONDAY, FEB. 23.
(WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,)
EXTRA MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Lessee.......J. B. BOOTH
LAST NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
Will be presented Bulwer Lytton's Romantic Play in five acts entitled
THE LADY OF LYONS.
PAULINE.......Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
Claude Melnotte.......Mr. Joseph Wheelock
AND A FULL AND POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 21,
BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,
On which occasion will be produced,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy in five acts of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET, (her first appearance in New-York in this character)....Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
Romeo.......Mr. Joseph Wheelock
Mercutio, (his first appearance at this theatre, and who has kindly volunteered his services on this occasion).......Mr. Chas. Walcot

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874,
The Great Tragedienne, Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
Will make her first appearance in the dual characters of LADY DEDLOCK and HORTENSE,
In CHESNEY WOLD.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.
FIFTH WEEK
Of Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK...as...ALFRED EVELYN
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM...as...BENJAMIN STOUT, M.P.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT...as...MR. GRAVES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD...as...SIR FREDERICK BLOUNT
Mr. J. B. POLK...as...CAPT. DUDLEY SMOOTH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL...as...SIR JOHN VESEY
Mr. W. J. FERGUSON...as...LORD GLOSSMORE
Mr. G. F. BROWNE...as...MR. SHARPE
Mr. T. E. MILLS...as...THE OLD MEMBER
Mr. W. J. LEONARD...as...TABOURET
Mr. C. E. EDWIN...as...GRAB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS...as...CLARA DOUGLAS
Mme. PONISI...as...LADY FRANKLIN
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE...as...GEORGINA VESEY

The demand for seats to witness this comedy is so great that ELABORATE REVIVALS and PRODUCTION of NOVELTIES are for the present postponed. The box-book will be open
THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

624 OLYMPIC. 624
BROADWAY. BROADWAY.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the name of T. TATE, Jr., & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent Feb. 11, 1874. The business will hereafter be continued by S. ELLIS BRIGGS, who is now the owner of all claims due the said firm. T. TATE, Jr., S. ELLIS BRIGGS.
New-York, Feb. 16, 1874.

## WINTER RESORTS.

[illegible]

# STREET CLEANING.

### THE INVESTIGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

#### SUPERINTENDENT THORNE'S EXAMINATION—THE STATEMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES SUBSTANTIATED.

The investigation into the abuses and reckless management of the Street-cleaning Bureau was resumed last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the Assembly Committee on Cities all the members being present. Mr. Eastman, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Ex-Attorney General Barlow appeared as counsel for the committee and conducted the examination. The sitting was held in Parlors G, and the apartments were crowded by interested parties, among whom were Commissioners Charlick, Russell, and Duryee; Assemblyman Jos. Blumenthal, who introduced the resolution of inquiry in the Assembly; Jackson S. Schultz, George Middleton, Superintendent Thorne, of the bureau, and others. There was also present a delegation of cartmen and laborers in the employ of the bureau, who appeared to present their grievances. In opening the session, Mr. Eastman said that he presumed all were aware of the nature of the resolutions under which the investigation was being held. The first witness to be examined would be Inspector Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau.

Inspector Thorne then appeared, taking a position on the north side of the room, alongside of Charlick, and was formally sworn. He testified, in reply to Gen. Barlow: My name is Thomas W. Thorne. I am an Inspector of Police, detailed as Superintendent in charge of the Bureau of Street Cleaning. I took charge of the position in June, 1872, and am the only person who has filled the office under the present City charter, or under the present Board of Police.

Q.—We want to get at a history of the method of conducting the affairs of that bureau, which you will please inform us of so far as you are able. Is the street cleaning carried on by wards? A.—By wards and avenues. There are some streets and avenues that are independent from the ward divisions of operation, among them being Broadway, Fifth avenue, Third avenue, Fourth avenue, Eighth avenue, Madison avenue, Fourteenth street, Twenty-third street, Bowery, Chatham street, Wall street, and a few others; these are cleaned by gangs appointed exclusively to them.

Q.—What is the organization of the force? A.—In each ward there is a foreman, two gangmen, and the laborers and cartmen assigned to that ward. There are hired carts and cartmen, and there are also carts and horses belonging to the department, driven by men in the employ of the department. As nearly as I can tell there are about eighty-five carts belonging to the department. There are also four district inspectors. The City is divided into four districts, one under each inspector, and it is the duty of the inspectors to see that the foremen have the work done, and done properly; the four inspectors when I undertook charge of the bureau were: James Lee, a man named Duncanson, William Barclay and James Dugan; Duncanson was removed and Gershon Cohen was put in his place. There are also what is known as "dump inspectors," fourteen in number; it is their duty to keep tally of the number of loads delivered at the dumps by the cartmen, and their tallies must tally with those kept by the foreman; there are fourteen dumps, one to each inspector, seven of the dumps being on the East River and seven on the North River. The force of scowmen numbers about forty-five men, and they are in charge of the Superintendent of Scows, Daniel S. Hyatt; the scows are towed by the steam-tugs belonging to the department; there are two hawsers attached to each scow, one forward and one aft, but there is no permanent attachment of men to each scow; when the scows are towed away they are met at their place of destination by the scowmen, who then put them in position to discharge and attend to them as required.

Q.—In your handling of City refuse is there any attempt made to effect a separation of ashes and garbage? A.—No, Sir; there have been efforts made to separate them; it was tried by requiring householders to keep them in separate vessels.

Q.—But why is it not attempted now—don't you try to effect any separation? A.—No. It is the business of the Board of Health to make the ordinance ordering the separation. My attention has never been called to it by the Board of Health.

Q.—All the ashes and garbage are put in the carts together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where are you engaged in dumping now? A.—At Ninety-fourth and Ninety-sixth streets, East River; also, some at Blackwell's Island and some at Greenpoint.

Q.—Who owns the land on which you are dumping at Ninety-fourth and Ninety-sixth streets? A.—I don't know; Jones & McQuade have a contract to fill up that property for the City.

Q.—How for the City? A.—I don't know exactly; they are doing it for the City.

Q.—And they get their stuff to fill in with from you? A.—Yes, some of it. They pay us $10 a scow-load for it; we deliver it.

Q.—Who directed you to make that contract? A.—There was no contract; Mr. McQuade came to see me about it.

Q.—And who directed you to dump up there? A.—Mr. McQuade came to see me about it, and I went up stairs and told the Commissioners what offer he made. The Commissioners consented to it, and we went in and done the work.

Q.—What Commissioners did you consult about it? A.—I think I told Mr. Smith and Mr. Charlick.

Q.—What did they tell you? A.—They told me to go on and do it. I have been dumping there ever since; that was about five weeks ago.

Q.—How much will a scow carry? A.—They will hold sometimes 200 cubic yards, sometimes 250, sometimes 175, depending upon the sort of stuff and the condition of the scows. Some of the stuff is heavier than other kinds. Our largest scows hold from 200 to 250 yards.

Q.—What do the smallest hold? A.—We have taken them up with 125 yards on them.

Q.—You might take them up with half a dozen or a dozen yards on them. What is their capacity? That's what I want to get at. A.—About 175 yards to 200. The agreement is that they pay $10 a scow-load, taking them as they come, large and small, but we always load them as heavily as they will bear. There is supposed to be about a cubic yard in a cartload. That contract with Jones & McQuade is the best price we have ever obtained since I have been connected with the bureau, because they handle the stuff themselves; we only deliver it at their docks.

Q.—Have you never had a higher offer made to you? A.—Yes; we have had $20 a scow-load offered.

Q.—Do you furnish stuff to the New-Jersey Central Railroad? A.—Yes; they pay us nothing, as they furnish their own scows and their own labor. They have been receiving it at that rate since long before I went into the bureau.

Q.—What other propositions have been made to the board? A.—The New-Jersey Central made a proposal to us, asking that we should pay them $30 for every scow-load they took away, and the board decided to take no notice of it.

Q.—How much do they take away? A.—All they want. We pay no attention to the quantity they take. We simply dump it on their scows, and the more they take away the more money we make out of it. I think the Jones & McQuade contract saves $10 to the City at least on every scow-load. Our men are always directed to dump on the Jersey Central scows when they are as near to them as they are to our own dumps. This is controlled by the foremen, who give directions to the cartmen.

Q.—What is dumped in this way? A.—Everything we get off the streets. Ashes, garbage, sweepings, and manure are all dumped on the same scows; but the ashes and garbage are collected by one set of men, and the sweepings by another set.

Q.—What contracts have been made for the sale of ashes, garbage, and sweepings—this filling stuff, besides that with McQuade? A.—There was one with Joseph W. Duryea; we dumped for him at Sixty-fifth street and North River. He paid us twenty-five cents a cubic yard for it, the measurement on which our payment was made being taken by Charles H. Haswell, a City Surveyor, after the stuff was put on Duryea's lots. That contract was a dead loss to the City, because there was so much shrinkage of the stuff, it never measured as much when it was settled on the lots as it did on our scows. There is a profit on the McQuade contract.

Q.—How much does it cost to place a scow-load on those lots? A.—About $35 to $40. It will take ten or twelve men and four or five horses and carts to unload a scow-load in one day.

Q.—Twenty-five cents a yard on a 250-yard scow would be about $50 or $60 per scow-load? A.—It would by our measurement on the scows, but not as it is surveyed after it is put on the lots; Duryea's contract has been in operation about a year last Fall; we also furnished stuff to Henry Steers for filling in a dock at Greenpoint at $20 a scow-load, and we do the unloading on that contract; but none of these compare with the Jones & McQuade contract.

A.—How does Steers pay you? A.—He pays by the scow-load, and pays up weekly; we always give him as much as we can in each load, for I am only too glad to get rid of it.

Q.—What other contracts or deliveries have been made? A.—Some property belonging to Francis Pidgeon, at Hunter's Point, was filled in free because we had no place to put the stuff; I took it there for three months. I stopped taking it there because I got a contract from Hendricks & Dubois, at Sixty-third street and North River. I don't know the terms of that contract, but the books will show. They were the first that paid anything since I have been in charge. I also took stuff to Sand's Point and to Coney Island and threw it overboard. After that I got the Dubois contract; then I got a contract with Mr. Adams at Gowanus, and another with C. A. Willard. They both paid something to the board, which the books will show. Willard paid up in full, but Adams left a check dated ahead with the department, amounting to $1,100, and then got into a balloon or something—busted up. There was also a contract with Mr. Voorhis, but I don't remember the terms of it; the books will show what they were. Then there was one with James M. Boyd. I don't know whether these were written contracts or not, but the money is in the office. The next, I think, was with Solomon Mehrbach. We commenced with him at $10 a scow-load, and we unloaded it. That was late in last Summer or Fall, and we kept on with him till we commenced with Jones & McQuade. The unloading is done by hand, sometimes in wheelbarrows and sometimes in carts. That is all I can remember, except some that was put on lots, when we had no other place to put it.

Q.—Mention some of those cases? A.—Yes, Sir; there was Mr. Charlick's property at Hunter's Point. I went to him to see if I could not get permission to put some of the stuff on his property.

Q.—About what time was that? A.—Last Summer.

Q.—About when? A.—If you will go down to the office with me I will tell you.

Q.—What did Mr. Charlick say when you went to ask this privilege? A.—I went to one of the other Commissioners about it also.

Q.—To which one? A.—I can't recollect just now which one it was. I told Mr. Charlick if I could go over to his property I would like to, as it was close, and a good tide, and there was no risk.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He hesitated about it for a while, and then said he didn't want it, as it would be troublesome, and was of no use to him. [Laughter in the rear of the room.]

Q.—How long did you carry stuff there? A.—All through the Summer, up to the time that Mehrbach's contract was entered into. I also put stuff on property of Vincent King's, at Hunter's Point.

Q.—How near was Charlick's property to the water? A.—It was on the creek. There was about twenty feet of a dock there.

Q.—Did you unload it and put it on his property with your own men? A.—Yes, sir; with the men employed by the department.

Q.—It was done by the department men? A.—Yes. All the work was done by them, but we had the use of a steam-engine and derricks belonging to Mr. Charlick. We also put some stuff on the Flushing Railroad property adjoining Charlick's.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Charlick ever had any of this stuff put on his property at Hunter's Point before he became Police Commissioner? A.—Not to my knowledge. I have heard that he had some taken there.

Q.—Did he pay for the stuff that was taken there before he became Commissioner? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you ever heard that he paid for it? A.—I have heard so. I heard one man say he had a bill against Mr. Charlick for filling.

Q.—Who was that man? His name is Pickard, and he was Superintendent under John L. Brown. He says he has a bid for $500 against Mr. Charlick.

Q.—How much do the records show as delivered by Mr. Brown? A.—Pickard was Brown's Superintendent, and he might know.

Q.—I ask you whether you know whether there was any record kept in the Police Department of the amount Mr. Brown delivered? A.—Mr. Brown had a contract for cleaning the City in the beginning. I think it was for $500,000. Mr. Schultz can give you more information of that.

Q.—I would like to understand, Mr. Thorne. You say the foreman determined where this stuff was to go? A.—Certainly; he decided that it should go to the most convenient place, unless in cases where we frequently had got stopped by foul weather, and then our carts had to go twice the distance.

Q.—The Mr. Charlick that you have been speaking of is Mr. Oliver Charlick? A.—Yes, Sir. That contract was entered into before the present Police Department was organized—before June, 1873.

Q.—Where else did you dump on private property? A.—Nowhere, except in the cases of Mr. Charlick and Mr. King.

Q.—Have you ever got permission to dump on private property in the Twenty-second Ward? A.—The foreman gets permission now from any party that owns lots that want filling in.

Q.—Who is the foreman in that ward? A.—The foreman's name is Barker.

Q.—Is there any dumping board in the Twelfth Ward? A.—There is not. We put in scows wherever there are any lots requiring to be filled up.

Q.—How do you dump it? A.—We dump it in so as to make it convenient for ourselves.

Q.—Do you level it down? A.—We level it in only so far as to fetch our carts to the dump.

Q.—Who is the foreman in the Twelfth Ward? A.—Edward Moore is the foreman in the Twelfth Ward.

Q.—Do you remember any names of parties in the ward on whose private property dumping was done? A.—I do not remember any names in the Twelfth Ward, where the stuff was put.

Q.—Where else except in the Twenty-second and Twelfth Wards do you know of any private property on which dumping was done? A.—In the Nineteenth, John Cummins, the contractor, took stuff about fifteen months ago.

Q.—Did he pay anything for it? A.—He paid ten cents a load for it. I forget the particulars of this transaction, but the records are in the office.

Q.—How was the dumping done on his property? A.—The stuff was dumped from the carts.

Q.—Who else do you remember, besides Mr. King and Mr. Charlick, to whose property this stuff has been transported? A.—Mr. Pidgeon, at Greenpoint, across the river.

Q.—How far did that have to be transported from the scows? A.—Some of it 150 feet.

Q.—Can you tell exactly what distance the stuff was carried here from the scows? A.—From about 125 to 150 feet. It was carried back.

Q.—How was it leveled in there? A.—It was leveled in the same way that Mr. Charlick's was.

Q.—Did he pay anything for that stuff? A.—He never paid us anything, but sent in a bill of $15 against us.

Q.—Do you know of any one else who had dumping done on his property? A.—Yes; on the property of Frank Swift on Coney Island.

Q.—Do you know where Mr. Brown dumped in his time? A.—In Ninety-sixth street, on the East River.

Q.—What was the locality there—on whose premises? A.—He dumped the larger portion of it on his own premises.

Q.—How far had you to transport that from the scow? A.—We had to wheel it from 125 to 150 feet.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Brown sold any stuff? A.—I think he filled in some for Mr. Adams.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Adams ever paid him anything? A.—I do not know whether he ever paid him a cent or not.

Q.—You do not think this stuff could be made a source of revenue to the City? A.—I was told that there was a party in Jersey City would be very happy to take the whole of it, but I never got the name.

Q.—Are you familiar with this subject in other cities? A.—I never visited any city but Boston.

Q.—Do you know whether it is made a source of revenue there? A.—They get $15,000 a year for their garbage. It is sold to feed pigs in the outskirts of the city.

Q.—Did you ever receive any offer for the garbage here? A.—We never had any propositions for the sale of garbage as distinct from the other.

Q.—What do your carts take up from the houses? A.—The ashes and the garbage.

Q.—What do they take up from the hotels? Is there anything paid for it? A.—I never saw a cent paid for it.

Q.—It is your business to make the department efficient and effective, Mr. Thorn. Do you know whether the hotels make a revenue of the sale of their garbage? A.—I think I have seen it stated in the newspapers that they did. You can ask the proprietor of this hotel if you wish to find it out. Do you live in New-York? If you do, you know they cannot separate it in their own house.

Gen. Barlow—I am not on the witness stand.

Q.—Do not you consider that as the head of this bureau, you are bound to make the most you can for the City out of the department? A.—I do.

Q.—Now I ask you, if the hotels make a revenue out of this garbage, why cannot you make it for the City? A.—Because the servants will not separate it. If the ordinances obliged people to do so, the revenues could be increased.

Q.—You think they could sell it the same as in the hotels? A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Have you ever known where the hotels paid anything to the Police Department or any of its subordinates for carrying off this garbage—I mean the ashes? A.—Judge Bosworth decided that it was our duty to carry it away, but Mr. Brown claimed that he was not bound to remove anything from hotels or factories.

Q.—Did you ever make any arrangement with the hotels? A.—I sent word to the fireman that we would go in and take all their stuff.

Q.—Do you know what Mr. Brown was paid for taking this stuff away? A.—Mr. Brown was paid $20,000 the year; I showed the book to the Commissioners. That was the only one of his books that I ever showed them.

Q.—I understand you to say that you never heard of any of these hotel-keepers paying any money to this bureau? A.—I never have. There are many hotels in the City, and you can find out from them.

Gen. Barlow—I am much obliged to you for the information.

Q.—I ask you particularly whether you heard of it? A.—I have not. I received letters from parties offering twenty-five cents a week.

Q.—You do not consider yourself responsible in not turning this garbage to the best account? A.—I do not look at it in that light. I give a man twenty-five cents a week myself to remove the garbage from my own house.

Q.—Would you consider it your duty, if one of your subordinates demands money for doing that, to do that which the law obliges you to do? A.—I would. I dismissed a man for demanding compensation, but in trivial matters I would not feel bound to investigate it.

Q.—What would you consider a sufficient sum to oblige you to make inquiries—would you consider $100 enough to call for an investigation? A.—I would. If it was even only $10, I would think it right to go into it.

Q.—What was the largest amount you ever heard of your subordinates taking in this way? A.—I heard a carman asking ten cents for a drink.

Q.—I ask you again, have you ever heard whether the hotels pay anything for taking away the garbage? A.—I tell you I know nothing about it.

Q.—Those ash-carts are a separate department, are they? A.—No, Sir. We have regular ash roads all over the City, where all is done by the public carts.

Q.—In what cases are the private carts used? A.—Our carts, in most cases, are used for ashes. The department carts are not sufficient to do all the work.

Q.—How are the private carts paid? A.—They are paid by the day; at present they get three and a half dollars a day for horse and cart and man.

Q.—How many loads do these carts remove in the day? A.—We calculate upon getting eight, ten, and twelve, according to the distance.

Q.—Is there any difference kept in the accounts for the ash-carts? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are not some of the streets swept by private individuals, and how is rubbish collected there? A.—In the streets which are swept by private parties my orders are to have the rubbish taken from them. I could not form any idea of the number of streets swept by private parties. In the lower wards of the City, where the streets are not so regular as in the upper wards, we have to sweep more frequently. During the Summer months we sweep Broadway four or five times a week, and the other streets not quite so often. The inspectors comply with my orders in regard to the cleaning of the streets, and the order invariably is to sweep them when practicable. I am supplied with a wagon for the purpose of exercising a general supervision over the streets, but, of course, I cannot go through the whole of them, nor do I deem it necessary. From the 1st of June of last year, except rainy days and Sundays in the lower wards, the streets were swept daily, to the best of my belief, and I deem that they were in good condition.

To the Chairman—We had Fifth avenue cleaned, I think, some weeks ago.

Mr. Eastman—I noticed to-day that it was in a wretched condition, and almost impassable for ladies.

Capt. Thorne—We will cart it off to-morrow, probably, if it is in a condition to be carted. West Broadway we have swept two or three times this Winter, but we have not swept any streets since the snow except Broadway.

The Chairman said he noticed that the square in front of the Astor House presented an appearance as if rubbish had been permitted to collect there for a long time.

Capt. Thorne—I think it was last Wednesday we had that place cleared away. It accumulates there very rapidly.

The Chairman—I notice at the junction of Chambers and West Broadway that there is a large accumulation of dirt.

Capt. Thorne—We have not pretended to sweep that since the snow fell.

The Chairman—Then you don't clean the streets?

Capt. Thorne—*No, because it is impossible.*

The Chairman—Could Fifth avenue have been cleaned a week ago in the rain?

Capt. Thorne—No, Sir.

The Chairman—It was the worst looking thoroughfare I ever saw this morning, and if ladies attempted to cross they would have had to wade ankle deep in mud.

In reply to a further interrogatory Capt. Thorne said that the Nicholson pavement was the worst that could be used for street cleaning purposes, for as soon as a shower of rain came it presented the appearance of not having been cleaned for weeks. There was no appropriation made for the removal of snow and ice, and the Street Cleaning Bureau was not responsible for it.

Gen. Barlow.—When was the last appropriation made for snow and ice? A.—The year previous to the present system, which came in in 1871. The amount of the last appropriation I think was $100,000. It was in the year 1872 that the appropriation was ordered to be discontinued. I never had anything to do with Mr. O'Brien's contract, but I think there was a separate contract in regard to the removal of snow and ice. I think a gentleman named Leveridge had it under the old system. I know it was separate and independent of Mr. O'Brien's contract, because there was a litigation about it. I don't know that Mr. O'Brien made any agreement in regard to the ice and snow.

Q.—What is the rule of the department now in regard to ice and snow? A.—To clear the crossings. That is what has been done this season, and to the best of my belief it has been done thoroughly. I have superintended the work as much as I could, and where I saw streets required cleaning, I immediately attended to it.

Q.—From your examination do you say that the snow was cleared generally from the crossings this winter? A.—I do. My orders are to do nothing in respect to clearing the streets of ice and snow, and I do not clear Broadway or any other street, because there is no appropriation for it.

Q.—Is there any stuff deposited in your dumps by private hotels? A.—I don't know of any. Private persons frequently obtain permits and dump matter which does not come within our department, but I don't charge anything for receiving it from them.

Q.—Have you known of any instance where anything has been demanded by inspectors for receiving it? A.—I have heard that the Superintendent of the Jersey scow receives something, but he is not under my control.

Q.—Where does Mr. Jones pay his bill? A.—To the Commissioners, I presume. He gives none to my subordinates. I don't know if any of that money has been returned to the Controller. I employ the men in the various wards, but the Commissioners fix their salaries. The rate of compensation for a common laborer is twelve shillings, and in June last it was $1 75. Our gangmen receive $2 a day, and our foreman $1,200 a year.

Q.—What do you pay your District Inspectors? A.—There are but two District Inspectors and, if I mistake not their salaries are $3,500 a year. There are now four inspectors. Our Dump Inspectors obtain $2 a day. Formerly the persons who furnished the carts received $4 a day, but now they receive only $3 50. There has been no change in the Dump Inspectors.

Q.—What is the method of paying men? A.—The clerks, the foremen, and the inspectors are paid by checks from the Treasurer, once a month. Mr. Charlick is Treasurer, but they are paid under my supervision. The men are paid in money by the day, from the pay-rolls made up of the foremen's returns. They are paid daily, weekly, and monthly. Every morning the foreman of each ward gives me a return of the men employed during the day, and if some only work for a quarter or a half day they are paid accordingly. From the returns of the foremen and the entries in my office we make up the weekly return, which is sworn to. The daily returns are in writing. The monthly returns are made of the daily and weekly returns, and are carefully examined. Every man employed during the month, cartmen, laborers, and all, are duly entered in the book, which is then taken to our office, where it is kept, and a new one returned to the foreman. As a general thing, the men cannot sign receipts, and make their marks with the pen. Mr. Green, the Chief Clerk, and myself, attend to the pay-roll, but I take charge of the money.

Q.—How do you know whether the men that you pay are the identical men that do the work, and how do you know the number of hours they work? Do you take it from the foreman? A.—The foreman could not get paid for more men than actually do the work, even if he wanted to do so, for then he would have to give himself away to a great many. Every name on the roll is to be registered at my office before a man is employed, and he must have a note from me before he does any work. Of course, to a certain extent a great deal depends on the oath of the foreman, but a fraud would be easily detected. In each department the same salary is paid to every employe. When the streets are filled with ice and snow there is a cessation of work, in a measure, but a certain class of employes, of course, are paid as usual. I will, as you desire, prepare a list of all employes in the department, with their salaries, and the character of the work which they perform, but you must first obtain the permission of the Commissioners, as I am simply a subordinate, and have no authority so to do of my own volition.

The Chairman asked if all the papers and books which were sent for had been brought to the committee?

Mr. Charlick answered that they had the books and papers which they supposed they would want.

Mr. Hayes moved for an adjournment.

Mr. Charlick—There is a point that I desire Capt. Thorne would be examined upon thoroughly as to the manner in which he came to do this work for me.

Gen. Barlow—Has he not already explained that?

Mr. Charlick—I think you passed over that.

Gen. Barlow—He stated that, being in want of a dumping-ground, he applied to you for permission to dump on your property.

Mr. Charlick—That is only sufficient to indicate that I permitted it, and probably that I was interested in it, and that it was done for my advantage.

Capt. Thorne—I went to the Commissioners, who were then in session, and I explained to them that I was driven out of my dumping ground by the Board of Health, and I asked permission to dump in Mr. Charlick's property.

Mr. Charlick, in reply, said he had the name of making money, but he did not want any more of it, and they then put a resolution before the board asking permission to dump on Mr. Charlick's property. Then it was decided unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Charlick, who declined to vote. I then dumped on Mr. Charlick's property until I received this offer from Mr. Mehrback, which I communicated to him. He said, "Accept the offer immediately."

Mr. Coughlin—Was this a whole board? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Five Commissioners? A.—Yes, Sir. Mr. Charlick declined to vote because he was the party interested in the resolution.

Commissioner Russell—With the permission of the committee, I would ask Capt. Thorne at what time he came to the board? A.—Five or six weeks ago. I suppose the resolution is in the minutes now.

Mr. Russell—This matter is very important at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Fish—When you first dumped on Mr. Charlick's property, was it by the authority of the commissioners, or by whose authority? A.—I would not be certain. I know Mr. Smith was one and I think Mr. Gardner was another.

Q.—Was Mr. Russell or Mr. Duryea consulted? Were they present at the time? A.—I would not be positive. The Street-cleaning Committee consists of Messrs. Charlick, Gardner, and Duryea.

At this point of the investigation an adjournment took place.

## LABOR TOPICS.

The cigar-makers in the employ of Charles Salomene, No. 74 Elm street, struck, yesterday, on account of a reduction of their wages ten per cent. A meeting of the strikers will be held to-day to take measures in reference to future action.

The schedule of prices, prepared by the Cap-maker's Union on Thursday, was accepted by all of the manufacturers yesterday. Another difficulty now presents itself in the form of an agreement to be signed by the manufacturers to the effect that their employers shall not be required to labor over ten hours per day. Messrs. Isador & Hein, and Julius Harmer & Co., have already signed this document. Consequently, a full compliment of hands will commence work for them to-day. A committee appointed by the union will visit the remaining firms to-day, when it is expected their signatures will be obtained, and with that object attained, work will be resumed in all of the establishments on Monday. The employes of Messrs. Kelly & Co. have pledged themselves to contribute $1 per week, each, to the society. A contribution of $10 was received.

A meeting of the Working Men's Union was held at Pythagoras Hall, No. 134 Canal street, last evening, Mr. M. R. Walsh in the chair. A delegation from the Cap-makers' Union presented credentials, and were admitted to membership. A final report of the committee appointed by the trades-union to confer with the Governmental Supervising Architect, Mullett, in reference to the Eight-hour law will be submitted to the union to-night.

A convention of Irish societies was held last evening, in Hibernia Hall, Prince street. Twenty-nine divisions of the Hibernian Order presented their credentials. A committee of five was appointed to invite Col. Cavanaugh and the Sixty-ninth Regiment to assist in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The final meeting for the election of the Grand Marshal and aids will take place on Friday evening next.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The receipts for Customs yesterday were $630,000.

Aldermen Gilon and Koch visited the City Prison yesterday. The former states that the building is sadly in need of ventilation.

The successful candidates for the two vacancies in the Naval Office will not be known for some days. Eight candidates competed.

The annual celebration of Washington's birthday, by the pupils of the Cooper Union, will take place this evening in the Great Hall of the Union at 8 o'clock.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on Feb. 7 and Queenstown on Feb. 8, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those already at hand.

Mr. B. C. Stephenson, late Secretary of Lloyd's, and Mr. F. A. Pincoffs, late of the London Bank of Commerce, have been intrusted with the interests of the Erie Railroad Company in England.

At a special meeting of the Fire Underwriters yesterday, Mr. E. W. Crowell was elected President, in place of R. Garregue, resigned, and D. A. Heald Vice President, in place of E. W. Crowell, elected President.

It is calculated that the loss of time caused by slow transit upon eleven of the surface roads last year, allowing twenty minutes per day for each passenger, at the wages of a common laborer, amounts to $8,914,748.

A memorial service of the late Rev. Emile Cook will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church on to-morrow evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Philip Schaff, Wm. Adams, and Hon. E. L. Fancher.

The citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward are requested to meet, on Saturday evening next, at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, at 8 o'clock, for the election of delegates to the meeting to be held at Cooper Institute on the following Monday.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, with Judge Brady presiding, convened yesterday for a few minutes. The Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments as the result of yesterday's labors. The court then adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Potter's Field Investigating Committee met yesterday in the City Hall, but in the absence of a quorum adjourned until Tuesday, when they will probably present a report embodying proposed reforms in the interment of the unknown dead.

The authorities at the Custom-house have not yet received any notification of the removal of Judge Hogeboom from the office of General Appraiser, nor has the Judge himself received any official notice that he would be replaced by Gen. Hillyer.

The veterans of the war of 1812 are to assemble at the armory of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., No. 134 East Fifteenth street, on Monday, the 23d, in pursuance of invitation, to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Washington. Roll-call at 12 noon.

The Joint Committee of Supervisors on the annexation of the towns in Westchester County met yesterday and elected Supervisor Ottendorfer Chairman. They will meet again next Thursday to draft such laws as may be necessary to complete the work of annexation.

The Young Ladies' Fair in aid of the New-York Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, given at the residence of Mrs. M. B. Wynkoop, No. 130 Lexington avenue, on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 13 and 14, realized $404 30 for this deserving institution.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Committee of Nine of the Bureau of Charities, yesterday, arrangements were made for holding a public meeting on Monday next, at 4 o'clock, in the rooms of the American Geographical Society, Cooper Union, when a report of the work done by the bureau will be read.

Phillip and Florence Stiner, the survivors of the Stiner burning tragedy, yesterday applied to Surrogate Hutchings for letters of administration in the matter of the estate of their sister Deborah, who perished in her noble efforts to rescue her mother from the flames. The matter was adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. Monday.

John Doyle was yesterday held in $500 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing fifty-seven overskirts and a like number of muslin aprons. Sergt. Vredenburgh, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested him on suspicion, and found the foregoing goods in his premises, which now await an owner at the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

The Relief Committee of Fifteen of the Produce Exchange met yesterday afternoon and announced that $7,435 had been received by nine of the committee. The other six members had not reported, but it is thought the total amount subscribed will reach $10,000. A subcommittee of five was appointed to select the channels through which the money is to be distributed.

Mrs. Putnam, the wife of Mr. Putnam who was killed by Foster, is teaching in one of the public schools in Providence, R. I., where she resides with her father's family. Though the Court of Appeals at Albany decided recently in favor of the Seventh Avenue Road in her suit against the company for damages for the killing of her husband on one of their cars, the end of the case has not yet been reached. It is probable that she will bring a second suit as resident of another State.

## BROOKLYN.

A number of liquor-dealers, charged with violating the Excise law, were tried before the Board of Excise yesterday and discharged.

The body of a man, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found floating in the water at the foot of Walcot street yesterday, and sent to the Morgue.

Paul Nicoladse, an employe of the American Bible Society, recovered $25 yesterday in an action claiming $5,000 for slander, brought against D. T. Dynan, in the City Court. The plaintiff charged Dynan with calling him a thief in October, 1872.

William Demming was tried and acquitted, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting Capt. Bourne, of the Second Precinct, on the 12th December last. It will be remembered that during the struggle between the Captain and Demming the latter's wife got severely clubbed.

## STATEN ISLAND.

It is said that several sinecurists appointed by Gov. Hoffman are still holding places in the Quarantine Department at Staten Island.

The residents of Southfield are grumbling because they are still without gas, although the tax-payers have already paid for it in advance up to June next. It appears that the Trustees, intending to enter into a contract for lighting the streets, levied an amount of tax which they considered necessary, and which was collected. Now it is alleged that under the village charter the Trustees had no right to levy the tax until after the contract was made; and it is a question with the tax-payers whether they are to lose the amount of money paid by them.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The residence of Henry Cook, in Jersey City, was entered by sneak thieves yesterday, and robbed of a small quantity of clothing and plated-ware. The family were absent at church at the time.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, John P. Daly, the Communist, who had been convicted of an atrocious assault with intent to kill Major Pangborn, editor of the Jersey City *Journal*, was sent to the State Prison for one year.

A man named Frank Reed, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, on a charge of forgery. He is accused of having forged his cousin's name to a note for $250, which he had cashed at the bank in Newton, Sussex County. The prisoner was taken to Newton yesterday.

The ladies of Orange propose to organize a movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic similar to that now in operation in the West. They have already held a meeting and taken the preliminary steps to form a permanent organization. They expect to be able to visit some of the saloons to-day.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a closet in Public School No. 6, Jersey City, and an alarm was given. The lady teachers, with great presence of mind, succeeded in keeping the pupils quiet, while Mr. Wakeman, the Principal, extinguished the flames with a fire extinguisher. The damage was very slight.

Michael Doyle, a boy only sixteen years old, was convicted in the New-Brunswick Police Court, yesterday, of being an habitual drunkard, and committed to the County Jail for twenty days. At the age of nine the boy took to drinking, and the habit has been growing on him ever since, until now his appetite for liquor has become uncontrollable.

Dr. Charles E. Elder, the proprietor of a drug store at the Seven Corners, Jersey City, has been missing since Tuesday last. On that day he went to Foster's barber shop, near his store, and borrowed a razor, saying that he wanted to try the experiment of shaving himself, and he has not been seen since. The store was broken open yesterday, but no trace of the missing man could be discovered.

County Physician Buck has ordered Coroner Parslow to hold an inquest in the case of the infant who was found dead in the rear of the North Hudson County Railway Company's stables in Hoboken, Thursday. The County Physician made a post-mortem examination of the body, and is of the opinion that the child was smothered in being born, as there are no signs of air having passed through the lungs.

A man named Frank Slater was arrested in Jersey City, by Capt. Van Riper, yesterday, on a charge of selling obscene literature. The cabin of a canal-boat in Harsimus Cove, in which Slater had taken up his quarters, was found filled with obscene books, immodest pictures, and other articles of an immoral character, all of which were taken possession of by the Police. The prisoner is held for examination.

## THE LENTEN SEASON.

#### FIRST OF A SERIES OF LECTURES ON "THE SIX GENERAL COUNCILS," BY REV. DR. DIX.

The first of a series of Lenten lectures, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., was delivered last night in Trinity Chapel, before a large congregation, the subject being "The Six General Councils." In days like the present, Dr. Dix said, when it pleased God that the lot of men should be cast among so many questions of an agitating nature, concerning what was said or heard of the faith in Christ, the most serious question for consideration was, on what foundation did the Christian dogma rest? How were men to know what to believe? Those who rested their belief on the independent study of the text of Scripture had not a vestige of certainty. It was the meaning and not the revelation of the Divine word which constituted the certainty. The differences of Christendom resulted from the differences of interpretation of the Word of God, and formed the great barrier to the reunion of the Christian Church. When asked what was the basis of their faith men would give three intelligent answers. The rationalistic believer's answer would generally be given by Protestants, who would say that the Bible was their religion—their own individual views illuminated by a power from above. The second answer would be given by Roman Catholics who were now, after long delay, thanks to the Vatican Council, provided with an infallible interpreter, who formed the basis of their belief. The third and last answer would be given by Churchmen and Old Catholics, who excluded infallibility, and believed in moral certainty; whose basis of faith was a blending of probability and traditional history. In dealing with the subject proper of his lecture, Dr. Dix stated that important documents had always admitted of divers meanings, although intended by their framers to be perfect. The Bible itself, though clear enough, was not absolutely clear, and men always differed in its interpretation. It was impossible to reconcile these differences except on the basis of traditive interpretation, and no other admitted of peace. In this connection the authentic records of the various great general councils of the Church—representing all Christendom—were of infinite value; for if they were expunged the Church would be left in a state of total disorder. These councils should not be regarded as sacred fountains of truth, but as showing the meaning attributed to the Word of God in different ages by the Church. They were still venerated throughout Christendom, and a devout acceptance of the canons found in their authentic records was the olny way which the existing differences and schisms could be reconciled. Six of these early councils of the Church were regarded as having undoubtedly declared the truth, and were so acknowledged by the great branches of the Anglican Church assembled at the Lambeth Conference. It was necessary that Christian people should have an intimate knowledge of these councils, which so deeply affected the history of the Church of God, but it would be utterly impossible in a series of lectures to more than glance at the remarkable events which preceded the calling of these councils. The lecturer then reviewed the history of the Church from the beginning of the Christian era to the period when Christianity was first embraced by the Roman Empire, and the persecutions and conflicts which followed its introduction. These councils were called, he said, by the Emperors themselves, for the purpose of endeavoring to restore tranquillity among their subjects, and although the participants in these synods were often assaulted and banished, and put to death, yet after the storm of passion had passed away, the great beacon-fires kindled by their saintly hands still burned, and even now burn brightly as they did in ages gone by. These councils had been branded as the manufactories of dogmas, but this assertion could not be substantiated, as any one who read the records of the Council of Nice would perceive. The creed which came from this crucible was a clear, logical, irreproachable symbol of faith, which had the adhesion of Christians nearly all over the world. The history of these general councils had a bearing on the infallible head of the Church which it was impossible to overestimate the importance of. Roman Catholics claimed that the head Bishop of their Church, as promulgated from the Vatican Council, was infallible. If this were true, then the history of the first six centuries of the Church would become a problem which no human skill could solve. He saw no trace of an infallible head of the Church, although the presence of such a head would have been of infinite value in their deliberations. There were Bishops of Rome in those days also, but they did not claim to be infallible, and although six councils had been held, not one had been called by a Bishop of Rome. On the contrary, the dogma of one Pope had been carefully scrutinized before being accepted by a general council, and another Pope had been anathematized by a similar body. These facts settled the question against the Roman Catholics. In conclusion the lecturer claimed that it was not in Biblical interpretation alone—not in the history of the first three centuries of the Church—but in the acts of the first six general undisputed councils, which had already been acknowledged by Catholics all over the world, and had been received by the reformers of the sixteenth century, could be found the broad platform on which Christians throughout the world could hope to effect a reunion and the Church obtain the blessings of peace. At the conclusion of the lecture a collection was taken up for St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

## THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONTEST.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the investigation in the contested-seat case of Assemblyman Scherman, who now represents the Eighth Assembly District of this City at Albany, at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, Hon. C. P. Vedder in the chair, and Messrs. Leake and Colohan present. The investigation on Saturday of last week was adjourned in order to permit the counsel for Mr. Jacob Messer, who, with Mr. Martin Nachtman, is a contestant, opportunity to prepare a statement of the grounds upon which the committee should hear further testimony on behalf of Mr. Messer. The committee, after having heard the evidence of several witnesses, decided that it could not give further time to receiving testimony that did not appear necessary in determining the point at issue. Ex-Judge Curtiss appeared for Mr. Messer, and Messrs. Bliss and Wingate counsel for Scherman and Nachtman, respectively, were in attendance. The counsel for Mr. Messer made a lengthy argument in favor of a further hearing of witnesses for his client, and said that he intended to show that fraud had been perpetrated in twenty two election districts of the Eighth Assembly District, and that in thirteen of said districts Messer had actually received a majority of the ballots cast which were not returned in his favor; and, further, he would prove that Messer was legally entitled to the seat now occupied by Assemblyman Scherman. The latter statement as to the election of Messer was a surprise, inasmuch as his counsel (Moss) at the previous sitting of the committee, had stated that he (Messer) did not claim a majority of votes, but only that sufficient frauds had been committed to disfranchise the Eighth District. Judge Curtiss put in a disclaimer on the ground that the counsel (Moss) made this statement under a misapprehension, and that Messer did claim a majority of votes. After about an hour's discussion between the counsel on all sides, the committee decided, for the sake of giving the case a fair hearing, to admit further evidence for Messer; but decided to make the Twentieth Election District a test district, upon the merits of which they would make up their minds whether to proceed further with the Messer side of the question. The committee agreed to subpœna the witnesses required, and set down the hearing of testimony for Monday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, whereupon Messer's counsel stated that he could not be ready at that time. The committee then decided, in consideration of all the circumstances, to throw over any further consideration of Messer's case, and directed Mr. Bliss to appear at 10 o'clock this morning to conduct the defense.

## ANOTHER RAILROAD ROBBER.

Joseph Leroy, who gave his address as corner of Tenth avenue and Twenty-second street, was held in default of $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Gotlieb Stahl, of No. 109 Raymond street, Brooklyn. Stahl was traveling toward the ferry on a Second avenue car, and found the prisoner's hand in his fob pocket, and at once pursued him. The watch was found on the prisoner's person.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Wool market firmer in consequence of high prices obtained at London auction sales now progressing. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; Extra, 56c.@57c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@52½c.; Medium, 52½c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 35c.@38c.; tub-washed, 54c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 26c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 26c.@33c.; Texas, Coarse, 20c.@24c. California, Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; California, Coarse, 25c.@30c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 68 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,467, or 321 cars, against 379 cars for the same time last week. No market to-day; yards clear of stock, all unsold yesterday being shipped East in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 19,200, against 13,100 for the same time last week; market closed dull and heavy; no sales to report; buyers and sellers widely apart; Canada Sheep and Lambs, $6 50@$7 50; Western Sheep, $5@$6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 15,600, against 22,300 for the same time last week; market dull; no prime Hogs offering; bulk of fresh arrivals through consignments; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 87½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Flour in good demand; shipping brands scarce; Treble Extra, $6 87½@$7 0[illegible]; choice, $[illegible]. Corn quiet; White, 75c.; Yellow, 80c. Oats in fair demand at 60c.@61c. Bran dull at 97½c. Hay dull; prime, $20. Pork quiet at $16. Dry-salted Meats easier; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Ribs, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.; Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard dull; tierce, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; keg, 10c. Sugar in fair demand; common, 6¾c.; good fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@7½c.; strictly prime, 8⅝c. Molasses dull; fair, 56c.; prime, 65c. Whisky quiet; Louisiana, 98c.; Cincinnati, $1 03. Coffee quiet, but firm at 24½c.@28⅞c. Corn-meal in better supply and lower; sales at $3 75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Cattle dull; receipts, 2,400 head; shippers holding off; sales of fair to good Steers at $4 50@$5 25; good to choice corn-fed Texans, $4 40@4 70; Feeders, $4 20@$4 70. Shipments—1,900 head. Hogs, receipts, 9,500 head; good grades steady and firm; sales of good to choice at $5 40@$5 80; medium to fair, $4 90@$5 35. Shipments—5,500 head. Sheep dull; receipts, 2,200 head; medium grades lower; common to good, $3 80@$5 50; a lot of extra averaging 116 lbs. brought $6 70.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The cattle market opens quiet, with a decline of ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, and in some instances of ⅜c. Receipts of Sheep and Lambs heavy, with a decline of ¼c.@⅜c. ℔ lb., live weight, on common and medium grades; common to fair held at 5½c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@6½c.; extra, nominally 7¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 20.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at $45. Resin steady; $2 for Strained; $3 25 for No. 1; $4 for Low Pale; $4 50@$5 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Cotton—Demand good at lower rates; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 7,798 bales; gross receipts, 9,240 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,145 bales; to the Continent, 599 bales; to France, 3,870 bales; coastwise, 496 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 335,364 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 46,570 bales; gross receipts, 52,181 bales; exports to Great Britain, 27,330 bales; to the Continent, 13,196 bales; to France, 9,350 bales; coastwise, 10,975 bales; sales, 31,000 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet and steady at a decline; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 2,063 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,123 bales; coastwise, 2,069 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 63,809 bales. Weekly—Net exports, 9,924 bales; gross receipts, 9,942 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,123 bales; coastwise, 6,316 bales; sales, 14,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 1,538 bales; exports, coastwise, 637 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 55,145 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,739 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,344 bales; to the Continent, 724 bales; to France, 1,750 bales; coastwise, 3,722 bales; sales, 6,300 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet; moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 2,219 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,554 bales; coastwise, 998 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 111,349 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,732 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,762 bales; to France, 560 bales; coastwise, 4,147 bales; sales, 10,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 4,270 bales; exports, coastwise, 324 bales; sales, 1,005 bales; stock, 95,114 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,637 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,262 bales; to the Continent, 4,675 bales; to France, 1,431 bales; coastwise, 4,542 bales; sales, 9,699 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet and easy; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,240 bales; shipments, 4,998 bales; stock 1874, 85,232 bales; 1873, 28,909 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 11,296 bales; shipments, 17,541 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 108 bales; sales, 4 bales; stock, 3,954 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 814 bales; exports coastwise, 935 bales; sales, 146 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A TOUGH CATARRH CUSTOMER will find efficacy in Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator, while Pain Paint subdues all kinds of pain or inflammation. Depot, No. 181 Chatham.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—F. Phillips, H. Beare, L. Koch, J. G. Smith, A. Boyd, C. A. Hastings, H. Alcock, J. Fannioe, H. Meakin, W. Shapleigh, R. Baldwin, R. C. Shaw, S. P. Shaw, N. T. Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad, Rev. D. Conrad, G. H. Wood, E. T. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Ahl and two children, Mrs. and Miss Greer, R. C. Perkins, L. W. Janney, E. Law, Mr. Foster, H. S. Homans, R. H. Waters, Miss Christian, Mr. and Mrs. Lottner, Alex. Harvey, J. Teazie, J. A. White, C. Priddes, J. Priddes, A. Jordan, F. Clark, Mrs. and Miss Turner, J. D. Howell, W. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, C. Forstman, F. Van Meter, Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick, Miss A. Taylor, W. Harwood, S. Leech, A. C. Faulconer, O. A. Gager, W. Taylor, W. Hickok, G. H. Taylor, A. Sules, J. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Battersby and two daughters, W. Kimball, R. McMaster, Dr. M. Ryer, Capt. Greenfield, R. Alcock, S. Hutchinson, J. M. De Varona, H. Stevens, W. H. Glynn, N. McNish, J. Sheldon, W. Emmott.

*In steam-ship Mérida, from Havana.*—Mrs. Hills, Miss Julia Dodd, Mrs. M. Gomez, A. Pohlmann and two children, A. Martinez, Chas. Sargent, M. Montero, A. J. Mellen, F. Loinaz, F. Miranda, J. S. Sanborn, A. Torriani, F. A. Dreyer, Henry Sicard.

## NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:46 | Sun sets.....5:43 | Moon sets..11:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

## CLEARED.

Steam-ships Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Europe, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre and Brest, George Mackenzie; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; India, (Br.,) Haines, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Vicksburg, Rudolph, Gonaïves, Port-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, &c., New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Corinth, (Br.,) Ecker, Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; West Ridge, (Br.,) Warland, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis.

Barks Contest, (Br.,) Hines, Angier, for orders, Prendergast Bros. & Co.; Romance, (Br.,) Joye, Marseilles, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Emma, (Aust.,) Luccovich, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Sierra Nevada, Dow, Melbourne, Mailler & Quereau; Teresa, (Br.,) Wallace, Cienfuegos, Cuba, S. & G. Fowler; Bunnymede, (Br.,) Corvill, Liverpool, E. Charles L. Wright & Co.; Gazelle, Decker, Bridgtown, (Barbados,) H. Trowbridge & Sons.

Brigs Eaglet, (Br.,) Tooker, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; San Gaetano, (Ital.,) Mazella, Southampton, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Pampero, (Br.,) Mathieson, St. Jago, Cuba, E. Sanches y Dolz.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Feb. 7, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 78 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Feb. 14, lat. 45 36, lon. 59, exchanged signals with ship Constellation, bound E.; 15th, lat. 44 46, lon. 45 16, passed a Guion steamer, hence for Liverpool; 17th, lat. 41 49, lon. 59 55, exchanged signals with Anchor steamer, bound E.; same date, lat. 41 48, lon. 60 07, exchanged signals with ship Plymouth Rock, hence for London; 19th, lat. 44 40, lon. 69 35, passed steamer Algeria, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 12, with mdse. and 115 passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Schiller, (Ger.,) Thomas, Hamburg Feb. 5, with mdse. and 2 cabin and 67 steerage passengers to Knauth, Machod & Kuhne.

Steam-ship Olympic, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Feb. 4, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Henderson Bros. Feb. 17, lat. 42 50, lon. 59 42, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 19th, at 1 P. M., passed steamer Algeria, hence for Liverpool; same date, at 2 P. M., passed an Anchor Line steamer, hence for Glasgow; 20th, at 9:30 A. M., passed steamer City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana Feb. 14 and Nassau 16th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons; Feb. 20, lat. 39 12, lon. 74 03, exchanged night signals with steam-ship City of New-York, bound S.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ringleader, (of Boston,) Thatcher, Hong Kong Nov. 5, with mdse. to Russell, Howes & Co.

Ship St. Charles, Smalley, San Francisco Nov. 11, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.

Ship Oxford, (of London,) Beaver, Manila Oct. 22, with mdse. to J. & C. Ward.

Ship Kate, Kellock, (Br.,) Bevan, Calcutta Oct. 3, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Bark Josephine, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) McFarlane, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Sola Bros.—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Bark Alert, (Norw.,) Janassen, Cork 46 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Jane Adeline, Westerdyke, Laguayra 18 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Chattanooga, Freeman, Cebu Sept. 26, with mdse. to Peele, Hubbell & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Conqueror, (of Liverpool,) Davidson, Amoy Oct. 28, with mdse. to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Bark Rocket, Atkinson, Curacao 19 ds., with mdse. to Theo. Foulke. Left in port bark Curacoa, (Br.,) and brig Thetis, hence, dischg.

Bark Kneedsvig, (Norw.,) Evensen, Charente 56 ds., with brandy to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Denbighshire, (of London,) Davies, Foochow Nov. 7, with teas to Funch, Edye & Co. Feb. 9, lat. 26, lon. 66, passed a thee-masted schr. bound S., showing a white signal with letters P. O. in it.

Bark Paulina, (Ger.,) Kruger, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Carolina, (Ital.,) Garziglia, Cagliari 60 ds., with salt to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast, to Duncan McColl.

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Portland,) Dizer, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Dart, (of Halifax,) Coulter, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Robert McK. Spearing, (of Quebec,) Hilder, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Aguia, (Port.,) Mariano, Para 25 ds., in ballast to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Emilia, (Ital.,) Garginlo, Naples 65 ds., with fruit to F. S. Robinson—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Tubal Cain, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Stone, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Jas. Henry.

Brig Chas. A. Hoard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., Feb. 6, Arecelbo 7th, and Aguadilla 8th, with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Altavelia, (of Ellsworth,) Coggins, Frontera 26 ds., with mahogany to Moller & Thebaud. Left no vessels.

Schr. Charlie F. Mayo, (of Provincetown,) Morrison, Aux Cayes 13 ds., with logwood to R. Thackeray & Son.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Wilder, Tampico 25 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Wilson. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ontario, (of Bannock,) McLeod, Halifax 9 ds., with fish to J. Baker.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Denison, San Blas 19 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Alsena, (of Harrington,) Plummer, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 13, lat. 31 40, lon. 78, passed the wreck of brig Harmony, (of St. John, N. B.,) waterlogged and abandoned; deck torn up, mast standing, foremast unstepped, yards and [illegible] alongside; looked as if she had been but a short time in that situation.

Schr. G. L. Daboll, Rackett, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. Alton, Drum, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Winchester, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Providence.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Jamison, Candage, Wareham.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, New-London.

Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.

## SAILED.

Steam-ship Corinth, for Hayti, &c.; ships Winchester, for London; Granger, for Valparaiso; barks Agnes Campbell, for Portland Roads; Credo, for Aarhuus; brig Havana, for Havana; schrs. Jennie Middleton, for Mexico; Kate M. Hilton, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, light, W.; cloudy.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Boston; McClellan, from Providence; Martha Stevens, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; Lalla W., from Liverpool; brigs H. Houston from Messina; Maria Wheeler, from Matanzas; O. B. Stillman, from Caibarien; C. C. Colson, from Sagua; S. V. Nichols, from Matanzas; schrs. Aldama Rokes, from Matanzas; S. F. Hart, from Cardenas; Telegraph, from Belfast, Me.; Helen A. Ames, from Boston; Western Star, from Portland; Enos B. Phillips, from Boston; Jennie N. Huddell, from New-London.

Below, brig Rabboni, from Messina; schr. Statesman, from Matanzas.

Cld. steamers Lucille, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Woodward, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; brig Malaska, for West Indies; schrs. F. H. Odiorne, for Weymouth; W. D. Marvel, for Boston; Carrie Holmes, for Jersey City; H. E. Bateman, for Alexandria.

Sld. barks Sparkling Foam, for Demarara; Daring, for Portland; brig Starlight, for St. Johns, P. R.; schrs. Clara Smith, for West Indies; Chimo, for St. Thomas.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; bark Dawn, from Africa; schrs. Flying Foam, from Rio Janeiro; Speedway, from Cardenas; Hattie Card, from Inagua; A. J. Fabens, from Savannah; Carrie Walker, Addie L. Cutter, and Emma Green, from Jacksonville; Altoona, from Pensacola.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—Arr. steamer William Lawrence, from Baltimore.

Schr. Benjamin Courtney, Capt. Baker, from Boston, for Galveston, put into Falmouth, Mass., to-day, with loss of foremast. She will be towed back to Boston for repairs.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 20.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; schrs. A. K. Bentley, from New-York; schr. Aleroid, from Boston. Sld. barks Undaunted, for Liverpool; Mary G. Reed, for Havre. Cld. bark Recreo, for Barcelona; ship Owego, for Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Cld. steamers Juniata, for Philadelphia; Emily B. Souder, for New-York; Linda, for Liverpool; ship Trenton, for Havre; barks Caspari, for Prudhoe; Christiana, for Bremen; Galathea, for Genoa.

Arr. at the Passes, steamers City of Galveston, from New-York; Penelope, from Aspinwall; ship Ceferina, from Liverpool; bark F. Pirandello, from Messina.

Sld. brig Alice.

FORTRESS MUNROE, Va., Feb. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Rabboni, from Marseilles; schr. Statesman, from Cardenas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Water Witch, from Turk's Island, and Thomas Owen. Passed out, 18th inst., steamer Nestorian, for Liverpool; bark S. W. Halbrooks, brigs Omer and A. B. Sillman, from Baltimore.

Sld. this morning, a fleet of coasters.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 20.—Schr. Fannie sld. for New-York this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—Arr. steam-ships Somerset, from Providence; Leo, from New-York; schr. Enchantress, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship General Barnes, for New-York; bark Ada Pauline, for New-York; schr. Loretta Fish, for Baltimore.

Cld. ships City of Montreal, for New-York; Medas, for Rio de Janeiro; bark Gunhelda, for Revel; schr. Charmer, for Mystic.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 18.—Arr. schrs. Speedway, of Harrington, Cardenas, for Boston; Lena Hunter and S. H. Sharp, Baltimore, for Boston; Ida L., New-York, for Boston; George L. Triggs, New-York, for Danvers.

Passed by, schrs. John T. Manson, Boston, for Baltimore; Andrew Neburger, Boston, for Baltimore.

Returned, schr. Henry, of Jonesville, hence 16th inst., for Boston; has been to the northward of Cape Cod; split foresail badly, carried away main traveler and bed piece, unshipped wheel, &c. Also returned, schr. H. Means, hence 16th inst., for Portland; was run into while at anchor off Chatham to-day by the schr. Virginia, of Boston, and had maintopmast and maintopinglift carried away. Also returned, schrs. Nellie Grant, St. Croix, and Altoona.

Wind from N. N. W. fresh, to N. E., moderate; clear.

Feb. 19.—Arr., schr. Nadab, Delaware City for Newburyport.

Clear and calm.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 20.—Arr. schrs. Chattanooga, Winterport, for Jacksonville; Mary M., Fortune Bay, for New-York; Lucy, Eastport, for Baltimore; Satilla, Bath, for Charleston.

Wind—S. S. W., strong; weather thick, rainy.

## SPOKEN, &c.

By ship St. Charles—Dec. 29, lat. 55 46, lon. 72 40, spoke ship Knight Commander, (Br.,) from San Francisco for Liverpool, 65 ds. out; 30th, lat. 56 S., lon. 71 08, bark Derby, (Br.,) from Liverpool for San Francisco, 70 ds. out; 29th, lat. 55 46 S., lon. 72 40, was in company with ship James A. Wright, (of Bath,) from San Francisco for Cork; also, bark E. Barrow, (Br.,) bound E.; Jan. 11, lat 38 27 S., lon. 29 45, spoke ship Compadre, (Br.,) from San Francisco for Liverpool, 73 ds. out; 14th, lat. 29 50 S., lon. 28 20, ship Persian Empire, (Br.,) from River Tyne for Bombay, 46 ds. out; 16th, lat. 27 30 S., lon. 32 28; ship Carnatic, (Br.,) from London for Otago; Jan. 24, lat. 7 33 S., lon. 32 28, bark Clara, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, 36 ds. out.

By brig Ocean Belle—Feb. 9, off Gun Key, spoke schr. Edith, from Mobile, for Providence.

By bark Chattanooga—Dec. 14, lat. 30 20 S., lon. 44 06 E., spoke whaling bark John P. West, cruising; Jan. 10, lat. 15 S., lon. 11 55, ship Mary Godell, from Samarang, for London; Dec. 9, lat. 26 47 S., lon. 56 23, ship Oxford, (Br.,) from Manila, for New-York.

By brig Tubal Cain—Jan. 27, lat. 32 12, lon. 43 30, spoke ship Star of Hope, hence for San Francisco.

By brig Charles A. Hoard—Feb. 17, lat. 37, lon. 74 20, spoke brig Bailey, from Philadelphia, for Matanzas.

Feb. 16, lat. 38 30, lon. 73, ship Helen Clinton, from New-York, for New-Orleans.

Feb. 18, off Nantucket, schr. Artful, from Cardenas for Boston, by pilot-boat Frances Perkins No. 13.

## DISASTER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—A vessel supposed to be a steam-ship is ashore on Hunting Island.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 14, via HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The steam-ships Colima and Costa Rica, from San Francisco, (the latter having called at all way ports,) arr. at Panama on the 12th inst.

The steam-ship Acapulco sld. hence on the 12th inst. for New-York, where she may be expected to arr. on the 21st.

AUX CAYES, Feb. 7.—In port, brig Sophie Cunningham, for New-York, to sail 8th.

LAGUAYRA, Feb. 2.—In port, brigs Roanoke and Athalaska, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Annie Lewis, for do. do.

CURACOA, Feb. 1.—In port, bark Curacoa (Br.) and brig Thetis, hence dischg.

ST. JOHNS, P. R., Feb. 6.—In port, brigs Sarah Crowell and Julia Blake, for New-York, dischg.; at Arecibo, brig Eliza Thompson, for New-Haven, to sail Feb. 8; brig L. & W. Armstrong, for New-Haven, sld. 6th; left at Aquadilla, schr. D. F. Keeling, Robinson, for Baltimore, in 3 ds.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Sld. for the United States, Marie Aste, Adelaide Aste, City of New-York, Herbert, Bremen, Scotia, Herbert Beech, Jorgen Lorentzen, and Wave Queen.

Arr. out from the United States on the 18th inst., Magdalene, Johann, Sirene, Speculant, Matador, Shawmut, Impero, D. H. Bills, General rhepley, Ophir, Josephine, J. F. Mann, Maid of Orleans.

Arr. out from the United States on the 19th inst., John Black, Flora, Rambler, Susannah Knapp, Margaret, Mary Annie, Marie, Chirnsmore, Royal George, Frank Flint, Uriel, Brazos, and James Duncan.

Arr. out from the United States on the 20th inst., Brilliant, Fasee, Principessa Marguerita di Pimonte, Niphon, Agersen, City of Ottawa.

Also arr. out from the United States, Covadonga and Sunrise.

The ship Southern Rights arr. at Liverpool, from Savannah, to-day, much damaged, having been in collision.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 20.—The Inman Line Steam-ship City of Montreal sld. from this harbor to-day for New-York.

HAMBURG, Feb. 20.—The steam-ship Herder, of the Eagle Line, sld. hence on the 19th, direct for New-York.

ANTWERP, Feb. 20.—The steam-ship Nederland sld. from this port at 4 P. M. to-day, for Philadelphia.

BRISTOL, Feb. 20.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Western, from New-York Feb. 7, arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 20.—The steam-ship Goethe, Capt. Wilson, from New-York Feb. 10, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Sld. steam-ship Steinmann, Lechere, New-York.

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